KIMBERLEY SUSTAINABLE REGIONS PROGRAMME

Kimberley Sustainable Region Programme Strategic Planning Analysis

Volume 1: Executive Summary

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A COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE IN REGIONAL AUSTRALIA

KIMBERLEY

KIMBERLEY SUSTAINABLE REGION PROJECT
STRATEGIC PLANNING CONSULTANCY

VOLUME 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CONTENTS

List of Abbreviations **3**

1 Introduction **5**

1.1 The Sustainable Regions Program 5

1.2 The Kimberley Sustainable Region Project 6

1.3 The Consultancy Brief 7

1.4 Methodology and Structure of the Report 8

2. Discussion of Existing Reports, Studies and Plans **10**

2.1 Introduction 10

2.2 Comparison of Strategic Priorities – Summary of Results 22

2.3 Comparison of Strategic Priorities – Discussion 24

2.4 Summary 26

3 Discussion of Strategic, Operational and Resource Allocation Processes Into and Within the Kimberley Region **28**

3.1 The scope of the task 28

3.2 Classifying the multiplicity of Commonwealth and State Government programs and initiatives 29

3.3 The Drivers 30

3.4 Analysis of a Sample of Commonwealth and State Programs and Initiatives 31

3.5 Analysing and Comparing Commonwealth and State Programs and Initiatives Against KSRAC Key Priority Areas 35

3.6 Comparison of Commonwealth and State Regional Development Programs and Allocations in 2002 39

4. Analysis **41**

4.1 Introduction 41

4.2 Baseline Analysis 41

4.3 Common Themes 42

4.4 Omissions 44

4.5 Conflicts/Contradictions 45

4.6 Outstanding Issues 45

4.7 Summary 47

ACC	Area Consultative Committee
ACCC	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
AEEDO	Aboriginal Economic and Employment Development Officer
ALP	Australian Labour Party
ACSIP	Aboriginal Communities Strategic Investment Program
ASSPA	Aboriginal Student Support and Parent Awareness
ASTF	Australian Student Traineeship Foundation
ATAS	Aboriginal Tutorial Assistance Scheme
ATC	Australian Trade Commission
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
ARP	ATSIC Regional Plans
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DCITaA	Department of Communication, Information, Technology and the Arts (Cth)
DAFaF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Cth)
DESaT	Department of Education, Science and Training (Cth)
DEaWR	Department of Employment and Work Place Relations (Cth)
DFaCS	Department of Families and Community Services (Cth)
DHaW	Department of Housing and Works (WA)
DIA	Department of Indigenous Affairs (WA)
DIMaIA	Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (Cth)
DITaR	Department of Industry, Toursim and Resources (Cth)
DoE	Department of Education (WA)
DoHaAC	Department of Health and Aged Care (Cth)
DOLA	Department of Land Administration (WA)
DoT	Department of Training (WA)
DoTaRS	Department of Transport and Regional Services (Cth)
EA	Environment Australia (Cth)
ECEF	Enterprise and Career Education Foundation
ERO	Environment Resource Officer
GRP	Gross Regional Product
IEP	Indigenous Employment Program
ILM	Indigenous Land Management Facilitator
ILUAs	Indigenous Land Use Agreements
K	Key reports
KDC	Kimberley Development Commission
KLC	Kimberley Land Council
KSRAC	Kimberley Sustainable Region Advisory Committee
LG	Local Government
LGA	Local Government Area
LGDP	Local Government Development Program
NAIDOC	National Aboriginal and Islander Day of Celebration
NARALUP	Natural Resources and Land Use Planning
NICP	National Indigenous Cadetship Program
NNTT	National Native Title Tribunal
ORIA	Ord River Irrigation Area
ORIS	Ord River Irrigation Scheme
PAP	Local Government principal activities plans

RAESP	Remote Area Essential Services Program
RAP	Regional Assistance Plan
RDS	Regional Development Scheme
RIFP	Regional Infrastructure Funding Program
RMIT	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
RTC	Rural Transaction Center
S	Sectoral reports
SCH	Student Curriculum Hours
STEP	Structured Training and Employment Projects
SWL	Structured Workplace Learning
VEGAS	Vocational and Education Guidance for Aboriginals Scheme
SGP	State Government policy statements/docs
SRD	Sustainable Regional Development
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TCW	Thematic reports – Community well being
TLUP	Thematic reports – Land use planning docs
TNT	Thematic reports – Native title
TPS4	Town Planning Scheme No. 4
VET	Vocational Education and Training
WARIS	Western Australian Regional Initiatives Scheme

1. Introduction

1.1 The Sustainable Regions Program

The Sustainable Regions Program is a Federal Government initiative aimed at helping regions undergoing major economic, social or environmental change to develop a planned, integrated approach to structural adjustment.

The Program is administered by the Federal Department of Transport and Regional Services and at this stage assistance under the Program is limited to eight 'prototype' regions, of which the Kimberley Region in north-west of Western Australia is one.

The Kimberley Region is defined by the *WA Regional Development Commissions Act 1993* and comprises the four Local Government areas of:

- The Shire of Broome;
- The Shire of Derby-West Kimberley
- The Shire of Halls Creek; and
- The Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley.

All references in this report to the Kimberley Region means the four Local Government areas, unless otherwise specified.

The vision for the Sustainable Regions Program is to have regions with a viable foundation for the future.

The broad objectives of the Program are to:

- Provide a national approach to supporting designated regions across Australia that are undergoing major change;
- Assist regions undergoing major economic, social and environmental change to build a viable foundation for the future; and to
- Promote a whole of government approach to regions by Commonwealth Government agencies.

In designated regions, the objectives are to:

- Formulate and test future development options for the region;
- Identify and support specific activities to promote sustainable development including:
  - strengthening the economy
  - improving social conditions
  - sustaining the environment
  - taking account of cultural factors;
- Support community leadership in the development of local solutions;
- Foster new ideas, community energy, drive and self reliance;
- Forge partnerships between the private sector and all three spheres of government.

At the national level, the following outcomes are envisaged:
- Improved whole of government approach to regions by the Commonwealth Government; and
- Cooperation and exchange of ideas between designated regions across Australia.

In designated regions, the following outcomes are envisaged:
- Improved understanding of the characteristics of the region;
- Identification of future directions;
- Creation of employment in the region;
- Establishment of businesses;
- Provision of key resourcing for the sustainable development of the region;
- Closer community interaction;
- Partnerships between the private sector and government for the sustainable development of the region; and
- Development of leadership in the regional community.

The Sustainable Regions Program hinges on a partnership between all spheres of government, the private sector, the Sustainable Region Advisory Committees and other organisations in the regions, which fosters the development of self-reliant regions.

1.2 The Kimberley Sustainable Region Project

On 4 October 2001, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Transport and Regional Services, the Hon John Anderson, announced funding of up to $12 million over three years from 2001/2002 for the Kimberley Region under the Sustainable Regions Program to target pressing economic and social issues and to build a stronger future.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister also appointed the Kimberley Sustainable Region Advisory Committee (KSRAC), comprising:
- the Chair of the Kimberley Area Consultative Committee;
- the Presidents of the Shires of Broome, Halls Creek, Derby-West Kimberley, Wyndham-East Kimberley;
- members of community, business and Indigenous interests.

The KSRAC has agreed on the following priorities for the allocation of up to $12 million in Commonwealth funds. The priority areas for funding are:

1. Regional Infrastructure
This applies to any infrastructure which advances the development of business or community within the Kimberley. It will need definite interagency funding and strategic contributions and a commitment to use of local enterprise and local employees where possible.

2. Local Cooperative Projects

These projects are community based initiatives which will lead to measurable change in a local region. They will need to include:

- a number of local partners working collaboratively;
- ongoing consolidation of Government services to provide better results for residents and business;
- possible collaborative funding arrangements;
- commitment to the use of local enterprise and local employees where possible; and
- community and business support.

3. Indigenous Enterprise and Economic Development

This priority applies to any initiative that leads to sustainable business opportunities for Indigenous people or projects that will contribute to sustainable Indigenous enterprise and economic development. Projects will need to include:

- Indigenous people, communities and organizations acting as the key proponents;
- integration with existing funding processes;
- identification of any joint venture arrangements and the financial contributions of potential partners; and
- promotion of Indigenous employment.

4. Regional Marketing

This will involve promotional projects that are relevant to particular industry groupings, regions or the Kimberley as a whole. They will include:

- a description of the product, industry or region being promoted;
- an outline marketing strategy, particularly how it will contribute to regional development priorities; and
- contributions from business or Government organizations that benefit from projects.

5. New Sustainable Industry

This applies to initiatives and projects which establish new, viable industries for the region. Projects will need to demonstrate:

- evidence of a strong research basis for the industry or research that needs to be conducted and how this will be applied to achieving outcomes; and
- support from associated industry, community and relevant levels of Government.

1.3 The Consultancy Brief

The aim of this consultancy is to review and synthesise the outcomes of a range of planning strategies and planning processes that have been undertaken in the region over the last five years to assist the KSRAC to focus on the most pertinent distribution of the Sustainable Regions funding throughout the Kimberley Region.

The scope of the consultancy is as follows:

1. Analyse the strategic priorities as identified in a range of recent reports, studies and planning documents, including, but not limited to, a list included in the brief.

2. Analyse the strategic, operational and resource allocation processes of regional, State and Commonwealth agencies that relate to the Kimberley Region and provide an outline of resources available for the region (to assist in developing partnerships).

3. Consolidate the outcomes of these analyses into a single document which identifies:
   - common strategic priorities, any conflicting priorities and any significant omissions;
   - the range of strategic, operational and resource allocation processes currently operating in the region and the levels of cooperation between the responsible agencies.

4. Map these results in terms of spatial distribution and economic sector against the five core priorities identified by the KSRAC.

5. Provide a bibliography of existing planning documents utilised in the study.

1.4 Methodology and Structure of the Report

The methodology for this project involved a mix of desk-based document reviews, web searches, telephone interviews with a limited number of key stakeholders and emails with key agencies.

This report is divided into two volumes. **Volume 1** synthesises the analysis and outcomes of the research. **Volume 2** presents the substantive outputs from the research for this project. The commentary in this Volume should therefore be read in conjunction with the material in Volume 2.

The project was carried out in three stages.

Stage 1 involved a basic review of the planning documentation provided by the client and documents added to the list from our own knowledge and resources. This involved reading and analysing a total of 60 documents, classifying the documents into categories according to their primary subject matter or orientation, and preparing one-page summaries of each report. This stage also involved an analysis of the content against the five key priorities identified by the KSRAC and noted above. The outcomes of this stage are presented in Chapter 2 of Volume 1.

Stage 2 involved collating information about the full range of Commonwealth and State Government initiatives and programs that involve allocation of resources into the Kimberley Region. This stage involved extensive searches of public documents and websites of Commonwealth and State Government departments and agencies, as well as selected telephone inquiries and interviews with key agencies to obtain additional information. This stage was undertaken in close collaboration with the Executive Officer for the KSRAC. The complexity of this task was only revealed as the project proceeded and it was agreed that, given the time and budget constraints of the project, only a sample of programs would be explored in depth once the full listing had been finalised. The outcomes of this stage are presented in Chapter 3 of Volume 1.

Stage 3 involved the synthesis of the outcomes of Stages 1 and 2 to identify common strategic priorities, conflicting priorities and omissions, the range of strategic and operational resources currently operating in the Region and the levels of cooperation. This Stage highlighted a number of issues that are brought to the attention of the KSRAC. The outcomes of this Stage are presented in Chapter 4 of Volume 1.

Volume 2 of the Report contains the tabulated outputs of the substantive research undertaken for this project, and includes:

- The list of existing reports, studies and plans examined by the study team, their classification and an annotated bibliography of each document (Chapter 1);
- The summaries of each of the existing reports, studies and plans (Chapter 2);
- The classification of Commonwealth and State Government programs and initiatives (Chapter 3);
- Summaries of selected Commonwealth programs and initiatives (Chapter 4);
- Summaries of selected State programs and initiatives (Chapter 5);
- Analysis of selected Commonwealth and State Programs (Chapter 6);
- An analysis of key variables from the 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census (Chapter 7);
- Mapping of Commonwealth Departments or Agencies with offices/officers in the Region and capital works allocations for the Kimberley Region in the State Budget for 2002 (Chapter 8).

2. Discussion of Existing Reports, Studies and Plans

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews our analysis of the policy and strategy documents that form the core interest of this study. The brief for the project identified 36 reports, studies or plans. Through our research and through discussions with the Executive Officer for the KSRAC, a further 28 documents were identified and included in the analysis.

In all, therefore, over 60 documents were analysed as part of the study. The 60 documents were organised into eight thematic categories reflecting their content and purpose, the geographic or spatial area the subject of the report, the primary focus of the report and its principal conclusions and/or recommendations. A full listing of the reports together with an annotated bibliography is presented in Chapter 1 of Volume 2 of this report.

The thematic categories are as follows:

- **Key reports**. This group includes a national report on sustainable regional development prepared for the Commonwealth, the State Planning Strategy, the State training strategy, and significant studies or reports dealing with the whole of the Kimberley Region. Most of these reports have been undertaken in recent years and are still current or relevant and form the basis for most development decisions in the Region. With the exception of studies of population movement and settlement. These are now dated and are in urgent need of review.

- **Sectoral reports**. These are key reports on particular sectors of the Kimberley Region's economy, such as minerals, tourism, aquaculture and the beef cattle industry. Most of these reports are about a particular industry in the whole of the Kimberley Region. All the major sectors of the Region's economy are covered. However some of studies are now dated and revisions or new studies are required to provide a more up to date analysis (for example, the pastoral industry, ports and irrigated agriculture).

- **Thematic reports – community well-being**. This group includes reports or studies dealing with particular social factors, such as aged care, Aboriginal housing, Aboriginal health, regional training and employment. This category also includes the report of the federally funded Local Government Development Program project in the Shire of Derby-West Kimberley on the provision of Local Government services to two Aboriginal communities in the Shire. This study is viewed as an example of what is possible in terms of providing or improving essential Local Government services to Aboriginal communities and is being used by the State Government as a basis for further policy and program development in this area. If there are any omissions it is in the area of population drift out of the region and factors affecting period of residency in the region.

- **Thematic reports – native title**. These reports were added to the list because the brief specifically requires consideration of native title matters as an integral part of sustainable regional planning and development. The first report was prepared at the instigation of the current State Government and forms the basis for the Government's shift in policy from litigation to mediation as the preferred method of resolving native title matters. The National Native Title Tribunal prepared the second report, ostensibly

for local Councils in the SW of the State, but its content is relevant throughout the State. This report provides excellent background information on the need for agreements between Local Government and native title holders/claimants. The third report highlights some of the legal complexities between planning and native title processes with a particular focus on the issues in Broome. Similarly, the report highlights the need to resolve native title matters through mutually beneficial and voluntary agreements rather than through drawn out litigation. The Study Team believes there is a need for a public education program about the facts of native title and the potential social, economic and cultural benefits it can bring to the Region and to overcome the high level of misinformation in the community about native title rights and interests. The need to shift the emphasis on native title from a legal problem to a positive contribution to land management and other beneficial outcomes for the Region has yet to occur.

- **Thematic reports – land use planning**. This category includes all the statutory and non-statutory land use planning documents that have been prepared for various parts of the Region over recent years. Most of these documents flow from the State Planning Strategy and are products of and conform with, the State's land use planning system. Some of the studies are dated and may need to be updated. For example, the study on population and settlement in the Region. Most of the strategic planning documents are still current, with the exception of the town of Halls Creek (a new planning strategy for the town is currently being prepared). All the statutory planning schemes are current and reflect the requirements of the State's planning legislation. The documents form the basis for regulating land use and development and in that sense are typically narrow planning documents. The most significant document in this category is the recently adopted planning policy statement on planning for Aboriginal communities. This statement is intended to form the basis of assisting local Aboriginal communities to develop local community layout plans for regulating development in their communities. This statement forms the basis of a policy initiative between the Departments of Indigenous Affairs and Planning and Infrastructure.

- **Thematic reports – ATSIC regional plans**. There are three ATSIC regions within the Kimberley Region. One of them has a regional plan that is current, while the remaining two ATSIC Regional Councils are in the process of developing new regional plans. The common theme throughout these reports is the urgent need to improve the basic amenities and level of essential services in many of the remote and isolated communities as well as the need for housing and essential services in the various town camps in and around the existing urban centres in the Region. The most pressing issues after basic and essential services, are employment, education and training. The State Government has given a commitment to a new and just relationship between the Government of Western Australia and Aboriginal Western Australians. It is still too early to see the benefits of this new commitment, but there still exists a high need for better coordination and integration between Commonwealth, State and Local Government initiatives and ATSIC Regional Plans within the Region.

- **Local Government – principal activities plans**. Local Government is required under s5.56 of the *Local Government Act 1995* to prepare these plans annually covering the next four-year period. These are essentially forward looking annual rolling financial plans that enable Councils to forecast their proposed revenues and expenditures for the coming years. An examination of the plans reveals that all the local Councils run on very tight budgets, have little room for discretionary expenditure (especially when it comes to large capital items such as recreational facilities), and that Councils rely heavily on external grant funding opportunities for big-ticket items or activities with associated recurrent costs. While the State requires these plans to be prepared under the *Local Government Act 1995*, there appears to be no reconciling whether the local activities plans do in fact relate to or take account of State or regional policies or plans.

- **State Government policy statements/documents**. A small number of key policy statements of the present government were also examined because they have implications for the Kimberley Region. These include the State ALP policy statements on the Kimberley Region and Indigenous affairs, the State Government's policy statements and commitments on Indigenous matters and the current State budget for 2002-2003.

- **Agreements**. Four existing Agreements were examined. Three of these are at a regional scale, with only one at the LG scale. This is indicative of the willingness of certain stakeholders in the Region to coalesce when their interests coincide.

Table 2.1 shows the number of reports or documents against each thematic category and the abbreviations used to identify the category in the following analysis. The full list of reports and the summaries of each report are included in Chapter 1 of Volume 2 of the report.

Table 2.1 Thematic Categories of Reports

Report category	Number of documents	Abbreviated title
Key reports	11	K
Sectoral reports	9	S
Thematic reports – community wellbeing	7	TCW
Thematic reports – native title	3	TNT
Thematic reports – land use planning docs	17	TLUP
ATSIC regional plans	3	ARP
Local Government principal activities plans	5	PAP
State Government policy statements/docs	7	SGP
Agreements	4	A
Total	**66**	

In Table 2.2, we examined the dates of when the various strategies, reports or policy statements were prepared or published. The results can be summarised as follows:

- Of the 11 Key Reports, six of them were prepared in the last three years, the other four were prepared between 1996 and 1999.
- Of the 9 Sectoral reports, only two of them are currently being prepared, the other seven reports were prepared between 1994 and 1997. Some of these studies may need to be updated.
- All 7 of the reports on community well-being were prepared between 1998 and 2001.

- The 3 native title reports were prepared in the last two years.
- The various land use planning documents are spread over the last nine years. The Shire of Halls Creek's current town planning scheme is dated 1991. A new planning strategy for the town is currently being prepared, when this is completed a planning scheme will be prepared.
- Two of the three ATSIC Regional Plans are currently being reviewed.
- As you would expect following the recent change in State Government in WA, all the policy statements examined were prepared in the last two to three years.
- Four agreements or Memorandums of Understanding were examined.

In Table 2.3, we examined the geographical coverage of each of the reports or studies. The results can be summarised as follows:

- The key reports focus predominantly on the Kimberley Region as a whole.
- Similarly, the various sectoral reports tend to focus on the Kimberley Region as a whole.
- The thematic reports on community well-being also focus predominantly on the Kimberley Region a s a whole, although one of the reports provides a good sub-regional analysis of the Aboriginal population in the Kimberley.
- Only one of the native title reports focusses on a local area in the Kimberley region, suggesting there is scope for further detailed work on other locations in the region, especially if local agreements are the preferred method for resolving native title matters.
- The land use planning documents tend to be locally specific, with the exception of the State Planning Strategy and the Kimberley Population Settlement Study that was last undertaken in 1993. This is an area where further studies are urgently required.
- The ATSIC Regional Plans have a sub-regional focus but poor linkages with other key planning and policy documents or local principal activities plans of the four local Councils.
- The local Principal Activities Plans have, as would be expected, a strong focus on the particular local government area.

Our overall observation is that there is a need to develop stronger links between the various planning strategies and improved integration of the various planning processes.

Table 2.2 Reports by Subject by Year of Preparation

REPORT	YEAR OF PREPARATION / PUBLICATION									
	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02
KEY REPORTS										
1. Sustainable Regional Development							Y			
2. State Planning Strategy				Y						
3. Economic Dev't Strategy					Y					
4. Kimberley Economic Perspective									Y	
5. Input-Output Table for KR									Y	
6. Aboriginal Component of the Kimberley									Y	
7. The Kimberley Conference						Y				
8. Kimberley ACC Strategic Plan									Y	
9. WA State Training Profile									Y	
10. Future Vocational Training Needs of KR								Y		
11. State Sustainability Strategy - Consultation Draft										Y
SECTORAL REPORTS										
	93	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**
12. Kimberley Transport Towards 2020/Strategy					Y					
13. Kimberley Ports Administration Study		Y								
14. The Kimberley Beef Project		Y								
15. Regional Mineral Prospectivity Study					Y					
16. East Kimberley – Tanami Minerals Study										Y(a)
17. WA Tourism Development Strategy				Y	Y					
18. Kimberley Aboriginal Cultural Tourism Strategy				Y						
19. Aquaculture Development Plan				Y						
20. Draft KR Management Plan CALM										Y(a)

THEMATIC REPORTS – COMMUNITY WELL-BEING										
	93	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**
21. Regional Soc Indicators for Aboriginal People WA						Y				
22. Kimberley Regional Aboriginal Health Plan							Y			
23. Aboriginal Housing Strategic Plan							Y			
24. Kimberley Residential Aged Care Plan									Y	
25. Regional Training and Employment Report									Y	
26. Provision of LG Services to Looma & Mowanjum								Y		
27. Proposed Ord Irrigation Developments – Impact on Services										Y(a)
THEMATIC REPORTS – NATIVE TITLE										
	93	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**
28. Technical Task Force on Mineral Tenements & LT									Y	
29. Roles, Responsibilities and Options for WA LG										Y
30. Planning & Env Management with NT in WA									Y	
THEMATIC REPORTS – LAND USE PLANNING										
	93	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**
31. The Regions, Discussion Paper – WAPC			Y							
32. Kimberley Population Settlement Tech Paper	Y									
33. Ord Irrigation Project – Population Planning Study				Y						
34. Kununurra-Wyndham Area Development Strategy								Y		
35. Ord Land & Water Management Plan								Y		
36. Broome Planning Strategy	Y									
37. Keeping Country, Broome			Y							
38. Broome Townsite Coastal Reserves					Y					
39. Town Planning for Aboriginal Culture & Heritage						Y				
40. Waterbank Structure Plan								Y		
41. Shire of Derby-W Kimberley Strategic Plan										Y
42. Fitzroy Valley and Beyond								Y		
43. Planning for Aboriginal Communities WAPC								Y		

44. Shire of Wyndham-E Kimberley TPS No. 7									Y	
45. Shire of Broome TPS No. 4							Y			
46. Shire of Halls Ck TPS No. 1 (Current plan dated 1991)										Y(a)
47. Shire of Derby-W Kimberley TPS										
THEMATIC REPORTS – ATSIC REGIONAL PLANS										
	93	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**
48. Wunan ATSIC Regional Plan				Y						Y
49. Malarabah ATSIC Regional Plan									Y	
50. Kullari ATSIC Regional Plan										Y
LOCAL COUNCIL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES PLANS										
	93	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**
51. Shire of Derby-W Kimberley 2002/03 to 2011/12										Y
52. Shire of Wyndham-E Kimberley 2002/03 to 2005/06										Y
53. Shire of Halls Creek 2002/03 to 2005/06										Y
54. Shire of Broome Strategic Financial Plan 2002 & +										Y
55. Shire of Broome 2002 to 2006										Y
STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT/DOCUMENTS										
	93	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**
56. State ALP Policy 'Working for the Kimberley'								Y		
57. State ALP Policy 'Indigenous Affairs								Y		
58. Statement of Commitment to New & Just Relationship									Y	
59. The Provision of LG Services to Aboriginal Communities									Y	
60. State Budget WA										Y
61. Regional Dev't Policy WA 2000 (Prev State Govt)								Y		
62. Regional Dev't Policy Budget Highlights (ditto)								Y		

AGREEMENTS										
63. Framework Agreement, NT Claimants, Rubibi and the Sate						Y				
64. MoU between KDC and KLC										Y
65. Kimberley Region Native Title & Heritage Protection MOU							Y			
66. Interim Agreement between Rubibi and Shire of Broome				Y						

(a) Report or Plan currently being prepared (Nov 2002).

Table 2.3 Reports by Subject by Geographical Area

Report	State	Kimberley Region	LGA				Other
			Broome	Derby-W Kimberley	Wyndham-E Kimberley	Halls Ck	
KEY REPORTS							
1. Sustainable Regional Development							Y
2. State Planning Strategy	Y						
3. Economic Dev't Strategy		Y					
4. Kimberley Economic Perspective		Y					
5. Input-Output Table for KR		Y					
6. Aboriginal Component of the Kimberley		Y					
7. The Kimberley Conference		Y					
8. Kimberley ACC Strategic Plan		Y					
9. WA State Training Profile	Y	Y					
10. Future Vocational Training Needs of KR		Y					
11. State Sustainability Strategy – Consultation Draft	Y						
SECTORAL REPORTS							
12. Kimberley Transport Towards 2020/Strategy		Y					
13. Kimberley Ports Administration Study		Y					
14. The Kimberley Beef Project		Y					
15. Regional Mineral Prospectivity Study		Y					
16. East Kimberley – Tanami Minerals Study		Y (c)					
17. WA Tourism Development Strategy	Y						
18. Kimberley Aboriginal Cultural Tourism Strategy		Y					
19. Aquaculture Development Plan		Y					
20. Draft KR Management Plan CALM		Y					

Report	State	Kimberley Region	LGA				Other
			Broome	Derby-W Kimberley	Wyndham-E Kimberley	Halls Ck	
THEMATIC REPORTS – COMMUNITY WELL-BEING							
21. Regional Soc Indicators for Aboriginal People WA	Y	Y (a)					
22. Kimberley Regional Aboriginal Health Plan		Y					
23. Aboriginal Housing Strategic Plan	Y						
24. Kimberley Residential Aged Care Plan		Y					
25. Regional Training and Employment Report		Y					
26. Provision of LG Services to Looma & Mowanjum				Y (b)			
27. Proposed Ord Irrigation Dev'ts – Impact on Services					Y(b)		
THEMATIC REPORTS – NATIVE TITLE							
28. Technical Task Force on Mineral Tenements & LT	Y						
29. Roles, Responsibilities and Options for WA LG	Y						
30. Planning & Env Management with NT in WA	Y		Y (b)				
THEMATIC REPORTS – LAND USE PLANNING							
31. The Regions, Discussion Paper – WAPC		Y					
32. Kimberley Population Settlement Tech Paper		Y					
33. Ord Irrigation Proj– Population Planning Study					Y (b)		
34. Kununurra-Wyndham Area Development Strategy					Y		
35. Ord Land & Water Management Plan					Y (b)		
36. Broome Planning Strategy			Y (b)				
37. Keeping Country, Broome			Y (b)				
38. Broome Townsite Coastal Reserves			Y (b)				
39. Town Planning for Aboriginal Culture & Heritage			Y (b)				
40. Waterbank Structure Plan			Y (b)				
41. Shire of Derby-W Kimberley Strategic Plan				Y			
42. Fitzroy Valley and Beyond				Y (b)			
43. Planning for Aboriginal Communities WAPC	Y						
44. Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley TPS No. 7					Y		
45. Shire of Broome TPS No. 4			Y				

46. Shire of Halls Ck TPS No. 1						Y	
47. Shire of Derby-West Kimberley TPS				Y			
Report	**State**	**Kimberley Region**	**LGA**				**Other**
			Broome	**Derby-W Kimberley**	**Wyndham-E Kimberley**	**Halls Ck**	
THEMATIC REPORTS – ATSIC REGIONAL PLANS							
48. Wunan ATSIC Regional Plan					Y (c)		
49. Malarabah ATSIC Regional Plan				Y (c)			
50. Kullari ATSIC Regional Plan			Y (c)				
LOCAL COUNCIL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES PLANS							
51. Shire of Derby-W Kimberley 2002/03 to 2011/12				Y			
52. Shire of Wyndham-E Kimberley 2002/03 to 2005/06					Y		
53. Shire of Halls Creek 2002/03 to 2005/06						Y	
54. Shire of Broome Strategic Financial Plan 2002 & +			Y				
55. Shire of Broome 2002 to 2006			Y				
STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT/DOCUMENTS							
56. State ALP Policy 'Working for the Kimberley'		Y					
57. State ALP Policy 'Indigenous Affairs	Y						
58. Statement of Commitment to N & J Relationship	Y						
59. The Provision of LG Services to Aboriginal Comm's	Y						
60. State Budget WA	Y						
61. Regional Dev't Policy WA 2000 (Prev State Govt)	Y						
62. Regional Dev't Policy Budget Highlights (ditto)		Y					

Report	State	Kimberley Region	LGA				Other
			Broome	Derby-W Kimberley	Wyndham-E Kimberley	Halls Ck	
AGREEMENTS							
63. Framework Agree't, NT Claimants, Rubibi and the Sate		Y					
64. MoU between KDC and KLC		Y					
65. Kimberley Region NT & Heritage Protection MOU		Y					
66. Interim Agreement - Rubibi and Shire of Broome			Y				

(a) Also provides good sub-regional level information.
(b) For a very specific area within the LGA.
(c) With a Sub-Regional focus

2.2 Comparison of Strategic Priorities – Summary of Results

The analysis sought, in the first instance, to identify the strategic priorities in each document and to summarise these by report category. These summaries were then cross referenced with the five key funding priority areas identified by the KSRAC, as set out below:

Each document's engagement, or lack of, with the five priorities was noted and enumerated by report category (see Table 2.5 below). The summary of this analysis, and discussion of its results, now follows.

The analysis compared two strategic priority sets: the core document set identified for this brief and the five key KSRAC priorities. As part of this analysis, two key assumptions were made.

- The evaluation scored only those reports that specifically address the Kimberley and its needs/issues. It excluded those nine national and whole-of-State reports that lacked a specific geographic reference. It was decided that the strategic priorities of this small document subset could not be meaningfully compared with the KSRAC priorities, with their specific geographic focus and relevance. The non-specific documents tended to focus on broad functional and sectoral priorities that had little specific purchase in the Kimberley (or any other) regional setting.

- 'Infrastructure' (KSRAC Priority 1) was taken to include both physical and social resources that support and facilitate business and community development. This inclusive definition is consistent with contemporary understandings and practice in policy and social scientific domains.

One further methodological caveat should be noted. This necessarily interpretive exercise relied heavily on the qualitative judgement of individual analysts. As is common, and inescapable, in this sort of interpretative exercise, a different set of analysts might have produced a slightly different analysis of the document set against the five key priorities. The Study Team is confident, however, that our ordinal ranking of the significance of the priorities (Tables 2.4 and 2.5) is an accurate depiction of their presence and weighting in the core document set.

Table 2.4 records the number of reports making reference to the individual priorities. These scores have been disaggregated by report type to give a richer qualitative picture of the analysis.

Table 2.4 References to KSRAC Key Priority areas by Report Type

Report type	KSRAC Key Priority Area for Funding				
	Regional Infrastructure	**Local Cooperative Projects**	**Indigenous Enterprise**	**Regional Marketing**	**New Sustainable Industry**
Key Report	5	4	7	2	4
Sectoral Reports	4	1	1	2	2
Thematic reports – Community Well-being	4	4	2	0	1
Thematic Reports – Native Title	0	1	0	0	0
Thematic Reports – Land Use Planning	5	8	3	0	1
Thematic Reports – ATSIC Regional Plans	4	4	4	0	0
Local Government Principal Activities Plans	5	1	0	0	1
State Government Policy Documents	2	1	1	0	1
TOTAL	**29**	**24**	**18**	**4**	**10**

The next stage of the analysis was to rank the priorities in terms of their significance in the core document set. The results of this exercise are set out in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Ranked Significance of Priorities

KSRAC Key Priority Area for Funding	No of Reports Making Reference
Regional infrastructure	29 (48%)
Local cooperative projects	24 (40%)
Indigenous enterprise	18 (30%)
Regional marketing	4 (7%)
New sustainable Industry	10 (17%)

2.3 Comparison of Strategic Priorities – Discussion

Drawing on the analysis presented in Section 2.2 above, the following points can be summarised:

Regional Infrastructure

Concern for this priority was widespread across the document set and within each of the report categories (apart from the Native Title reports). In all, almost half (48 per cent) of the documents reviewed referred to this key priority area. This is not surprising given the Kimberley's status as a remote region, and the long standing concern with infrastructure in debates about the Region's development potential. One notable observation is the increasing concern over social infrastructure, particularly relating to education and training, as key determinants of community well-being and regional sustainability.

Local Cooperative Projects

Land use plans, in particular, seem to pick up on the need for policy coordination as an imperative for effectiveness. This is consistent with the evolution of land use planning – especially in policy form – in other Australian regions, and internationally. We note the increasing agreement amongst planning commentators and practitioners on the need for integrated locality based planning, superseding conventional approaches that have been based on narrow development control frameworks.

Overall, two in five of the reviewed documents referred to this key priority area. Concern for this priority is, however, patchy, suggesting the need for a greater emphasis on cooperation and policy/program integration by all areas of government as well as in other governance domains. In particular, the need for heightened emphasis by policymakers on fostering social and business partnerships outside formal public policy domains is identified.

Indigenous Enterprise and Economic Development

This policy priority gains strong recognition in most of the Key reports. There is, however, only patchy acknowledgement elsewhere, and only 30 per cent of the reviewed documents refer specifically to this priority area. It seems incongruent that this priority area wasn't

addressed more explicitly in more of the key documents (such as the key economic development reports and planning documents) given the self-evident nature of its significance for the Kimberley and its majority Indigenous population.

New Sustainable Industry

Our analysis drew a strong line here between traditional/established industries in the Kimberley – which may or may not be sustainable – and the prospect of new/innovative economic ventures. In our interpretation, the KSRAC is prioritising the latter. Overall, only 17 per cent of the reviewed documents addressed issues to do with sustainable industry in the region. Whilst industry sustainability is a reasonably common theme in the core document set, the focus tends to be on established activities, such as the resource sector. Some attention to new, viable industry forms is apparent. There is, however, little evident attempt in the core document set linking this policy priority to its obvious corollary, new Indigenous enterprise and economic development. In relation to indigenous enterprise, much of the enterprise development is centred on the development of new industries. Hence the strong connection between these two priorities. The Study Team thinks that this link would be a particularly fruitful one for KSRAC to pursue in its wider advocacy of the five key policy priorities.

Regional Marketing

There was very little recognition of this KSRAC priority across the core document set and just seven per cent of the documents referred to this priority area. This may not, however, be an omission as such. Is it appropriate to include promotion and marketing concerns as key objectives in mainline reports and policies? There would be a strong view in many conventional governance circles that marketing is properly the function of a more specialised entity, such as a regional promotion body, or economic development agency. The priority, as stated by the KSRAC, is slanted towards trade promotion and industry development. It may be difficult to persuade policy agencies with non-trade/economic responsibilities to prioritise this policy setting in their Kimberley related activities.

There may, however, be some value in widening the 'marketing' lens to include social considerations, so that the Kimberley's positive lifestyle and cultural attributes are better understood outside the region. These forms of marketing, in turn, may help strengthen the base for further economic development.

General Patterns

The ranked significance of the five KSRAC priorities within the core document set (Table 2.6) reveals only a moderate level of recognition of the Kimberley's key priorities in the wider policy domains. Infrastructure concerns are rather strongly recognised in core documents, as are local cooperative projects (centering on issues of policy coordination), but the other priorities are weakly registered.

Both infrastructure and local cooperative projects therefore represent **common themes** in the core document set, but the quality of this representation is variable. For example, as outlined above, the local cooperative programs priority is reflected mostly as a concern for improved coordination of government services and programs. There is little evident

concern in the core documents with the other content of this KSRAC policy priority, especially the need for enhanced community and business partnerships to further social and economic development. Similarly, a commitment to the use of local enterprise and local employees (and the corollary of local skills development) is weakly registered.

The Study Team feels that, apart from infrastructure and local cooperative projects, the other three KSRAC priorities represent significant **omissions** in the policy set that most directly affect the Kimberley. Amongst these, indigenous enterprise receives some recognition, but its self-evident regional demographic and economic significance demands a much more universal engagement in core policy domains. Similarly, new sustainable industry is a theme that warrants much broader attention. Regional marketing as we have suggested earlier, may not represent an omission in terms of the current KSRAC definition of the notion, which is rather narrowly focused on trade and economic issues. We have suggested that the priority definition be expanded to embrace the marketing of social and cultural attributes, none of which receives much attention in the current core document set.

2.4 Summary

In summary, if KSRAC desires strong, even universal, recognition of its key priorities in key policy domains, then the present analysis suggests the need for a range of actions towards this end, including stronger dissemination of these priorities as policy objects, inter-agency advocacy, and some reconsideration of the policy priority descriptions. It may also be useful for KSRAC to identify for external agencies the potential for cross-linking of the five priorities, both amongst themselves, and with other public policy objects.

We have suggested one possible cross-linkage that could be stressed: between Indigenous enterprise and new sustainable industry. It may be useful to provide a fuller elaboration of the five policy priorities, which outlines the ways in which such integration could occur in strategic and practical operational settings. The Study Team feels that this initiative might enhance the possibilities for 'take up' of the priority set within broader policy domains.

In terms of the focus of the reports, we also make the following observations:

1. The State and regional documents largely ignore the sub-regional or local implications of the fields or issues they cover. By implication, they ignore the intra-regional variations and how the recommendations/policies they propose will play out spatially within the region.

- The issue of sub-regional or LGA planning needs to be better addressed in future planning documents of this kind.

2. As a result, regional level plans in particular really need to address local/sub-regional issues. The varied human and physical geography of the region must be a feature of any regional planning.

- Place and space need to be made a major theme in future planning initiatives across the region.

3. At the LGA level there appears to be little in the way of social or economic planning or plans which address broad community issues in an integrated manner. In recent work

undertaken by the Urban Frontiers Program in Western Sydney, the UFP recommended that LGAs conduct whole of area 'state of community' planning exercises to inform and lead local land use planning and the equivalent of principal activities plans conducted annually in WA.

- We suggest that the KSRAC give consideration to an integrated 'whole of local area' social and economic plans to address these kinds of issues and build stronger links between a series of documents, including for example, local strategy plans, local Principal Activities Plans, ATSIC Regional Plans and land use plans, and regional strategy and policy documents. This process must of necessity recognise sub-areas within and smaller communities within LGAs and focus on the social, economic and cultural needs and issues within each local area.

3. Discussion of Strategic, Operational and Resource Allocation Processes Into and Within the Kimberley Region

3.1 The scope of the task

The second main task for this project involved collecting and collating information about all Commonwealth and State programs and initiatives that are currently allocating resources into the Kimberley Region. The object was to conduct an analysis of the strategic, operational and resource allocation processes into and within the Region, and documenting the resources available for strategic partnerships.

This was interpreted to involve both:

- the collection and collation of information about Commonwealth and State Government programs and initiatives; and
- an analysis of allocation methods. Of particular interest is the extent to which departments and agencies rely upon existing strategic planning or policy documents for the Region. Also the extent to which government agencies liaise and coordinate between or within spheres of government and make decisions on the basis of agreed or common objectives and outcomes for the Region.

An initial listing of government programs and initiatives identified over 60 Commonwealth and at least 40 State Government programs and initiatives that are potentially allocating resources into the Kimberley Region for activities of one kind or another. Our initial analysis revealed that it would take a considerable amount of time to collect and collate sufficient information about all the programs and initiatives for a comprehensive analysis to be conducted. The extent to which information on existing programs and initiatives is readily available, either in printed form or on websites, is very patchy. Readily available information about the allocation of funds against specific projects or initiatives in the Region also varies enormously between agencies in both spheres of Government. Some agencies provide this information on their website or have it readily available on request. Other agencies do not place such information on their websites or do not have it readily available for a variety of different reasons.

However, the collection of information on the full range of Commonwealth and State programs took considerably longer than originally anticipated. Given the tight timeframe and budget for the project, it quickly became clear that it was not going to be possible to complete a comprehensive analysis for all Commonwealth and State programs and initiatives.

The list of programs and initiatives was discussed with the Executive Officer for the KSRAC in order to ascertain a short list of priority areas for analysis. After lengthy discussions it was agreed that the programs and initiatives could be classified according to the nature of their primary purpose and that a small number of programs would be analysed in detail.

The range and scope of programs and initiatives available to local or regional communities is often not fully appreciated. Additionally, as far as we could ascertain, a detailed analysis of the full range of both Commonwealth and State programs and initiatives of the kind

foreshadowed in the brief for this project has never previously been completed for any particular region in Australia.

That is not to say that it cannot or ought not be done. On the contrary, the analysis we have conducted strongly reinforces the need for better integration and coordination of programs and activities within identifiable regions so as to yield better value from scarce resources. It is clear that there is room for improvement in inter- and intra-governmental liaison and coordination, especially within similar program areas. This is discussed in more detail below.

3.2 Classifying the multiplicity of Commonwealth and State Government programs and initiatives

The range of Commonwealth and State Government programs and initiatives currently operating throughout Australia covers almost every facet of life embracing economic, social, environmental and cultural factors. Furthermore, Commonwealth and State Governments have common interests in many key policy areas. In particular, in areas such as regional development, education and training, employment and job creation, Indigenous affairs, and physical infrastructure to support economic development.

Some programs have very specific objectives and anticipated outcomes, while others are defined more broadly. Their scope and purpose also vary enormously. Some programs are aimed at enabling further economic development or improving social well-being, other programs provide funding for capital works, while yet others are for recurrent expenditures for the kinds of activities that governments are expected to fund, such as basic education and public health services.

The full list of over 100 Commonwealth and State Government programs and initiatives is provided in Chapter 3 of Volume 2 of the Report.

The list was classified according to six categories.

- **Economic drivers**. Programs or activities aimed at providing pivotal, threshold or springboard infrastructure that will foster further economic and social development.

- **Capacity building drivers**. Programs or initiatives aimed at enhancing the capacity of people in a region or locality such as education, training and employment creation initiatives.

- **Grant funding opportunities**. Programs or initiatives that do not necessarily fit either of the two categories above, but are opportunities for grant funding generally on a submission-based approach.

- **Service providers**. Programs, activities or initiatives that are aimed at providing services to people or organisations. Some of these programs are operational in the sense that they fund the recurrent costs associated with the provision of essential human services.

- **Infrastructure providers**. Programs or activities that provide the basic physical infrastructure for a community, such as roads, housing, energy or water supply.

- **Regulatory**. Activities aimed at regulating the activities of others generally for the benefit of the wider community.

This classification of government activities provides a way of distinguishing between those activities governments are required to do in terms of regulation in the public interest or service provision for the basic well-being of the community, and those activities where governments are actively seeking to create or foster new activities or developments for economic and social prosperity or community well-being.

3.3 The Drivers

With the agreement of the KSRAC Executive Officer, the Study Team focused in more detail on the two 'driver' categories. These are the groups of interventions that are most likely to involve discretionary funding and therefore most likely to be applied to new and innovative projects.

Economic Drivers

The principal **economic driver** programs and initiatives at the *Commonwealth* level are focussed on:
- telecommunications infrastructure (DCITA);
- regional development (DoTaRS);
- Indigenous business development (ATSIC);
- tourism (DITaR);
- the environment (the potential for World Heritage listing of the Bungles will have significant implications for the Region) (EA);
- agriculture (DAFaF).

These programs are aimed at stimulating new economic development initiatives or building networking opportunities within the Region around economic and infrastructure development objectives.

The principal **economic driver** programs and initiatives at the *State* level are focussed on regional economic development. Since the change in State government in 2001, there has been some rationalisation of administrative arrangements in WA with the creation of the Department of Local Government and Regional Development.

There are some overlapping or common interests in the principal economic driver programs between Commonwealth and State Governments, especially in terms of supporting or stimulating regional economic development.

Capacity Building Drivers

The principal **capacity building driver** programs and initiatives at the *Commonwealth* level are focussed on:
- stronger communities (DFaCS);

- regional development (DoTaRS);
- Indigenous education and training (DESaT);
- Indigenous employment (DEaWR)
- Indigenous income security and community well-being (ATSIC).

These programs are aimed at building capacity in local and regional communities through improving employment related education and training opportunities, new employment opportunities, fostering cooperation, and focussing specifically on the needs of the Indigenous people of the Region.

The principal **capacity building driver** programs and initiatives at the *State* level are focussed on:
- education and training (DoE, DoT);
- Indigenous housing and essential services (DHaW);
- land management (DoE, National Parks); and
- capacity building in Indigenous communities (DIA); and
- Indigenous business development (DITaR and the RDC's).

Similarly, these programs are aimed at improving access to services and building capacity in the community for self-reliance. There are also some similarities or common interests between the Commonwealth and the States in these programs and initiatives.

The next phase of the analysis was to examine a selection of programs and initiatives at both the Commonwealth and State levels and compare their objectives and desired outcomes against the five KSRAC key priority areas.

3.4 Analysis of a sample of Commonwealth and State Programs and Initiatives

To assist this analysis the study team decided that it would be necessary to collect the following information for selected programs or initiatives.

Table 3.1 Program Information Details

PROGRAM INFORMATION
Summary of the program and its aims and objectives
Targeting / Area of Operation
Total funding available
Funding limits per proposal
Eligibility
Method of allocation (whether the relevant Minister is advised by a committee or the Department or agency)
The means of delivery (how the proposal is to carried out)
Links and/or collaboration with other programs/agencies
Evaluation
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region
URL
Contact details

Given the length of the initial listing of Commonwealth and State programs and initiatives, the study team discussed the list with the Executive Officer of the KSRAC and it was agreed that the study team would focus on the following specific Commonwealth programs and initiatives:

- Networking the Nation;
- Sustainable Regions Program;
- Regional Solutions Program;
- Regional Assistance Program;
- Rural Transaction Centres Program;
- Stronger Families and Communities Strategy:
  - Local Solutions to Local Problems;
  - Can Do Community;
  - Potential Leaders in Local Communities;
  - National Skills Development Program for Volunteers;
- Indigenous Employment Program;
- Job Network;
- Indigenous Education Programs;
- Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Program;
- Enterprise and Career Education Foundation;
- ATSIC Business Development Program;
- Regional Tourism Program.

Similarly, following discussions with the Executive Officer of the KSRAC it was agreed that the study team would focus on the following specific State programs and initiatives:

- Regional Investment Fund:
  - Regional Infrastructure Funding Program;
  - Regional Development Scheme;
  - Western Australian Regional Initiatives Scheme;
- Regional Development Council;
- WA Leadership Development Scheme;
- Agreement for the Provision of Essential Services to Indigenous Communities in WA;
- Sponsorship Guidelines (for Indigenous events);
- Town Reserve Regularisation Program;
- Planning for Aboriginal Communities;
- Capacity Building (for Indigenous communities).

The actual funding allocations against specific projects for these programs or initiatives were readily available for only a limited number of specific programs. This data is summarised in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 in Volume 2 of the Report.

To aid our analysis of resource allocation into the Region we also examined the current State Budget allocations for capital works in 2002-2003.

Table 3.2 shows that in the current financial year, the State Government is investing almost $32 million in capital works in the Region. In the absence of more specific information on the nature of each of the projects, the study team believes most of these projects are necessary for underpinning the regional economy or the quality of life of the

people in the Region. Many of them would satisfy the criteria of regional infrastructure of the KSRAC's five priority areas. This information is mapped in Chapter 8 of Volume 2 of the Report.

However, the extent to which the decision of the State Government to fund any of these particular proposals was made in an objective way against the key reports, studies or strategies for the Region is unknown and not clear from the available documentation. The notable exception is the Kimberley Regional Development Scheme that is allocated to Kimberley projects that are consistent with the Commission's corporate strategy.

The Department of Transport and Regional Services also provided us with details of Commonwealth offices and officers in the Region from their 'More Accessible Government' project. The information provided enabled the study team to identify whether the position is grant funded or whether the Department or Agency has a presence in the Region. Some Departments or agencies have no presence in the Region and the nearest location is Perth (or perhaps Darwin, but this information was not requested). This information is tabulated in Table 3.3 below and mapped in Chapter 8 of Volume 2 of the Report.

TABLE 3.2 STATE BUDGET 2002-2003 – Capital Works Funding in the Kimberley Region by Sub-Region

Dept	Initiative	Priority Area	Area of Allocation						
			Kimberley Region	Broome	Derby-W Kimberley	Wyndham-E Kimberley	Halls Creek	Other	Total
Community Dev't	Broome Comm'y Dev't Office	2	$465,000						$465,000
Culture & the Arts	Broome Performing Arts & Culture Centre			$2,000,000					$2,000,000
Education	Roebuck Primary School	-		$1,000,000					$1,000,000
Health	Kimberley health dev'ts	-	$1,900,000						$1,900,000
	Wyndham Sobering Up Cen	-				$195,000			$195,000
	Oombulgurri Clinic replacement					$850,000			$850,000
Housing & Works	Housing construction	1	$2,995,000						$2,995,000
Minerals & Pet'm Res	Ord River Irrigation Stage 2	1				$3,151,000			3,151,000
Planning and Infrastructure	Broome Port Authority	1		$400,000					$400,000
	Broome-Cape Leveque Road	1		$1,380,000					$1,380,000
	Gibb River to Wyndham Road	1				$1,000,000			$1,000,000
	Ord River Bridge Const'n	1				$5,100,000[1]	$5,100,000		$10,200,000
	Tanami Road improvements	1					$1,500,000		$1,500,000
	Kimberley port maintenance	1				$180,000			$180,000
Training	Kimberley College	1					$120,000		$120,000
Water Corp	Water supply	1		$533,000[2]	$533,000[2]	$533,000[2]			$1,599,000
Western Power	Power supply infrastructure	1		$790,000[3]	$790,000[3]	$790,000[3]	$790,000		$3,160,000
TOTALS			**$5,360,000**	**$6,103,000**	**$1,323,000**	**$11,799,000**	**$7,510,000**	**$0**	**$32,095,000**

1. This figure is an estimate produced by equally splitting the total $10,200,000 budget allocation between the two LGAs.
2. This figure is an estimate produced by equally splitting the total $1,599,000 budget allocation between the three LGAs.
3. This figure is an estimate produced by equally splitting the total $3,160,000 budget allocation between the four LGAs.

Table 3.3 Location of Commonwealth Departments and Agencies serving the Kimberley Region

Location (LGA)	Agency	Operational funding of Dept	Grant Funded position
Broome	ATSIC	Y	
	ATC	Y	
	DESaT	Y	
	EA, ILM Facilitator		Y
	FaCS	Y	
	HaAC	Y	
	ACC (DoTaRS)		Y
Derby-West Kimberley	ATSIC	Y	
	ESaT	Y	
Wyndham-East Kimberley	ATSIC	Y	
	ATC	Y	
	DESaT	Y	
	KSRAC (DoTaRS)	Y	Y
Halls Ck	ATSIC	Y	
Perth	DAFaF	Y	
	ACCC	Y	
	DEaWR	Y	
	EA Bushcare		Y
	EA Coastcare		Y
	EA ERO		Y
	DIMaIA	Y	
	DoTaRS	Y	

3.5 Analysing and comparing Commonwealth and State programs and initiatives against KSRAC key priority areas

The information was then compared against the KSRAC's five key priority areas for funding. The five key priority areas are identified by number as follows:

Table 3.4 KSRAC Priority Areas for Funding

KSRAC Priority Areas for Funding	
1.	Regional infrastructure
2.	Local cooperative projects
3.	Indigenous enterprise and economic development
4.	Regional marketing
5.	New sustainable industry
-	Insufficient information or does not meet any priority area

A number of caveats to this analysis need to be noted. Only limited details of each project was provided by the relevant agencies on the projects they have funded in the current year. In some cases insufficient information was provided to make an informed judgement of whether they met any particular KSRAC key priority area. In other cases the study team has made a best guess about the nature and purpose of the particular project and made its subjective assessment of the relevant KSRAC key priority area it satisfied the most. A closer scrutiny of whether a particular project meets the criteria for any of the KSRAC priority areas might produce quite different results. It also needs to be noted that none of these projects were submitted for assessment against the KSRAC's key priority areas. No attempt was made to add the dollar amounts within any of the key priority areas because the projects are so variable in their nature and scope, so much so that any totalling of dollar amounts would be meaningless.

The results of our data collection and analysis are presented in full in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 in Volume 2 of this Report.

The information collected to compile Tables 6.1 and 6.2 enabled a more detailed comparison of Commonwealth and State Government regional development programs and initiatives and allocations in the current year. The details of this comparison are presented in Tables 3.5 and 3.6 below.

TABLE 3.5 SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS TO PROJECTS IN THE KIMBERLEY REGION 2002 BY LOCATION

Program	$	KSRAC Priority Area	State	Kimberley Region	Broome	Derby-West Kimberley	Wyndham-East Kimberley	Halls Creek	Other
DoTaRS Stronger Regions Initiatives									
• ***Sustainable Regions Program***	$12,000,000	-		$12,000,000					
• ***Regional Solutions Program***									
Kimberley Devt Comm – Austrade offices	$63,509	4		$63,509					
W Kimberley Land Conservation Comm	$20,000	4				$20,000			
Kimberley Primary Industry Association	$22,000	5		$22,000					
Kimberley Society Inc.	$48,000	-		$48,000					
Thalngarr Ngarriny Aboriginal Corp.	**$35,000**	3							
Shire of Broome, Dampier Pen Access M/P	$22,000	-			$22,000				
• ***Regional Assistance Program***									
Six projects since 1999-2000	$604,250	-							
Broome - Cyclone Rosita recovery	$25,525	-			$25,525				
• ***Rural Transaction Centres***									
Marra Worra Aboriginal Corp Fitzroy Crossing	***$?***	1				$?			
Shire of Halls Creek, Halls Creek	$?	1						$?	
TOTAL	**$12,840,284**			**$12,133,509**	**$47,525**	**$20,000**	**$00**	**$00**	**$00**

TABLE 3.6 SUMMARY OF STATE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS TO PROJECTS IN THE KIMBERLEY REGION 2002 BY LOCATION

Program	$	KSRAC Priority Area	State	Kimberley Region	Broome	Derby-West Kimberley	Wyndham-East Kimberley	Halls Creek	Other
DLGaRG WA Regional Investment Fund									
• ***Regional Infrastructure Funding Program***									
Shire of Derby-West Kimberley - 2nd stage airport	$600,000	1				$600,000			
Country Housing Authority*	$500,000	1	$500,000						
• ***Regional Development Program***									
Regional promotion & marketing	$150,000	4		$150,000					
Kununurra Chamber of Commerce	$60,000	4					$60,000		
Shires of Broome & Derby West Kimberley – Events Co-ordinator	$50,000	4			$25,000	$25,000			
Barking Gecko	$12,500	2		$12,500					
Neninuwarlin Aboriginal Corp	$19,500	3					$19,500		
Mamabulanjin Aboriginal Corp	$33,000	3							
Kununurra Agricultural Society	$25,000	1					$25,000		
Ord Mango Gowers' Assoc.	$50,000	5		$50 000					
• ***WA Regional Initiative Scheme***									
Broome Aboriginal Media	$90,000	3			$90,000				
The WA Symphony Orchestra*	$21,411	2	$21,411						
The WA Local Government Association*	$25,000	2	$25,000						
West Australian Newspapers*	$100,000	4	$90,000	$10,000					
TOTAL	**$1,736,411**		**$636,411**	**$222,500**	**$115,000**	**$625,000**	**$104,500**	**$00**	

* Projects for which the Kimberley Region may be a beneficiary.

An analysis of the specific allocations against KSRAC key priority areas shows the following results:

Table 3.7 KSRAC Priority Areas for Funding and Currently Funded Projects in the Kimberley Region from Commonwealth and State Regional Development Programs

KSRAC Priority Areas for Funding		No. of projects
1.	Regional infrastructure	5
2.	Local cooperative projects	3
3.	Indigenous enterprise and economic development	4
4.	Regional marketing	6
5.	New sustainable industry	2
-	Insufficient information or does not meet any priority area	5

3.6 Comparison of Commonwealth and State Regional Development Programs and Allocations in 2002

Both spheres of Government have only recently developed comprehensive regional development programs.

The Commonwealth's suite of three regional development programs are principally aimed at:

- strengthening regional economic and social opportunities:
- tackling disadvantage and encouraging growth in the region;
- economic diversification and strengthened social structures;
- sustaining productive natural resources and the environment;
- delivering better regional services;
- adjusting to economic, technological and government-induced change;
- planning;
- undertaking small and large-scale projects;
- employing community-based officers to develop resources and to build partnerships with other sectors;
- generating employment;
- improving the skills base of a region; and
- supporting infrastructure.

The State's suite of regional development programs are principally aimed at attracting investment in a region, increasing job opportunities, improving skills, improving access of regional communities to services by providing financial assistance for:
major capital works projects designed to assist in attracting investment and increasing jobs in regional areas;

- a mix of capital works projects and other projects which may include feasibility studies, regional and local marketing programs as well as festivals and events;
- tourism development, such as interpretive and discovery centres, tourism trails;
- transport enhancement such as improving boat/shipping facilities, air services;

- information and technology enhancement;
- youth focused facilities;
- industry development such as industrial parks; research facilities;
- housing programs to attract professional and skilled employees;
- facilities that will attract and retain long term residents;
- partnerships between regional stakeholders;
- communications infrastructure; and
- sustainable Indigenous economic development.

The actual nature of the programs and the way they are administered, including aspects such as focus or scope of proposal, eligibility, method of allocation of funding and funding limits per proposal, vary according to the particular desired outcomes and the processes for decision making and accountability. Generally, the larger the grant required for a proposal, the greater the level of scrutiny as to the feasibility and need for a particular project and the greater the level of involvement of Ministers or Cabinet in making the final decision.

On the basis of the research to date and the study team's collective knowledge and experiences, the study team believes that similar observations can be made about common objectives and desired outcomes in other key policy areas, such as education and training and employment. The objectives and desired outcomes of both Commonwealth and State regional development programs also cut across almost all of the five key funding priority areas identified by the KSRAC.

All the regional development programs are in their first year of funding under a three-year forward commitment for the Commonwealth, or four-year forward commitment for the State. The opportunities for greater synergy in allocations between the Commonwealth and State governments in future years in this particular policy area are therefore very high.

The challenge is to delve into the way the various Commonwealth and State programs operate, foster the development of appropriate coordination and collaboration mechanisms and identify the opportunities for joint funding arrangements to maximise the returns on the investment. This needs to be complemented with appropriate support, monitoring and evaluation processes against the core document set.

4. Analysis

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary and overview of the substantive findings of Chapters 2 and 3. The objective is to identify the common themes, the omissions and policy conflicts that were evident in the set of policy and program documents analysed.

The analyses in Chapters 2 and 3 were made in reference to the five KSRAC priorities. In addition, this chapter adds a further level of comparison using a baseline analysis of the emerging social and economic trends in the region to highlight further policy and program omissions. The chapter begins with a summary of the key trends that emerge from the baseline analysis presented in Chapter 7 of Volume 2 of the report. It then considers in sequence the common themes, omissions and conflicts that have emerged in the substantive document analysis. The chapter concludes by highlighting a set of additional issues that the Study Team feel are worthy of inclusion and further consideration.

4.2 Baseline Analysis

The Study Team has analysed the first release 2001 Census data that became available in July. These, in conjunction with the findings of the Kimberley Economic Perspective (Department of Local Government and Regional Development and the Kimberley Development Commission, July 2001), provide a contextual baseline against which the substantive findings of the report can be assessed. The baseline analysis was used to enhance the analyses of common policy themes and policy omissions.

This section highlights the key trends drawing on these sources.

Key trends

Population

- The population of the region is growing rapidly – by a third in the last ten years.

- The Indigenous population accounts for *at least* a third of the regional population in 2001. However, the KEP puts this figure at 46%. There may be a degree of undercounting in the census but the Indigenous population numbers will need some substantiation.

- The Region has a younger population in comparison to the State, but the aging of the population appears to be proceeding at a faster rate than in the State as a whole. This trend was most pronounced in Wyndham-East Kimberley.

Housing

- There is a large share of informal housing (34 percent compared to 3 per cent in the State). This includes a large proportion of caravans which may be tourist related. However, there was a large increase in the recorded number of "other" dwellings, from 360 in 1991 to 1058 in 2001. This may be a reflection of a trend amongst members of the Aboriginal community returning to live on their traditional country establishing nearly 250 communities in the Region.[1]

Economy

- Indigenous households and communities account for a large share of the regional economic activity (in terms of income, investment and expenditure).

- The population appears to be growing faster than the number of jobs (but further releases of census data will be needed to check this trend).

- Major economic activities include: Mining, Tourism, Fishing and Aquaculture, Building and Construction, Commerce and Agriculture.

4.3 Common Themes

The study team also attempted to bring the analysis in Chapters 2 and 3 together with the aim of identifying areas where there are common interests between the core document set, current orientation of Commonwealth and State programs and initiatives, the baseline analysis and the key priority areas identified by the KSRAC.

The study team draws the following observations (not necessarily in any order of priority):

- **Infrastructure**. Concern for regional infrastructure is widespread across the core document set as well as within State and Local Government priorities. State Government focus is on the larger items based on their responsibility for state or region wide needs, while Local Government's focus is more on physical infrastructure of a localised nature. The Commonwealth's interests have a different emphasis reflecting its responsibilities in areas such as telecommunications and its current strategic priorities.

- **Regional development**. All three spheres of government share common interests in facilitating regional development. The Commonwealth and State Governments both operate their own regional development programs comprising several sub-components with differing emphases, but with common objectives and desired outcomes. Between them, the Commonwealth and WA State Governments have budgeted over $290 million dollars on regional development initiatives over the three to four years from 2001-2005. A number of qualifications need to be made to this total figure. The Commonwealth's contribution of $214 million is national and not only for WA. At this stage it is not possible to forecast how much of this funding, in

[1] According to the Dept of Indigenous Affairs (1998), In the east Kimberley sub-region, there are approximately 4,100 Aboriginal people living in 102 discrete communities. In the west Kimberley sub-region, there are approximately 7,400 Aboriginal people living in 96 discrete communities. (See summary of paper in Chapter 2 of Volume 2 as a Thematic Report under 'Community Well-being'.)

addition to what has already been committed, will find its way into the Kimberley Region over the next three to four years. As commented in Chapter 3, the Study Team firmly believes there is ample room for improved coordination and integration of funding priorities, allocation procedures, and for joint funding to maximise the yield from this investment.

- **Indigenous issues**. A common theme in many documents in the core document set is a concern for Indigenous issues. The Census results show that Indigenous people comprise around 46% population in the Kimberley Region and by necessity, given their highly disadvantaged situation, warrant closer attention. A recent study undertaken for the KDC estimates that a significant proportion of the regional economy is attributable to Aboriginal people. In 1997-98 approximately $238 million dollars coming into the Region annually can be attributed to the Aboriginal population of the Region, and in 1998-99 some 67 Aboriginal organisations had combined revenue of approximately $104 million (a proportion of which is sourced from non-government bodies and resources). The primary foci of these resources are payments to individuals, welfare programs and citizenship entitlements (34%), education and training (17%), essential services (15%) and health services (14%). There is growing recognition amongst key agencies that Aboriginal people's legal and citizenship rights are an increasingly important factor in the Region's society and economy.

- **Training**. An emphasis on training and employment is also clearly evident in many reports, plans and papers in the core document set and a sharp focus of State and Commonwealth program activities. Between the Commonwealth and State Governments there are at least 13 different education and training programs, some of which have several sub-components. The Study Team briefly examined a small number of these and found that several of them share common objectives and desired outcomes. In this policy-program area, there is scope for improved coordination and integration against common objectives and desired outcomes. Further consideration might be given to resource sharing or pooling.

- **Community Development**. A further area of common concern and current policy emphasis of both Commonwealth and State Governments is that of community development and capacity building in community leadership and self-reliance. The Commonwealth has initiated the 'Stronger Families and Communities Strategy', which includes a number of sub-program elements that are aimed at fostering self reliance, local solutions and developing capacity for local leadership. The WA State Government is also in the process of revamping its community services/development functions into a new Department. In addition, the Department of Local Government and Regional Development is currently redesigning an existing program previously administered by the Department of Agriculture to broaden its application and bring it within the suite of regional development programs. This latter shift has the ability to enhance policy-program integration and is therefore encouraging. However, the level of commonality of objectives and desired outcomes between Commonwealth and State programs in the general area of community development and local leadership remains difficult to assess without further, exhaustive analysis of specific program activity and funding. Any further analysis should seek to identify the opportunities for better coordination and integration.

4.4 Omissions

In our analysis the study team also notes some significant omissions between the core document set, current orientation of Commonwealth and State programs and initiatives, and the key priority areas identified by the KSRAC.

- **Sustainability**. All three spheres of government share common interests in regional development. Whether they share a common view of the meaning of *sustainable* regional development is another matter. Sustainable development, and hence sustainable regional development, means different things to different people. The study team notes that there are very few references to sustainability or sustainable development throughout the set of core documents.

  Environment Australia has recently developed some tools for monitoring and measuring a local community's commitment to sustainability objectives and these may have some practical application for local communities in the Kimberley Region[2]. However, it is noted that the WA State Government is well advanced in preparing a State Sustainability Strategy. Linking the KSRAC's priorities to the State's Strategy will be an important issue in the foreseeable future.

- **Population Characteristics**. The Region is experiencing a high level of population growth, but the growth is occurring unevenly across a large geographic area. Whilst the relative, overall youthfulness of the population is declining, the causes are less than clear. The ageing process may be attributable both to declining natural increase and /or regional out-migration amongst the younger age strata. These key demographic and geographic trends warrant closer examination. In our analysis of the key document set, the Study Team noted the need to update studies on population dynamics and settlement, including identifying the factors that contribute to population movements into and out of the Region amongst particular age groups.

Further omissions

In addition, the following policy/program omissions have been identified with reference to the baseline data analysis summarised in 4.1 above.

- **Aged services**: The baseline indicated a population which is aging at a somewhat faster rate than that in the State as a whole. However, the reviews of policy and program documentation in Chapters 2 and 3 did not reveal recognition of this trend or its implications for the region.

- **Marginal housing and homelessness**: The apparent increase in the numbers of 'other' dwellings revealed in the census suggests the growth of marginal housing and homelessness as a major social trend. However, again, few if any of the policy and program documents highlight this as an explicit concern for policy. This finding does appear, however, to be anomalous in light of contrary evidence forwarded in 1998 by the WA Department of Indigenous Affairs.[3] This evidence suggests that 'Aboriginal Improvised Housing' has not increased over this observation period (in fact suggesting a strong decline in the East Kimberley area). Again, this sort of contrary

[2] See www.ea.gov.au/esd/la21/framework/index.html

[3] See 'Regional Social Indicators for Aboriginal People in Western Australia', accessed at www.dia.wa.gov.au

evidence suggests to the Study Team the need for more thorough social and economic analyses to provide a stronger baseline for assessment of regional policy and program priorities.

- **Labour force non-participation**: The regional labour force appears to be static (*Kimberley Economic Perspective*) but the census indicates rapid population growth. This divergence implies a falling labour force participation rate overall. If true, this raises significant implications for social and employment policies in the region. None of the documentation appears to have picked up this apparent trend.

All three of these trends require closer examination when the final 2001 census results become available.

4.5 Conflicts/Contradictions

- **Indigenous Issues**. The Study Team notes the glaring disparity between two key realities: first, the commitment to addressing Indigenous disadvantage and deprivation in the Region in education, training, employment, housing and access to the most basic of essential services such as water and sewerage for basic public health and hygiene; and second, the continuing highly disadvantaged situation of many Aboriginal people in the Region and the increasing incidence of returning to live on their traditional country. As the Kimberley Land Council notes in the proceedings of their conference on the future of the Kimberley they hosted in 1998, as a consequence this trend is impacting adversely on the Regional community's ability to respond adequately.

- **The narrow focus of land use planning**. As noted in part 2.3 of Chapter 2, there is increasing agreement amongst planning commentators and practitioners on the need for integrated locality based planning, superseding conventional approaches that have been based on narrow development controls. On the one hand, the WA land use planning system promotes a conventional approach to planning that is based on the narrow focus of fostering economic development through the application of development controls. On the other hand, there is a pressing need for integrated planning and decision-making that reflects the principles and processes of sustainability. While reforms to the conventional planning system are beyond the purview of the KSRAC, it nevertheless does have the discretion to allocate resources toward the development of integrated planning processes for the region that embrace a 'whole of government', 'whole of community' approach. Allied to this must be a commitment to foster a stronger commitment to sustainable development consistent with the State's Sustainability Strategy.

4.6 Outstanding Issues

Sustainability. Sustainable regional development requires time and patience. It also requires long-term commitment and continuity. Governments at all levels, regional communities and the businesses/industries in a region must realize that sustainable regional development needs time to build community trust and support, time to formulate appropriate responses to complex issues and to put the necessary processes in place. The Study Team also acknowledges that we live in a rapidly changing world. The tension between the need for patience and continuity on the one hand and responsiveness to a changing environment on the other is

unquestionable. A key challenge for the KSRAC will be developing an approach to sustainability that takes account of the States Sustainability Strategy.

- **Native title and land management**. Native title is an important factor in the Region's society and economy. While the decision of the High Court in *WA v Ward* (also known as the *Mirriuwung Gajerrong* case)[4] reduces the extent to which native title will be a consideration in a legal sense, the reality is that Aboriginal people's have strong continuing connections with land and waters which may not be claimable under native title legislation because that native title is regarded under Australian law as having been extinguished.

  The challenge therefore, is how to acknowledge Aboriginal people's continuing association with land and waters according to traditional law and custom and to provide for the co-existence of forms of land holding and governance under Indigenous laws alongside those under Australian laws. According to Nettheim (et al) (2002:2)[5], "It is a challenge in terms of legal pluralism and cross-cultural statesmanship. Both forms of law – Indigenous and Australian – may need to be adapted in order to achieve a satisfactory interrelationship".

  An initiative the KSRAC may wish to consider is how conventional land use planning and management processes can better integrate Indigenous relationships to land and waters. If Indigenous interests can be better accommodated through conventional planning and land management processes, there is less likelihood of conflict at later stages of project development approval and implementation. The move toward agreements is also a step in the right direction.

- **Coordination (governance)**. However, from the analysis of the documents, collectively there is a distinct lack of synergy and coordination. While many of the documents are strong on the rhetoric of coordination, there is an absence of discussion in the documents about the links between them and their associated processes, and little in-depth discussion of the mechanisms for coordination across all levels of government at regional and local levels. For example, while the links between local planning schemes and the State planning strategy are well established through planning legislation, the links between other corporate and strategic planning processes are not clear. This is not to suggest that a statutory framework is needed, but rather that at a regional level, there is room for improvement in co-ordination and co-operation through joint ventures or partnerships around common objectives.

  As mentioned in Chapter 3, there is a need to make coordination, integration and opportunities for partnerships a responsibility of all agencies operating in the Region. There are significant resources being channelled into the Region by Commonwealth and State Governments and our cursory examination in a small number of program areas reveals the need for much better regional governance. This is a common feature of many areas where such programs are being actively directed. However, in a region such as the Kimberley, there is arguably an even greater need to ensure better integration of public intervention in order to achieve the best possible outcomes in terms of return on public investment due both to the remoteness and levels of need.

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[4] *Western Australia v Ward* [2002] HCA 28, 8 August 2002.

[5] Nettheim, G Meyers G D, and Craig, D (2002) *Indigenous Peoples and Governance: A Comparative Analysis of Land and Resource Management Rights*, Aboriginal Studies Press, AIATSIS, Canberra.

The KSRAC may wish to consider how integration and coordination of funding opportunities can be best achieved in developing strategic responses to perceived regional needs.

4.7 Summary

The conclusions are summarised as follows:

- The Region is experiencing a rapid growth rate. The Indigenous population accounts for at least a third of the regional population. The Region has a younger population in comparison to the State, but appears to be aging at a faster rate. There is a large share of informal housing in the Region, and Indigenous households and communities account for a large share of the regional economic activity.

- Common strategic priorities emerge in the core document set. These include regional infrastructure, regional development, Indigenous issues, and an emphasis on training and employment.

- The strengths of the Region include widespread support for regional infrastructure development to support economic and social development. There is also increasing recognition of the fact that the Indigenous people comprise not only a significant proportion of the regional population, but also form a key part of the Region's economy. There is also increasing recognition of the need for community development and capacity building in community leadership and self-reliance if the Region is to cope with its extreme conditions and isolation.

- State and regional planning documents are not focused on the sub-regional or local implications. The varied human and physical geography of the region is an integral feature of regional planning and sub-regional or LGA planning needs to be emphasized in future regional planning exercises.

- There is an urgent need to update studies on population dynamics and settlement, especially the factors that contribute to population movements into and out of the Region.

- There is little in the way of integrated social or economic planning in the region. This is an area urgently in need of attention through whole of area 'state of community' planning exercises to inform and lead local land use planning and local decision making.

- The core document set analysed for this project identfies scope for better co-ordination and integration of planning, policy and program activities between Commonwealth and State programs and initiatives.

- There are significant resources being channeled into the Region by Commonwealth and State Governments and our examination in a small number of program areas reveals the need for improved coordination of regional governance.

Australian policy frames are largely 'spatially blind'. Government policies and programs are blind to the effects of scale and are generally unconscious of the spatial outcomes of public policy interventions. By this we mean that government agencies tend to work within their own policy or program area, rather than taking a more holistic view of the local or regional community they are seeking to serve and providing facilities and services in a more integrated way.

The size and significance of the Kimberley Region are often underestimated and the Region's needs misunderstood. The Region is almost twice the size of Victoria. The lack of spatial awareness inhibits our ability to understand the various factors that operate at various policy scales. The need to provide an adequate level of services for community well-being in a few concentrated centres in support of economic development activities, while at the same time ensure an equally adequate level of service provision to a dispersed and predominantly Indigenous population is a major challenge facing the Region as a whole. Within that Region, there are four discrete subregions, each with their own discrete characteristics and issues.

One of the significant consequences of spatially blind governance is that it makes policy outcomes opaque. When different public agencies are operating according to their own implicit policy agenda or framework, it is almost impossible to systematically assess the net effect of programs and policy initiatives at the local or regional scales.

There are a range of initiatives currently underway that will address some of these issues. For example, the Commonwealth's Sustainable Regions Program provides opportunity for addressing the key issues in a co-ordinated and integrated way. In addition, the West Australian State Sustainability Strategy, the East Kimberley-Tanami Regional Minerals Study and the Kimberley Development Commission/Kimberley Land Council MOU are key State initiatives which will also impact positively on the issues listed above.

The continuing challenge is to delve into the way various Commonwealth and State programs operate, foster the development of appropriate coordination and collaboration mechanisms, and identify the opportunities for joint funding arrangements to maximise the returns on the investment. In a region such as the Kimberley, there is arguably an even greater need to ensure better integration of public intervention in order to achieve the best possible outcomes in terms of returns on public investment due both to the remoteness of the Region and levels of need.

KIMBERLEY SUSTAINABLE
REGIONS PROGRAMME

Kimberley Sustainable Region Programme Strategic Planning Analysis

Volume 2: Analysis of Reports, Programmes and Key Variables

This study was initiated by the
Kimberley Sustainable Region Advisory Committee
and was jointly funded by the
Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Services
and the
Kimberley Development Commission

This study was conducted by:

urbanfrontiersprogram

Urban Frontiers Program UWS
Planning Integration Consultants Pty Ltd
Landvision
November 2002

A COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT
INITIATIVE IN REGIONAL AUSTRALIA

MBERLEY SUSTAINABLE REGION PROJECT
STRATEGIC PLANNING CONSULTANCY

VOLUME 2. FINAL REPORT

CONTENTS

List of Abbreviations **4**

Chapter 1. Existing Reports, Studies and Plans Examined by the Study Team **6**
1.1 Classification of Existing Reports, Studies and Plans Examined by the Study Team 7
1.2 Annotated Bibliography 10

Chapter 2. Summaries of Existing Reports, Studies and Plans Examined by the Study Team **23**
2.1 Key Reports 24
2.2 Sectoral Reports 35
2.3 Thematic Reports - Community Well-being 43
2.4 Thematic Reports - Native Title 51
2.5 Thematic Reports - Land Use Planning Documents 54
2.6 Thematic Reports - ATSIC Regional Plans 71
2.7 Local Government Principal Activity Plans 75
2.8 State Government Policy Statements/Documents 81
2.9 Agreements 86

Chapter 3. Classification of Commonwealth and State Governments Programs and Initiatives **90**
Commonwealth Government Programs and Initiatives
3.1 Economic Drivers 92
3.2 Capacity Building Drivers 92
3.3 Grant Funding Opportunities 93
3.4 Service Provider 94
3.5 Infrastructure Provider 94
3.6 Regulatory 94

State Government Programs and Initiatives
3.7 Economic Drivers 95
3.8 Capacity Building Drivers 95
3.9 Grant Funding Opportunities 96
3.10 Service Provider 97
3.11 Infrastructure provider 98
3.12 Regulatory 98

Chapter 4. Summaries of Selected Commonwealth Government Programs and Initiatives **99**
4.1 Networking the Nation 100
4.2 Regional Development Programs 101
4.3 Stronger Families and Communities Programs 106

4.4 Education Programs 110
4.5 Employment Programs 113
4.6 ATSIC Programs 116
4.7 Tourism Programs 117

Chapter 5. Summaries of Selected State Government Programs and Initiatives 118
5.1 Regional Development Programs 119
5.2 Indigenous Programs 126

Chapter 6 Analysis of Selected Commonwealth and State Programs 131
6.1 Summary of Specified Commonwealth Program Allocations to Projects in the Kimberley Region 2002 by sub-area 132
6.2 Summary of Specified State Program Allocations to Projects in the Kimberley Region 2002 by sub-area 135

Chapter 7. Analysis of key variables from 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census 136
7.1 Population 137
7.2 Dwellings 140
7.3 Age 144

Chapter 8. Spatial Maps 147

Map 1 State Budget 2002-2003 Location of Capital Works Activities in the Kimberley Region 148
Map 2 Commonwealth Government Departments and Agencies and Grant Funded Positions that Service the Kimberley Region, July 2002 149

List of Abbreviations

ACC	Area Consultative Committee
ACCC	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
AEEDO	Aboriginal Economic and Employment Development Officer
ALP	Australian Labour Party
ACSIP	Aboriginal Communities Strategic Investment Program
ASSPA	Aboriginal Student Support and Parent Awareness
ASTF	Australian Student Traineeship Foundation
ATAS	Aboriginal Tutorial Assistance Scheme
ATC	Australian Trade Commission
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
ARP	ATSIC Regional Plans
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DCITaA	Department of Communication, Information, Technology and the Arts (Cth)
DAFaF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Cth)
DESaT	Department of Education, Science and Training (Cth)
DEaWR	Department of Employment and Work Place Relations (Cth)
DFaCS	Department of Families and Community Services (Cth)
DHaW	Department of Housing and Works (WA)
DIA	Department of Indigenous Affairs (WA)
DIMaIA	Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (Cth)
DITaR)	Department of Industry, Toursim and Resources (Cth)
DoE	Department of Education (WA)
DoHaAC	Department of Health and Aged Care (Cth)
DOLA	Department of Land Administration (WA)
DoT	Department of Training (WA)
DoTaRS	Department of Transport and Regional Services (Cth)
EA	Environment Australia (Cth)
ECEF	Enterprise and Career Education Foundation
ERO	Environment Resource Officer
GRP	Gross Regional Product
IEP	Indigenous Employment Program
ILM	Indigenous Land Management Facilitator
ILUAs	Indigenous Land Use Agreements
K	Key reports
KDC	Kimberley Development Commission
KLC	Kimberley Land Council
KSRAC	Kimberley Sustainable Region Advisory Committee
LG	Local Government
LGA	Local Government Area
LGDP	Local Government Development Program
NAIDOC	National Aboriginal and Islander Day of Celebration
NARALUP	Natural Resources and Land Use Planning
NICP	National Indigenous Cadetship Program
NNTT	National Native Title Tribunal
ORIA	Ord River Irrigation Area

ORIS	Ord River Irrigation Scheme
PAP	Local Government principal activities plans
RAESP	Remote Area Essential Services Program
RAP	Regional Assistance Plan
RDS	Regional Development Scheme
RIFP	Regional Infrastructure Funding Program
RMIT	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
RTC	Rural Transaction Center
S	Sectoral reports
SCH	Student Curriculum Hours
STEP	Structured Training and Employment Projects
SWL	Structured Workplace Learning
VEGAS	Vocational and Education Guidance for Aboriginals Scheme
SGP	State Government policy statements/docs
SRD	Sustainable Regional Development
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TCW	Thematic reports – Community well being
TLUP	Thematic reports – Land use planning docs
TNT	Thematic reports – Native title
TPS4	Town Planning Scheme No. 4
VET	Vocational Education and Training
WARIS	Western Australian Regional Initiatives Scheme

Volume 2
Chapter 1

Existing Reports, Studies and Plans Examined by the Study Team

1.1 Categorisation of Existing Reports, Studies and Plans

Notes:
Year in brackets indicates year of publication.
* Indicates document in preparation and not publicly available at the time this consultancy was undertaken.
+ Indicates insufficient information provided.
# Indicates document not provided.
^ Not a public document.
~ Reports added by UFP to the list provided by the KSRAC.
= Reports added by KSRAC secretariat after presentation to KSRAC in Sept 2002.
! Previous State Government Policies – examined but not analysed.

KEY REPORTS

1. ~ Sustainable Regional Development, Executive Summary and Final Report (The Dore and Woodhill Report) (1999)
2. State Planning Strategy WA (1996)
3. Economic Development Strategy 1997-2010, Kimberley Region (1997)
4. ~ Kimberley Economic Perspective – An update of the economy of WA's Kimberley Region, Kimberley Development Commission, July 2001
5. An Input-Output Table for the Kimberley Region (2001)
6. The Aboriginal Component of the Kimberley Economy (2001)
7. The Kimberley: Our Place Our Future Conference Report (1998)
8. Kimberley Area Consultative Committee Strategic Regional Plan 2001-2004
9. Western Australian State Training Profile 2002-2004 (2001)
10. Future Vocational Education and Training Needs of the Kimberley Region, (2000)
11. = WA State Sustainability Strategy 'Focus on the Future – Consultation Draft' (September 2002).

SECTORAL REPORTS

12. Kimberley Transport Towards 2020: The Kimberley Regional Transport Strategy (1997)
13. Kimberley Ports Administration Study (1994)
14. The Kimberley Beef Project (1994) The Kimberley Beef Industry Plan and Background papers of the Kimberley Pastoral Industry Advisory Committee
15. Regional Mineral Prospectivity Study: The Kimberley Region (1997)
16. *~ East Kimberley-Tanami Regional Minerals Study (2002) (under preparation)
17. Western Australian Tourism Development Strategy (1997) and Technical Report (1996)
18. Kimberley Aboriginal Cultural Tourism Strategy (1996)
19. Aquaculture Development Plan (1996)
20. *~ Draft Kimberley Region Management Plan, Department of Conservation and Land Management (under preparation?)

THEMATIC REPORTS – COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

21. ~ Regional Social Indicators for Aboriginal People in WA (1998)
22. Kimberley Regional Aboriginal Health Plan (1999)
23. ~ Aboriginal Housing Strategic Plan 1999-2002 (1999)

24. +Kimberley Residential Aged Care Plan (undated)
25. Regional Training and Employment Report 2001
26. Provision of Local Government Services to Looma and Mowanjum (2000)
27. =* Proposed Ord Irrigation Developments – Impact on Services provided by the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley and State Government Agencies, (November 2002).

THEMATIC REPORTS – NATIVE TITLE

28. ~ Technical Task Force on Mineral Tenements and Land Title Applications, Final Report (2001) (the McFarlane Report)
29. ~ ^ Roles, Responsibilities and Options for WA Local Government in Native Title Agreement Making (2002)
30. ~ ^ Planning and Environmental Management with Native Title in WA (2001)

THEMATIC REPORTS – LAND USE PLANNING DOCUMENTS

31. ~ The Regions, State Planning Strategy Discussion Paper (1995)
32. Kimberley Population and Settlement Technical Paper (1993)
33. Ord Irrigation Project, Population Planning Study (1996)
34. Kununurra Wyndham Area Development Strategy (2000)
35. Ord Land and Water Management Plan 2000 (2000)
36. Broome Planning Strategy (1993)
37. ~ Keeping Country (in Broome) (1995)
38. ~ Broome Townsite Coastal Reserves - A Case Study (1997)
39. ~ Town Planning for Aboriginal Culture and Heritage (in Broome) – Final Report (1998)
40. Waterbank Structure Plan (2000)
41. Shire of Derby-West Kimberley Strategic Plan 2002-2006 (2002)
42. Fitzroy Valley Beyond 2000 (2000)
43. ~ Planning for Aboriginal Communities, WAPC Planning Policy No. 13 (2000)
44. Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley Town Planning Scheme No. 7 (2001)
45. Shire of Broome Town Planning Scheme No. 4, Scheme Report (Local Planning Strategy), District Zoning Scheme Text and Maps (1999)
46. Shire of Halls Creek Town Planning Scheme (1991)
47. Shire of Derby-West Kimberley Town Planning Scheme (?)

THEMATIC REPORTS – ATSIC REGIONAL PLANS

48. Wunan Regional Plan (1996 and final draft 2002)
49. Malarabah Regional Plan 2001-2005 (2001)
50. *Kullarri Regional Plan (under preparation)

LOCAL COUNCIL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES PLANS
(s5.56 of the *Local Government Act 1995*)

51. Shire of Derby-West Kimberley 2002/2003 to 2011/2012
52. Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley 2002/2003 to 2005/2006
53. Shire of Halls Creek 2002/2003 to 2006/2007
54. Shire of Broome Strategic Financial Plan 2002 and Beyond (2002)
55. Shire of Broome Principal Activity Plan 2002-2006 (2002)

STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENTS/DOCUMENTS

56. ~ State ALP Policy Statement 'Working for the Kimberley', 2000

57. ~ State ALP Policy Statement 'Indigenous Affairs', 2000
58. ~ Statement of Commitment to a New and Just Relationship between the Government of Western Australia and Aboriginal Western Australians, October 2001
59. ~ The Provision of Local Government Services to Aboriginal Communities – A Focus Paper, July 2001
60. ~ The Government of Western Australia, State Budget 2002-2003
61. ~! A Regional Development Policy for WA, March 2000 (previous State Government)
62. ~! Regional Development Policy Budget Highlights, State Government Initiatives Supporting the Regional Development Policy for Western Australia 2000-2001 (previous State Government)

AGREEMENTS

63. = Framework Agreement between the Native Title Claimants, the Rubibi Working Group and the State of Western Australia (1998).
64. = Memorandum of Understanding between the Kimberley Development Commission and the Kimberley land Council (August 2002)
65. = Kimberley Region Native Title and Heritage Protection Memorandum of Understanding between the Kimberley Land Council and the Explorers' Group (1999)
66. = Interim Agreement between the Rubibi Working Group and the Shire of Broome (1996)

1.2 Annotated Bibliography of Reports, Studies and Plans Examined by the Study Team

KEY REPORTS

1. Dore, J. and Woodhill, J. (1999) *Sustainable Regional Development: Final Report*, Produced for Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Services and Environment Australia, Greening Australia, Canberra.

A stocktake of the current status of Sustainable Regional Development (SRD) in Australia. The authors believe there is no single blueprint to SRD. They conclude that a two-pronged approach is required. Building and strengthening current SRD efforts, and orienting SRD toward its role as the foundation for building capacity within society. A separate executive summary is also available.

2. Western Australia Planning Commission (1996) *State Planning Strategy*, WA Planning Commission, Perth.

The State Planning Strategy provides the basis for coordinating and promoting land use planning to the year 2029. The Strategy contains principles, strategies and actions for addressing economic, social and environmental concerns in WA.

3. Kimberley Development Commission (1997) *Economic Development Strategy - Kimberley Region 1997-2010*, Kimberley Development Commission, Kununurra, WA.

This Strategy provides an overview of the Region, its economic profile (by sector), a SWOT analysis, and a discussion of the issues, opportunities and challenges that may affect each industry. The Strategy also outlines a vision and a focus for achieving sustainable economic development for the Kimberley Region into the 21st Century.

4. Kimberley Development Commission (2001) *Kimberley Economic Perspective: An Update on the Economy of Western Australia's Kimberley Region*, Prepared by the Department of Local Government and Regional Development and the Kimberley Development Commission.

A mainly quantitative overview of the Kimberley Region. It contains information about economic activity, demographic characteristics, labour force and industry, mining, fishing and aquaculture, building and construction, commerce, manufacturing, tourism, indigenous persons and infrastructure.

5. Johnson, P. (2001) *An Input-Output Table for the Kimberley Region of Western Australia*, Prepared for the Kimberley Development Commission, Kimberley Development Commission, Kununurra.

The input-output tables provide a snapshot of industry transactions occurring within the region at a given time, but are best known as the source of multipliers for use in economic impact analysis.

6. Pritchard, B. (2001) *The Aboriginal Component of the Kimberley Economy*, Prepared for the Kimberley Development Commission, Kimberley Development Commission, Kununurra.

This report examines economic flows attributable to the Aboriginal population of the Kimberley Region. It identifies the magnitude of incomes, expenditures, investments and transfer payments that occur within the Region by or on behalf of Aboriginal organisations, Aboriginal people and agencies servicing Aboriginal people.

7. Kimberley Land Council (1998) *The Kimberley: Our Place, Our Future*, Proceedings of the conference "The Kimberley: Our Place, Our Future", Broome, July.

These proceedings are a record of a conference hosted by the Kimberley Land Council addressing issues from the past and present and hopes, for the future. Some of the issues discussed included the Kimberley way of life, the people, the land, the sea, governance, and communication and community interaction.

8. Kimberley Area Consultative Committee (2001) *Strategic Regional Plan 2001-2004*, Kimberley Area Consultative Committee, (unpublished)

The Plan is the Kimberley Area Consultative Committee's vision for the Kimberley for the period 2001 to 2004. The vision includes goals and strategies for achieving positive impacts on social and economic development in the Kimberley Region.

9. State Training Board (2001) *Western Australian State Training Profile 2002-2004*, State Training Board, Department of Training, WA.

This profile defines the State's training needs, and to match public expenditure on training to meeting community, regional and individual training priorities. It also identifies opportunities for sustained employment growth and community development.

10. Department of Training and Employment (2000) *Future Vocational Education and Training Needs of the Kimberley Region*, Perth.

This report was commissioned by the DTE to identify existing and emerging skills, training and job needs, as well as community priorities in the Kimberley Region. The objective of the study was to identify the driving forces underpinning economic and employment growth over the next ten years and which will impact upon future vocational education and training needs in the Kimberley Region.

11. Focus on the Future – The Western Australian State Sustainability Strategy – Consultation Draft (2002). Department of Premier and Cabinet, Perth.

This draft Strategy was prepared following extensive consultations with the public. The Strategy sets out the Government's proposed approach to making a sustainable future as a long term agenda. The draft document sets out a conceptual framework for sustainability and applies it to a number of different areas, including governance, natural resources, settlements, community and business.

SECTORAL REPORTS

12. Department of Transport and Kimberley Development Commission (1997) *Kimberley Transport Towards 2020*, Department of Transport, Perth.

A comprehensive overview of transport issues in the Kimberley Region, including a profile of the existing transport infrastructure, key influences and the Kimberley Regional Transport Strategy.

13. Halpern Glick Maunsell (1994) *Kimberley Ports Administration Study,* Kimberley Development Commission, Kununurra.

Examines options for administrative structures for the ports in Broome and Wyndham and recommends a preferred model. The report also identifies the community service obligation of the State and method of delivery as a reflection of the State's responsibility to provide such facilities.

14A. Beurle, D. (1993) *The Kimberley Beef Project: Background Papers of the Kimberley Pastoral Industry Advisory Committee*, Department of Agriculture, WA.

Background papers providing information to the pastoral industry in the Region, markets for Kimberley beef, and meat production and quality.

14B. Ryan, B and Beurle, D. (1994) *The Kimberley Beef Project: Kimberley Beef Industry Business Plan, Part One*, Prepared for the Kimberley Beef Industry Development Team in conjunction with the Kimberley Beef Industry, Department of Agriculture, WA.

An industry vision, a situational analysis, market options for the future (up to 2000), production options for the future, and strategies, actions and priority issues.

15. Department of Resources Development and Department of Minerals and Energy (1997) *Regional Mineral Prospectivity Study: The Kimberley Region*, Department of Resources Development, WA.

A study to provide planners and policy makers with an overview of the minerals (including petroleum) sector and its longer term potential in the region.

16. Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (2002) *East Kimberley-Tanami Regional Minerals Study*, Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources, WA. (forthcoming)

The study will update the previous study. It will identify strategic infrastructure and development issues that impact on the mining industry, in particular exploration activities. The study will explore strategies to develop mineral exploration in the Kimberley.

17A. Coopers and Lybrand (1996) *Western Australian Tourism Development Strategy: Technical Report*, Prepared for the Western Australian Tourist Commission, WA.

Analytical information about the tourism sector in Western Australia.

17B. Coopers and Lybrand (1997) *Western Australian Tourism Development Strategy*, Prepared for the Western Australian Tourist Commission, WA.

A vision and eight strategies for the tourism sector in WA. The major goal is to provide a framework for the development of the tourism industry in WA as the State's major sustainable export industry over the next ten years.

18. Global Leisure and Tourism Pty Ltd (1996) *Kimberley Aboriginal Cultural Tourism Strategy*, Prepared for the Kimberley Aboriginal Tourism Association, WA.

This strategy grew from a growing interest among Aboriginal people participating in the tourism industry to develop and promote a sustainable cultural tourism industry in the Kimberley for the benefit of Aboriginal and wider communities, and to assist in the protection of Aboriginal copyright and ownership on which traditional lifestyles and cultural tourism depends.

19. Nel, S. (1996) *Kimberley Aquaculture Development Plan*, Prepared for the Fisheries Department of Western Australia and the Kimberley Development Commission.

A comprehensive analysis of the Region's potential to support an aquaculture industry. It contains over thirty recommendations.

20. Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), *Draft Kimberley Region Management Plan*, CALM. (forthcoming)

The Draft Management Plan for the Kimberley Region is currently being prepared and will propose management strategies addressing issues affecting all categories of land and water managed by CALM in the Kimberley Region.

THEMATIC REPORTS - COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

21. Healy, M. and Acacio, L. (1998) *Regional Social Indicators for Aboriginal People in Western Australia*, Department of Indigenous Affairs, WA.

An analysis of the State and nine regions based mainly on Census data. It includes a discussion on such issues as population characteristics, housing, education, employment, income, health and justice.

22. Kimberley Aboriginal Medical Services Council (1999) *Kimberley Regional Aboriginal Health Plan*, Kimberley Aboriginal Medical Services Council, WA.

The Plan presents recommendations for on-going health planning in the Kimberley, and their rationale. It covers issues such as resources, major priorities, principles, implementation processes and evaluation strategies.

23. Aboriginal Housing Board (n.d.) *Aboriginal Housing Strategic Plan 1999-2002*, Ministry of Housing, WA.

The vision and mission of the organisation, the relationship between the Aboriginal Housing Board and the Aboriginal Housing Infrastructure Unit of the Department of Housing and Works, key achievements prior to 1998, a strategic assessment of strengths and opportunities, objectives and performance measures.

24. Kimberley Health Service (n.d.) *Kimberley Residential Aged Care Plan,* Kimberley Health Service, Department of Health, WA.

(NOTE: Insufficient information provided.)

25. State Training Board (2001) *Regional Training and Employment Report October 2001*, Department of Training, WA.

These Reports are produced annually and contain an update of the regional economy, a snapshot of the region's demographics, skill needs and training priorities and a strategy to address the region's training needs.

26. Barthomeuf, N. (2000) *Provision of Local Government Services to Looma and Mowanjum*, Shire of Derby-West Kimberley, WA.

This federally funded project examines the options for providing basic Local Government type services to discrete Aboriginal Communities. The areas of service delivery investigated include strategic planning, health, building and infrastructure, fire and disaster management and recreation. The final report recommends a number of strategies and actions for increasing the Shire's capacity to provide basic services to Aboriginal communities in the Shire.

27. Proposed Ord Irrigation Developments – Impact on Services Provided by the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley and State Government Agencies, Office of Major Projects.

This report was being prepared as this consultancy was being undertaken but was not publicly available at the time.

THEMATIC REPORTS - NATIVE TITLE

28. Technical Taskforce on Mineral Tenements and Land Title Applications (2001) *Technical Taskforce on Mineral Tenements and Land Title Applications: Final Report.* WA State Government, Perth.

The report was instigated by the State Government to identify options for improving its performance and response to native title matters, especially in relation to mining, but also in relation to other future acts.

29. National Native Title Tribunal (2002) *Roles, Responsibilities and Options for WA Local Government in Native Title Agreement Making*. (unpublished)

This report was prepared by the National Native Title Tribunal to assist the parties engaged in mediation over native title matters in south west WA that involve local government. The report covers the legislative framework, local government's obligations, types of agreements, responsibilities, participation in planning, timeframes, options for dispute resolution, and where to access financial assistance for Local Governments on native title matters.

30. Planning Integration Consultants Pty Ltd (2001) *Planning and Environmental Management with Native Title in WA, 2001*, Prepared for the Kimberley Land Council and the Shire of Broome, WA. (unpublished)

The report examines Local Government's responsibilities under, and the complex interplay between, the WA planning and environmental management legislation and the Commonwealth's *Native Title Act 1993.*

THEMATIC REPORTS - LAND USE PLANNING DOCUMENTS

31. Western Australian Planning Commission (1995) *The Regions: State Planning Strategy Discussion Paper,* Western Australian Planning Commission, Perth.

One of a series of Discussion Paper prepared to facilitate debate and input into the State Planning Strategy. This Discussion Paper focuses on a number of issues affecting WA and the regions, and strategies and challenges for regional planning.

32. Kimberley Development Commission and the Department of Planning and Urban Development (1993) *Kimberley Population and Settlement*, Kimberley Development Commission, Kununurra.

An analysis of the Kimberley population based on the 1991 Census, its growth and composition, its distribution throughout the region, settlement characteristics and predictions of future population settlement.

33. Natural Resources and Land Use Planning (NARALUP) Associates (1996) *Ord Irrigation Project: Population Planning Study*, Prepared for Department of Resources and Development, WA.

Assesses the likely growth in population in the Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley to the year 2006 and associated land, housing and social infrastructure which will result from development of Stage 2 of the Ord River Irrigation Scheme, and increased tourism.

34. Ministry for Planning and the Kimberley Development Commission in association with Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley and the Northern Territory Department of Lands, Planning and Environment (2000) *Kununurra-Wyndham Area Development Strategy*, Western Australia Planning Commission, Perth.

This strategy was prepared for the Western Australian Planning Commission and provides direction for long-term use and management of land within this sub-region. It will provide assistance to other bodies to guide and control land use, protect and manage environmental and heritage values, settlement expansion, tourism development, assess further industrial needs and coordinate transport and infrastructure.

35. Community of Kununurra (2000) *Ord Land and Water Management Plan 2000*, Prepared by the Community of Kununarra in association with Natural Heritage Trust, Agriculture WA, Water and Rivers Commission and the WA State Government.

This land and water management plan is based on extensive community consultation and involvement over three years from 1996-2000. The plan includes goals, strategies and actions for a wide range of land and water management issues in the Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA), which are the responsibility of a number of agencies and organisations.

36. Shire of Broome (1993) *Broome Planning Strategy*, Shire of Broome, WA.

The Strategy contains an overview of the characteristics of the population, its economy, and the natural and cultural environments. The Strategy also contains several goals and actions aimed at fostering tourism development, industrial development, community development and environmental management.

37. The RMIT Planning Group (1995) *Keeping Country*, Prepared for the Rubibi Working Group, RMIT University, Melbourne.

This report was prepared for the Rubibi Working Group to assist them in identifying how they could engage with the planning system to protect their cultural interests. Public consultations were conducted, along with extensive discussions and site inspections. The Report contains over 30 recommendations covering Broome culture (including enhancing Aboriginal inclusion), town planning, the coast, improved environmental planning and enhancing partnerships.

38. Driscoll, P., Jackson, S., Sullivan, P. and Torres, M. (1997) *Broome Townsite Coastal Reserves – A Case Study*, Prepared for the Shire of Broom and the Rubibi Working Group, WA.

The Report examines a range of options for vesting and managing the Coastal Reserve. It recommends the Coastal Park be vested in Rubibi as a Class A Reserve with the addition of 'culture' to the purpose, reflecting the contemporary relevance of the area to the traditional owners and other Aboriginal people.

39. Rubibi Land Heritage and Development Working Group (1998) *Town Planning for Aboriginal Culture and Heritage- Final Report*, Prepared for the Councillors and members of Rubibi and the Shire of Broome, WA.

This the final report of a federally funded project to provide increased recognition of Aboriginal people, their culture and traditions and to

incorporate these experiences and factors into the development, management and decision-making processes of Broome.

40. Department of Land Administration (2000) *Waterbank Structure Plan 2000*, Department of Land Administration, WA.

The Plan is for the area of the former Waterbank Pastoral lease to the north of Broome. It identifies several broad objectives and principles based on the WA Planning Strategy, specific issues to be addressed, existing uses and management, key considerations, proposed land uses, and recommendations about implementation and funding.

41. Shire of Derby-West Kimberley (2002) *Shire of Derby-West Kimberley Strategic Plan 2002-2006*, Shire of Derby-West Kimberley, WA.

Sets down the vision, major challenges and key result areas for the Council over the next five years.

42. Fitzroy Valley Futures Working Group (n.d.) *Fitzroy Valley Beyond 2000*, Prepared at the request of the Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation, Fitzroy Valley Futures Working Group, WA.

Documents the outcomes of a forum held in the Fitzroy Valley in September 2000. Some of the issues discussed include housing, education, energy, employment and training, and health.

43. Western Australian Planning Commission (2000) *Planning for Aboriginal Communities*, Statement of Planning Policy No. 13, WA Planning Commission, Perth.

The statement is prepared under S5AA of *the Town Planning and Development Act 1928*. Its purpose is to provide a statutory framework for the planning of large permanent Aboriginal communities, and to provide a basis for negotiation between Aboriginal communities and Local Government about the application of planning controls in their community.

44. Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley (2001) *Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley Town Planning Scheme No. 7*, Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley, WA.

The Local Planning Scheme conforms with the requirements of the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928.* The scheme comprises a map and text and provides the basis for regulating development in the town.

45. Shire of Broome (1999) *Shire of Broome Town Planning Scheme No. 4*, Shire of Broome, WA.

The Local Planning Scheme conforms with the requirements of the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928.* The scheme comprises a map and text and provides the basis for regulating development in the town.

46. Shire of Halls Creek (1991.) *Shire of Halls Creek Town Planning Scheme No. 1,* Shire of Halls Creek, WA.

The Local Planning Scheme conforms with the requirements of the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*. The scheme comprises a map and text and provides the basis for regulating development in the town.

47. Shire of Derby-West Kimberley (n.d.) *Shire of Derby-West Kimberley Town Planning Scheme,* Shire of Derby-West Kimberley, WA.

The Local Planning Scheme conforms with the requirements of the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*. The scheme comprises a map and text and provides the basis for regulating development in the town.

THEMATIC REPORTS - ATSIC REGIONAL PLANS

48. Wunan ATSIC Regional Council (1996) *Wunan Regional Plan 1996*, Wunan ATSIC Regional Council, WA.

This ATSIC Regional Plan contains an overview of the needs of Aboriginal people and their aspirations in the Wunan ATSIC Region as well as strategies and actions that the Council will take over the period of the plan.

49. Malarabah ATSIC Regional Council (2001) *Malarabah Regional Plan 2001-2005*, Malarabah ATSIC Regional Council, WA.

This ATSIC Regional Plan contains an overview of the needs of Aboriginal people and their aspirations in the Malarabah ATSIC Region as well as strategies and actions that the Council will take over the period of the plan.

50. Kullarri ATSIC Regional Council (forthcoming) *Kullarri Regional Plan*, Kullarri ATSIC Regional Council, WA.

This ATSIC Regional Plan will contain an overview of the needs of Aboriginal people and their aspirations in the Kullarri ATSIC Region as well as strategies and actions that the Council will take over the period of the plan.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES PLANS

51. Crothers, J. (n.d.) *Shire of Derby West Kimberley Principal Activities Plan 2002/2003 to 2011/2012,* Prepared for Shire of Derby-West Kimberley, WA.

The Plan identifies the activities of Council for the next ten years. The Plan also identifies a number of challenges facing the Council and areas of emphases within the Council. Areas of emphasis include the development of the aquaculture tourism industries and the provision of infrastructure, waste management, street lighting and other basic facilities.

52. Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley (n.d.) *Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley Principal Activities Plan 2002/2003 to 2005/2006*, Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley, Kununurra.

The Plan identifies the activities of Council for the next four years. Principal activities include administration, infrastructure, fire fighting equipment, maintenance of land and buildings, recreation and culture and infrastructure assets. Performance measurements are included for each major program area.

53. Shire of Halls Creek (n.d.) *Shire of Halls Creek Principal Activities Plan 2002/2003 to 2006/2007*, Shire of Halls Creek, WA.

The Plan identifies the activities of Council for the next five years. Major projects include an aquatic centre, roads and street construction, staff housing, drainage, administration infrastructure and land development. Performance measurements are included for each major project.

54. Shire of Broome (2002) *Shire of Broome Strategic Financial Plan 2002 and Beyond,* Shire of Broome, WA.

The Plan was prepared using the Council's Corporate Plan as a guide. The Plan provides a summary of projected income and expenditure on functions such as governance, law and order, health, education, community amenities, transport, recreation and culture.

55. Shire of Broome (2002) *Principal Activity Plan 2002 to 2006*, Shire of Broome, WA.

The Plan identifies the activities of Council for the next five years. The Plan provides a summary of proposed activities for the next four years, how they link with Council's strategic goals, and how Council is managing its financial affairs.

STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENTS/DOCUMENTS

56. State ALP Policy Statement (2000) *'Working for the Kimberley'*, ALP Perth.

Outlines the State ALP's commitments to the Kimberley Region.

57. State ALP Policy Statement (2000) *'Indigenous Affairs'*, ALP Perth.

Outlines the State ALP's commitment to the Aboriginal people of Western Australia.

58. WA State Government, *Statement of Commitment to a New and Just Relationship between the Government of Western Australia and Aboriginal Western Australians*, October 2001, Perth.

A formal statement of commitment between the WA State Government, The State office of ATSIC and the Chairman of ATSIC.

59. WA Sate Government, *The Provision of Local Government Services to Aboriginal Communities – A Focus Paper*, July 2001, Perth.

A focus paper prepared by the WA State Government for the purposes of facilitating discussions between government agencies.

60. The Government of Western Australia, *State Budget 2002-2003*

The State Government's revenue and expenditure commitments for the current financial year.

61. WA State Government (2000) *A Regional Development Policy for WA*, Perth. (previous State Government)

The previous State Government's Regional Development policy, outlining principles, goals, objectives and strategies.

62. WA State Government (2000) *Regional Development Policy Budget Highlights, State Government Initiatives Supporting the Regional Development Policy for Western Australia 2000-2001,* Perth. (previous State Government)

The previous State Government's summary of commitments to regional development objectives from its last State budget in 2000-20001.

AGREEMENTS

63. Framework Agreement between the Native Title Claimants in Broome, the Rubibi Aboriginal Land, Heritage and Development Working Group and the State of Western Australia (1998)

This agreement was signed in 1998 prior to the amendments to the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) later that year. The Agreement sets out the substantive matters for negotiation and the processes for negotiation and agreement making about native title and related matters between the parties.

64. Memorandum of Understanding between the Kimberley Development Commission and the Kimberley Land Council, (August 2002).

This MoU establishes a working relationship between the KLC as the legal representative of the traditional owners in the Kimberley Region and the KDC as the State's primary regional development agency in the region around issue of mutual interest.

65. Kimberley Region Native Title and Heritage Protection Memorandum of Understanding between the Kimberley Land Council and the Explorers' Group (1999).

This MoU establishes an agreed procedure between explorers and the traditional owners for obtaining work clearances in relation to native title and heritage matters for mineral exploration licences.

66. Interim Agreement between the Rubibi Working Group and the Shire of Broome (1996).

This Interim Agreement establishes a relationship of mutual respect and understanding between the parties and a process for working together on planning and development issues in Broome.

Volume 2
Chapter 2

Summaries of Existing Reports, Studies and Plans Examined by the Study Team

2.1 KEY REPORTS

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
1. KEY REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Sustainable Regional Development, Executive Summary and Final Report*, 1999	The report is a stocktake of the current status of Sustainable Regional Development (SRD) in Australia. The Executive Summary is published as a separate document. The Executive Summary identifies a series of global trends impacting on Australia, domestic policy directions, the impact of federalism, a discussion of regionalism, a discussion of what sustainable development is and a number of case studies of sustainable regional development. The Final Report has six parts: A. Introduction to Sustainable Regional Dev't; B. Commonwealth and SRD; C. States and Territories and SRD; D. Regional Case Studies; E. Conference Proceedings; F. Analysis and Recommendations. The Final Report attempts to draw some conclusions from their analysis. The authors conclude that if there is one salient fact about SRD, it is the absence of a blueprint. Yet there is much to be learned from the experiences of many regional communities. The level of innovation and community participation is an inspiration. The authors believe a two-pronged approach is required: building and strengthening current SRD efforts and orienting SRD toward its role as the foundation for building capacity within society to understand and cope with the intractable problems it faces. The authors believe there are four key themes: • Governance, there are some functions decisions best carried out at regional scale. • Power, effective SRD requires regional communities to have some power over resources and decision-making. • Process, for SRD needs to have particular characteristics. • Time, it will take time and persistence for SRD objectives to be achieved.
Agency/Author:	John Dore and Jim Woodhill of Greening Australia, funded by the Dept of Transport and Regional Services and supervised by Environment Australia.	
Geographic Area:	An Australia-wide study of regionalism.	
Audience:	The people of Australia, Governments at all levels.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
2. KEY REPORT **Title and Date:**	*State Planning Strategy, Western Australia*, 1996.	The State Planning Strategy provides the basis for coordinating and promoting regional land use planning to year 2029. It contains a vision of WA in 2029. The Strategy is aimed at generating wealth, preserving and enhancing the environment, and building vibrant and safe communities for present and future generations. Contains principles, strategies and actions for considering and addressing economic, social and environmental concerns. It is to be implemented through the development of Regional Plans. They were once advisory only, but now can be statutory plans. The Kimberley Region was not identified as a priority area for a regional plan at the time the Strategy was prepared in 1996. However, an Economic Development Strategy for the Region was prepared in 1997. For the Kimberley Region, the State Planning Strategy focuses on: • Expanding irrigated agriculture; • Population growth in urban centres; • Provision of social facilities; • Transport linkages within and to the region; • Sustainably managing pastoral areas; • Managing and preserving the unique environment for conservation and tourism; • Protecting landscape and cultural and heritage values; • Improving service delivery of regional infrastructure to a highly dispersed population. Local Government's contribution is through the development of local planning schemes.
Agency/Author:	WA Planning Commission	
Geographic Area:	State-wide	
Audience:	People of WA and prospective investors, residents and others.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
3. KEY REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Economic Development Strategy 1997-2010, Kimberley Region*, 1997.	A vision for the Kimberley Region – a focus for achieving sustainable economic development into the 21st Century. The Report states that in seeking to achieve the objectives stated for each industry sector, the sensitive cultural and physical environment of the Kimberley must be well managed. This Report provides an overview of the Region, its economic profile (by sector), a SWOT analysis, and a discussion of the issues, opportunities and challenges that may affect each industry. A vision and regional development objective for each industry sector is identified along with a series of development strategies. The various industry sectors include: mining, pastoral, irrigated agriculture, tourism, fishing and aquaculture, regional infrastructure including communications, transport and energy, small business and enterprise development, Aboriginal economic development, and community and government services. The Report concludes that • the development of basic industries in the region which can provide goods and services to markets outside the region and thereby attract resources into the region are vitally important to sustain economic development; and • sustainable development requires a vision for economic progress with full consideration of the social and environmental impacts of such development.
Agency/Author:	Kimberley Development Commission.	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region.	
Audience:	People of the Kimberley Region and prospective investor, residents and others.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
4. KEY REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Kimberley Economic Perspective: An update of the economy of WA's Kimberley Region, July 2001*	***Overview of Economic Activity:*** The Region has a diverse economy with the fastest population growth rate in WA. Mining, tourism, retail, agriculture, and pearling are major contributors to the Region's economic output. ***Demographics:*** From 1996-2000 the population increased at an average rate of 4.3% per annum, exceeding the State's at 1.2% per annum. The Region has a relatively young population with a median age of 27.5 years. ***Labour Force and Employment by Industry:*** In June 2000, there were 15,408 people in the labour force, remaining relatively steady over the last 10 years. *Agriculture:* In 1998/99 there were 191 agricultural establishments in the Region covering 24.5M hectares and 111 pastoral leases covering around 23M hectares. ***Mining:*** Major production activities are diamonds, zinc, lead, iron ore, and crude oil valued at $891 million in 1999/2000. ***Fishing & Aquaculture:*** The fishing industry includes catches of wild stocks valued at $12.5 million in 1999/2000, and an aquaculture industry dominated by pearling valued at $161 million in 1999/2000. ***Building & Construction:*** Total value of approvals in 1999/2000 was $80.3 million. Over the last 10 years majority of building approvals in Shire of Broome. ***Commerce:*** In 1998 there were 1,566 businesses in the Region accounting for a large section of total employment in the Region. ***Manufacturing:*** Very small sector, mainly in support of tourism, agriculture and mining. ***Tourism:*** Increasingly significant contribution. In 1999 there were 442,000 domestic visitors with almost two-thirds staying three nights. Total domestic visitor expenditure estimated at $230 million in 1999, average daily expenditure of $98, and per visit estimated at $852. ***Aboriginal People in the Kimberley Economy:*** Aboriginal people comprise 46% of the population of the Region compared to 2.6% of the population of WA. Their median age is 20 years. Significant proportion of economic activity attributable to Aboriginal people – at least $238 million in public sector expenditure during 1997/1998. ***Infrastructure:*** Transport, energy, water resources, communications, education, and health are all important elements to the regional economy.
Agency/Author:	Department of Local Government and Regional Development and the Kimberley Development Commission	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	The people of the Kimberley, Governments, industry, business, prospective investors.	
5. KEY REPORT **Title and Date:**	*An Input-Output Table for the Kimberley Region of WA, 2001*	The Input-Output tables provide a snapshot of the industry transactions occurring

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
Agency/Author:	Kimberley Development Commission.	within a region at a given time but are best known as the source of multipliers for use in economic impact analysis. The Kimberley Region's economy has many distinctive features. The report provides output multipliers for the various industry sectors. For example, the beef cattle industry's multiplier is 1.37. If demand for beef cattle increases by $100 then the total output for the Kimberley Region will increase by $137. The Kimberley Region's economy is dominated by the mining industry, responsible for 38% of its output. Agriculture contributes 6.5% of output, commercial fishing and aquaculture contributes 10%. What is unusual is that the size of the service industries produces 20% of output. This is largely due to the large Aboriginal community in the Region. Programs like the CDP administered by ATSIC represent a significant injection into the Region's economy. Using 1994-95 as its reference year, it is estimated that the Region's gross regional product (GRP) is $930 million. This represents around 1.9% of WA's production in that year. The report concludes that the Region abounds with opportunities for economic development through expansion of its already significant minerals, agriculture, tourism and aquaculture sectors.
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region.	
Audience:	People of the Kimberley Region, prospective investors, governments and others.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
6. KEY REPORT **Title and Date:**	*The Aboriginal Component of the Kimberley Economy, 2001*	A significant proportion of the regional economy is attributable to Aboriginal people. Estimates that in 1997-98 at least $238 million can be attributed to the Aboriginal population of the region, apportioned as follows: • 34% payments to individuals, welfare programs and citizenship entitlements; • 17% education and training; • 15% essential services; • 14% health services. The Aboriginal component of the four local Councils' non-road expenditures is estimated at around $10 million. In 1998-99, 67 Kimberley based Aboriginal organisations have a combined revenue of $104.1 million, and an estimated 12% of this revenue is generated outside government sources. • 50% is spent on wages and salaries; • 20% on local purchasing of goods/services; • 16% on payments for housing and infrastructure; • 8% motor vehicle purchases, repairs and maintenance. The subsequent economic flows are estimated to be substantial. The emergence and growth of Aboriginal business and investment is the most significant structural change within the Aboriginal component of the regional economy during the 1990's.
Agency/Author:	Kimberley Development Commission	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	People of the Kimberley Region, governments.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
7. KEY REPORT **Title and Date:**	*The Kimberley: Our Place Our Future, Conference Report*, 1998	For two days in July 1998 over 300 people from different backgrounds met in Broome to talk about the region. Issues from the past, hopes for the future. This report is a record of that meeting and includes a summary of the workshops. Conference Overview. The format for the conference included an introductory session, keynote address, two panels of four speakers addressing regional issues – past, present and future, a panel considering national issues and their impact on the Region. On both days, conference participants convened into workshops addressing the following topics: • The Kimberley Way of Life; • The People; • The Land; • The Sea and the Coast; • Governance; • Communication and Community Interaction. Some key observations are: • The majority of Aboriginal people who once lived and worked on stations and missions now live in outstations, communities and in towns. Approximately half the Region's 13,000 Aboriginal people returning to live on their traditional country and establishing nearly 250 communities. As a consequence a network of community based agencies and organisations have emerged to service and support the Region's changing needs. • The reality that Aboriginal people's legal rights extend over nearly all of the Kimberley is an increasingly important factor in the Region's society and economy. These issues present some significant challenges.
Agency/Author:	Kimberley Land Council.	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	Participants, people of the Kimberley Region, governments, prospective investors and others.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
8. KEY REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Kimberley Area Consultative Committee (ACC), Strategic Regional Plan 2001-2004*, 2001.	ACCs provide a link between the Comm'th Govt, business and local communities to build stronger communities, generate jobs, business success and regional economic growth. The ACC Charter comprises five priority areas. 1. Working together in partnerships. 2. Local solutions to local problems. 3. Economic growth through jobs creation and small business success. 4. Informing the community, business and government. 5. Professional behaviour. The Kimberley ACC's vision for the period 2001-2004 is to have a positive impact on social and economic development in the Kimberley Region. The Kimberley ACC has identified two goals and several strategies for achieving its vision: • Stimulate business growth to create sustainable job opportunities for Kimberley people. • Support appropriate education and training pathways leading to meaningful employment. The plan also contains details of population characteristics, levels and sectors of employment and unemployment.
Agency/Author:	Kimberley Area Consultative Committee (ACC).	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	People of the Kimberley Region, the Commonwealth and State Governments.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
9. KEY REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Western Australian State Training Profile 2002-2004, State Training Strategy*, 2001	The purpose of the State Training Profile is to define the State's training needs, and to match public expenditure on training to meeting community, regional and individual training priorities. It also identifies opportunities for sustained employment growth and community development. The Strategy describes the longer-term intent of the vocational education and training system in WA. The Profile is updated annually and is designed to identify short-term priorities and directions for publicly funded vocational education and training (VET), based on the needs of Western Australians. The Profile explains the planning framework a includes a snapshot of the economic and labour market in WA, regional snapshots, and occupational snapshots. The Profile sets out the State priorities and Training delivery targets for 2002-2004. The Profile identifies the following priorities for the Kimberley Region: • Adult literacy and numeracy training; • Tourism and hospitality; • Indigenous community management and development; • Irrigated tropical horticulture; • Community services; • Retail trade, including training targeted at selected groups; • Information and communication technology training; and • Art, craft and design training for Indigenous people.
Agency/Author:	State Training Board and Department of Education.	
Geographic Area:	State-wide.	
Audience:	Governments, training providers, industry, the people of WA.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
10. KEY REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Future Vocational Education and Training Needs of the Kimberley Region,* 2000.	This Report was based on a study commissioned by the Department to identify existing and emerging skills, training and job needs, as well as community priorities. The objective of the study was to identify the driving forces underpinning economic and employment growth in the Kimberley Region over the next 10 years and which will significantly impact upon future vocational education and training needs. The Report: • Provides an assessment of current and future training needs in the Kimberley as it relates to industry, small business and government agencies at all levels. • Provides an analysis of the existing public and private training provision available to the Kimberley population, within and outside the region; and • Identify future training priorities, highlighting any existing and potential future training gaps. The Report highlights that there has been a massive growth in the Kimberley VET sector. Some $10.6 million has been spent in the past five years on significant public works projects. Student Curriculum Hours (SCH) increased by 118% between 1995 and 1999, with consequent growth in staffing and the range of programs available. From a disadvantaged position in the mid-1990's, the region appears to now be on a parity with the rest of the State in terms of delivered SCH. Identified major issues for the Kimberley include: • A range of issues for Aboriginal people; • Educational technology in flexible delivery; • Cost and flexibility of delivery; • VET operational issues; and • Apprenticeships and Traineeships.
Agency/Author:	Department of Training	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	Governments, training providers, industry, the people of WA.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
11. KEY REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Focus on the Future – WA State Sustainability Strategy,* Consultation Draft, 2002.	This draft Strategy (over 230 pages) was prepared following extensive consultations with the people of Western Australia, and sets out a series of proposed actions in a number of areas that are to be implemented over the next five to ten years, when the Strategy is finalised. The draft Strategy includes a discussion about the evolution of sustainability; what sustainability means; the character of the Strategy; opportunities for sustainability; a sustainability framework; and indicators for sustainability. The Government's proposed sustainability goals (and priority areas) are: • Ensure that the way we govern is driving the transition t a sustainable future; (Agency Leadership; Assessment; Partnerships; Planning and regional; Indigenous; Research and Development; Information and Excellence) • Play our part in solving the global challenges of sustainability; (Population, development and environmental technology; Biodiversity; Greenhouse; Oil vulnerability, the gas transition and the hydrogen economy) • Value and protect our environment and ensure the sustainable management of natural resources. (Agriculture; Fishing; Forests and plantations; Mining and petroleum production; Tourism; Aquatic systems; Coastal and marine; Rangelands) • Plan and provide settlements that reduce the ecological footprint and enhance quality of life; (Growth management and revitalisation; Integrating land use and balanced transport; Air; Water; Energy; Heritage; Building and construction) • Support communities to fully participate in achieving a sustainable future; (Community services; Housing; Health; Education; Multiculturalism) • Assist business to benefit from and contribute to sustainability. (Training; Financial and economic instruments; Eco-efficiency and industrial ecology; Covenants)
Agency/Author:	Sustainability Policy Unit, Department of Premier and Cabinet	
Geographic Area:	State wide	
Audience:	The people of WA.	

2.2 SECTORAL REPORTS

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
12. SECTORAL REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Kimberley Transport Towards 2020, The Kimberley Regional Transport Strategy*, 1997	The Report provides a comprehensive overview of transport issues in the Region, including a profile of the existing transport infrastructure, key influences and the Kimberley Regional Transport Strategy. The Strategy is being implemented by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure and the Kimberley Development Commission and is being assisted by a Transport Advisory Group. The Strategy provides a vision for an integrated transport system where both the infrastructure and services are aligned with the economic and social development needs of the Region, through three objectives: • Encouraging the economic growth of the region; • Providing sustainable access for the Kimberley Region; and • Achieving optimum transport responses for future Kimberley needs. Several strategies and actions have been identified for each objective. The strategy also identifies an agenda for aviation, land and maritime transport sectors. The demands generated by the various industries and the needs of the population in the Region are well documented. The strategy predicts that with managed development, the Region will experience some significant changes in population and in industry activity over the next two decades. The strategy maintains that strong regional, national and international transport links are essential to realise the Kimberley's potential in an increasingly competitive world.
Agency/Author:	(Former) Department of Transport WA and the Kimberley Development Commission	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	The people of the Kimberley Region, industry and business, and governments.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
13. SECTORAL REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Kimberley Ports Administration Study,* 1994	This report: • examines options for administrative structures for the ports in Broome and Wyndham and recommends a preferred model; and • identifies the community service obligation of the State and method of delivery as a reflection of the State's responsibility to provide such facilities. The report documents (the then) current and future trade through the ports, their financial position, factors to consider, and options for future administration (as at 1992-93). The report highlights the need for urgent maintenance and upgrading to improve the overall financial position and viability of the ports regardless of any model for local administration of the ports. Consistent with reforms in other jurisdictions and in the wider context of competition policy reforms, the report recommends handing the ports over to local control. The report contains 17 recommendations, including: • immediate rehabilitation work on basic facilities to halt any further losses in trade; • a detailed strategic plan to be prepared for each port; An implementation plan be prepared to guide the development of new administrative arrangements. Many of the Report's recommendations have been implemented. A further review may be necessary.
Agency/Author:	Kimberley Development Commission	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	The WA State Government	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
14. SECTORAL REPORT **Title and Date:**	The Kimberley Beef Project 1994 *Kimberley Beef Industry Business Plan Part One*, and *Background Papers of the Kimberley Pastoral Industry Advisory Committee*	The Business Plan contains an industry vision, a situational analysis, market options for the future to the year 2000, production options for the future, and strategies actions and priority issues. The background papers provide information about the pastoral industry in the Region, markets for Kimberley beef, and meat production and quality. The Kimberley Beef Industry Development Team was appointed by the WA Govt in 1993 and was formed in response to the recommendations in the final report of the Kimberley Pastoral Industry Advisory Committee of 1992. The business plan identifies: • the constraints to industry and market development; • critical elements to address key market options; • strategies to develop target markets; and • an action list. The Plan's time horizon has passed. There may be a need to develop a new Business Plan.
Agency/Author:	Compiled by David Ryan and David Beurle for the Kimberley Beef Industry Development Team in conjunction with the Kimberley Beef Industry.	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	The Kimberley Beef Industry, Government, prospective investors, and potential markets.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
15. SECTORAL REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Regional Mineral Prospectivity Study: The Kimberley Region,* 1997	The study was undertaken to provide planners and policy formulators with an overview of the minerals (including petroleum) sector and its longer-term future potential in the region. The report outlines the potential for mineral and petroleum exploration and mining in the region. The report includes a table showing current producers, potential developments and active exploration projects in the region.
Agency/Author:	(Former) Department of Resources Development and the (former) Department of Minerals and Energy. (Now the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources.)	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region (including offshore areas adjacent to the Kimberley Region)	
Audience:	The mining industry, prospective investors, the people of WA and other governments.	
16. SECTORAL REPORT **Title and Date:**	*East Kimberley-Tanami Regional Minerals Study*, 2002	The Kimberley Region is generally considered to be under-explored for minerals. The objective of this study is to update the previous study and to identify strategic infrastructure and development issues that impact on the mining industry, in particular exploration activities. The study will explore strategies to stimulate mineral exploration and maximise regional benefits. The study is expected to be released in August/September 2002.
Agency/Author:	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources	
Geographic Area:	East Kimberley	
Audience:	The mining industry, prospective investors, the people of WA and other governments.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
17. SECTORAL REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Western Australian Tourism Development Strategy 1997* and *Technical Report, 1996*	The Strategy includes a vision and eight strategies, while the Technical Report provides analytical information about the tourism sector in WA. The major goal of the strategy is to provide a framework for developing the tourism industry in WA as the State's major sustainable export industry over the next ten years. The Strategy includes a vision and eight strategies addressing the needs of the industry and the market. The strategies are: • Establish a Statewide approach to planning for tourism which identifies infrastructure and product requirements; • Provide appropriate infrastructure to facilitate private investment; • Focus higher volume tourism into key areas by developing product an infrastructure to support higher visitation levels; • Develop nature based/Aboriginal and cultural tourism products; • Develop a 'whole of State Govt' approach and better coordination between all stakeholders; • Improve quality of product and service delivery through training and accreditation; • Improve industry profitability to sustain existing operations and generate funds for reinvestment; and • Create and maintain a regulatory environment within the State that is conducive to business development and investment in the industry. Several actions have been identified for each of the strategies.
Agency/Author:	Western Australian Tourism Commission	
Geographic Area:	State-wide	
Audience:	State and Commonwealth Governments, Local Government, the tourism industry, prospective investors, the people of WA.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
18. SECTORAL REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Kimberley Aboriginal Cultural Tourism Strategy*, 1996	This strategy grew from a growing interest among Aboriginal people participating in the tourism industry to develop and promote a sustainable cultural tourism industry in the Kimberley for the benefit of Aboriginal and wider communities; and to assist in the protection of Aboriginal copyright and ownership on which traditional lifestyles and cultural tourism depends. The strategy was developed to complement the then National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Tourism Strategy and the wider National Tourism Strategy, as well as the WA Tourism Infrastructure Strategy and the Kimberley Tourism Strategy. This strategy identifies several key areas for attention: • Awareness raising among the wider Aboriginal community; • Promote the establishment and availability of education and training programs; • Identification of existing and potential tourism product and services; • Tourism business and product development; • Quality and authenticity; • Protection of community and cultural integrity; • Cultural reinforcement and sustainability; • Environmental issues; • Promotion, marketing and research; • Taking Aboriginal tourism into the mainstream. The strategy was developed on the basis of a five year term.
Agency/Author:	Kimberley Aboriginal Tourism Association	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	The people of the Kimberley Region, governments, prospective investors and tourism operators.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
19. SECTORAL REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Aquaculture Development Plan*, 1996	The Strategy contains a comprehensive analysis of the Region's potential to support an aquaculture industry. It divides the Region into six sub-regions and contains over 30 recommendations. At present, the pearl oyster industry is the only significant commercial aquaculture operation in the Kimberley. The Strategy recommends: • promotion and development of the industry in the Kimberley; • the commercial aquaculture development of suitable species; • preparation of an information package for prospective aquaculturists; • identify specific sites, compatible species and production technologies; • undertake programs to develop or transfer technology for cultivation of selected species; • provide an extension service to operating aquaculturists to improve efficiency from farm to market; • provide planning and technical support to aquaculture proponents through all stages of project development; • maintain existing co-operative relationships with key agencies to facilitate research and development, training, education and extension. The Strategy also makes a series of specific recommendations for each of the six sub-regions. Implementation of the Strategy focuses on market positioning, networking, cooperation. However, it is not clear who is responsible for implementation of the Strategy.
Agency/Author:	Kimberley Development Commission and the (former) Fisheries Department of WA	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	The people of the Kimberley Region, governments, the aquaculture industry, prospective investors and others.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
20. SECTORAL REPORT **Title and Date:**	*Draft Kimberley Region Management Plan* (?)	The Draft Management Plan for the Kimberley Region is currently being prepared and will propose management strategies addressing issues affecting all categories of land and water managed by CALM in the Kimberley Region.
Agency/Author:	Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM)	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	Government, landholders, users, people of the Region and the State.	

2.3 THEMATIC REPORTS – COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
21A. THEMATIC REPORT COMMUNITY WELL-BEING **Title and Date:**	*Regional Social Indicators for Aboriginal People in WA 1998*	The document includes an analysis of the State and its nine regions. The Kimberley is divided into two sub-regions. Information is provided on most of the following topics, including graphs and diagrams: • Population; • Housing; • School Participation • Employment; • Income; • Health; • Justice. **East Kimberley:** *Population*: 4,088 and about 102 discrete communities. Aboriginal people comprise 40% of the population. *Housing:* 1.4% improvised dwellings, overall decline over ten years 1986-96; Decline in rented dwellings from 1986-96. *School Participation:* Declining school participation rates amongst 6-12 years, and 2 in 5 secondary school age children not attending school. *Employment:* unemployment rate is lowest among all regions but if CDEP included, then adjusted unemployment is 58%. East Kimberly has highest uptake of CDEP compared to other regions. *Income:* The gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people median incomes is widening. In 1996 the median income of Aboriginal people is only 38% of the non-Aboriginal median income. *Justice:* Adult apprehensions remain extremely high over last 7 years and rising from 246 per 1000 adults in 1995 to 334 per 1000 adults in 1997. Aboriginal juveniles apprehended at more than double the non-Aboriginal rate with little change over the period 1991-97.
Agency/Author:	Jointly by Information Management Branch and Planning, Policy and Programs Directorate of the Dept of Indigenous Affairs	
Geographic Area:	The State of WA and nine regions within the State. The Kimberley is divided into East and West Kimberley.	
Audience:	The people of WA, Governments at all levels.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
21B. THEMATIC REPORT COMMUNITY WELL-BEING **Title and Date:**	*Regional Social Indicators for Aboriginal People in WA 1998*	The document includes an analysis of the State and its nine regions. The Kimberley is divided into two sub-regions. Information is provided on most of the following topics, including graphs and diagrams: • Population; • Housing; • School Participation • Employment; • Income; • Health; • Justice. **West Kimberley:** *Population:* 7,381 and about 96 discrete communities. Aboriginal people comprise 38% of the population. *Housing:* Little change in level of improvised dwellings over 10-year period. Decline in rented housing and slight improvement in Aboriginal home ownership over 10-year period. *School Participation:* Highest Aboriginal children participation rate in primary school, only 4% not attending aged 5-12 years. Participation rate amongst 13-17 years in secondary school declining over 10-year period 1986-96. *Employment:* Aboriginal unemployment is second lowest compared to other regions, but if CDEP included unemployment rate is over 63%. *Income:* West Kimberley is the only region where the increase in median Aboriginal incomes has kept pace with the median income of non-Aboriginal people. In 1996 the median annual Aboriginal income was 45% of the non-Aboriginal income. *Justice:* Adult apprehensions remain high over last 7 years and steady at 210 per 1000 adults in 1997. The juvenile Aboriginal apprehension rate is double the non-Aboriginal rate.
Agency/Author:	Jointly by Information Management Branch and Planning, Policy and Programs Directorate of the Dept of Indigenous Affairs	
Geographic Area:	The State of WA and nine regions within the State. The Kimberley is divided into East and West Kimberley.	
Audience:	The people of WA, Governments at all levels.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
22. THEMATIC REPORT COMMUNITY WELL-BEING **Title and Date:**	*Kimberley Regional Aboriginal Health Plan 1999*	The Plan presents recommendations for on-going planning in the Kimberley and their rationale. They cover issues such as resources, major priorities, principles and processes that should be followed and evaluation strategies. The Kimberley Aboriginal population is currently about 15,500 people and growing. The health of Aboriginal people in the Kimberley similar to Aboriginal people in other areas in Australia and considerably worse than the health of the non-Aboriginal population. The issues have been reported on many times, but very limited progress has occurred. The Council says there is yawning gap between the rhetoric and the reality. Circumstances influencing Aboriginal health include environmental factors such as a deficiency of housing and community infrastructure such as waste disposal, water and power, employment and education. Background reports document grossly inadequate expenditure on health related services in the Region. Due to a number of factors, effective expenditure on primary health care for Aboriginal people in the region is only around a third of what is required if comparable services to that provided elsewhere in Australia are to be provided. Some areas within the Region are worse than others. Barriers include geographical factors such as transport, cultural differences, cost to consumers and sporadic availability of some services.
Agency/Author:	Kimberley Aboriginal Medical Services Council	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	The Plan was signed by representatives of: • the Kimberley Aboriginal Medical Services Council; • The Health Department; • The four ATSIC Regional Councils in the Kimberley Region; and • the Dept of Indigenous Affairs.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
23. THEMATIC REPORT COMMUNITY WELL-BEING **Title and Date:**	*Aboriginal Housing Strategic Plan 1999-2002*	The historic 1997 *Commonwealth State Bi-lateral Agreement for the Provision of Housing Related Infrastructure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People in WA* foreshadowed the formulation of this new 3-year Strategic Plan for the Aboriginal Housing Board. The Strategic Plan contains the vision and mission of the organisation, the relationship between the responsibilities of the Board and the Aboriginal Housing Infrastructure Unit, the achievements between 1995-98, a strategic assessment of important strengths and opportunities, key success factors, objectives, strategies and performance measures. (Insufficient details about how the strategy is to be operationalised or implemented.)
Agency/Author:	Aboriginal Housing Board, (former) Ministry of Housing	
Geographic Area:	State-wide	
Audience:	Housing Infrastructure Unit, (former) Ministry of Housing.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
24. THEMATIC REPORT COMMUNITY WELL-BEING **Title and Date:**	*Regional Training and Employment Report, The Kimberley Region, October 2001.*	These Reports are prepared annually. They contain an update of the regional economy, a snapshot of the region's demographics, an overview of the region's skill needs and training priorities, a training profile and a strategy for addressing the region's needs. In 2000, 487,333 student curriculum hours (SCH) of publicly funded training were delivered in the Kimberley Region, which corresponds to a total of 3,566 enrolments. The major areas of VET delivery in 2000 were: • General Education (1,181 enrolments, 34.2% of SCH): • Business & Clerical (715 enrolments, 15.8% of SCH); • Primary Industries (352 enrolments, 10.7% of SCH); and • Community, Health & Education; (276 enrolments, 13.8% of SCH). In the medium term, the VET system will need to take account of the major areas of economic and employment growth predicted for the Region. Training opportunities have been identified in areas such as: adult literacy/numeracy; tourism & hospitality; Indigenous community management and development; irrigated tropical horticulture and community services. Additionally a need has been identified for more broad-based entry level training, which enables a number of employment and/or further education/training options. Identified training priorities for the next five years include: • Expanding the range and number of traineeships (consistent with the State priority); • Adult literacy and numeracy training; • Indigenous community management and development; • Irrigated tropical horticulture; • Community services; • Retail trade, including training targeted at selected groups; • Information and communication technology training; and • Art, craft and design training for Indigenous people.
Agency/Author:	Department of Training.	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region.	
Audience:	Government, training providers, industry and business, the people of the region.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
25. THEMATIC REPORT COMMUNITY WELL-BEING **Title and Date:**	*Kimberley Residential Aged Care Plan*	Insufficient information provided.
Agency/Author:	Department of Health	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	Government and the people of the Kimberley Region	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
26. THEMATIC REPORT COMMUNITY WELL-BEING **Title and Date:**	*Provision of Local Government Services to Looma and Mowanjum,* August 2000	This project was funded in 1996 from the Federal Government's now discontinued Local Government Development Program. The project aimed to improve Aboriginal communities' access to Local Government services and to optimise service delivery to Aboriginal communities. The project focussed on two Aboriginal communities in the Shire of Derby-West Kimberley. The objectives were to: • Develop a strategic approach to improve the living environment and circumstances and increase the Looma and Mowanjum access to Local Government services; • Develop local strategies for appropriate service provision and delivery, and sustainable developments on Aboriginal communities in the Shire; and • Increase the appropriateness of State and Federal policies, programs and regulations to improve co-ordination and achieve effective service provision to Aboriginal communities. The project specifically targeted service delivery and provision that are part of Local Government's statutory responsibility. The areas of service delivery investigated by the project included: • Strategic planning; • Health; • Building and infrastructure; • Fire and disaster management; • Recreation. The project also considered the inter-dependent aspects of land management, economic development and social and cultural interactions. The project included the development of service agreements between each of the two Aboriginal communities and the Shire. The final report recommends a number of strategies and actions for increasing the Shire's capacity to effectively service Aboriginal communities in the Shire.
Agency/Author:	Nicole Barthomeuf, LGDP Project Manager, Shire of Derby-West Kimberley.	
Geographic Area:	Looma and Mowanjum Communities in the Shire of Derby-West Kimberley.	
Audience:	State Government and its various agencies, the Shire, the local communities, the people of the Shire.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
27. THEMATIC REPORT COMMUNITY WELL-BEING **Title and Date:**	Proposed Ord Irrigation Developments – Impact on Services provided by the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley and State Government Agencies	This study was underway at the time of this consultancy and was not publicly available at the time.
Agency/Author:	Office of Major Projects	
Geographic Area:	The Ord Irrigation Area	
Audience:	State Government agencies; Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley; service delivery agencies; and others.	

2.4 THEMATIC REPORTS – NATIVE TITLE

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
28. THEMATIC REPORT – NATIVE TITLE **Title and Date:**	*Technical Taskforce on Mineral Tenements and Land Title Applications, Final Report, November 2001*	The Report explores the State Government's options for improving its performance and response to native title matters, especially in relation to mining, but also in relation to other future acts. The Report contains quite detailed information on a number of matters, including on mining issues, heritage matters and the issuing of land titles in areas subject to native title, and contains over 50 recommendations. In response to the report, the WA State Government has outlined its response, as follows: • Ending the State Govt's own contribution to native title delays. • Convene meetings with key stakeholders to develop mutually acceptable template agreements to facilitate negotiations on individual titles. • Support the negotiation of regional agreements to facilitate early consideration of native title issues in relation to applications for exploration licences or mining leases. • Promote and sponsor the negotiation of ILUAs. • Use the existing native title system rather than establish a State Native Title Commission. • Seek to resolve native title matters through negotiation and agreement. The primary concern for governments at all levels, is the need to ensure future acts (acts affecting native title after 1 January 1994 that are not past or intermediate period acts) are valid and lawful. The consequences of invalid future acts are not clear. Native title holders may use common law remedies such as seeking an injunction to cease the act or lodge a claim for damages. The *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) sets out procedures for validity for future acts, however, ILUAs take precedence over other procedures in the *Act* for future acts.
Agency/Author:	The Task Force was established by the WA Government and was chaired by Mr Bardy McFarlane, a member of the National Native Title Tribunal.	
Geographic Area:	State-wide.	
Audience:	State Govt, but released to the public.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
29. THEMATIC REPORT – NATIVE TITLE **Title and Date:**	*Roles, responsibilities and options for WA Local Government in native title agreement making, 2002*	The report aims to assist parties who are engaged in negotiation of native title matters in SW WA that involve local government. The report was prepared by the Research Unit of the NNTT in the context of its mediation role in relation to claims over land and waters in SW WA affecting 107 local Councils. The report outlines: • the legislative framework; • local Government's native title obligations; • the issues that can be resolved by agreement; • the types of agreement the parties can develop; • the responsibilities of the parties; • participation in planning; • the timeframes; • dispute resolution; • costs; and • financial assistance available to Local Government. The report provides a great deal of useful information that will be of assistance to local Councils in resolving native title matters and supplements the practical Guides prepared by the Australian Local Government Association.
Agency/Author:	National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)	
Geographic Area:	State-wide	
Audience:	Native Title parties in SW WA	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
30. THEMATIC REPORT – NATIVE TITLE **Title and Date:**	*Planning and Environmental Management with Native Title in WA 2001*	The report examines Local Government's responsibilities under the WA planning and environmental management legislation and the Commonwealth's *Native Title Act 1993*. The report was prepared in response to tensions between the Shire of Broome and Rubibi (the native title claimants of Broome) over the gazettal of the Shire's Town Planning Scheme. The report examines the issues of whether or not the gazettal of a planning scheme constitutes a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993.* The report concludes that in certain limited circumstances the gazettal of a planning scheme could constitute a future act but that would require careful investigation and may not become clear until such time as the planning scheme is to be gazetted. The report concludes however, that strategic and statutory planning documents often contribute towards or form the basis of subsequent actions that will extinguish or impair the existence, exercise and enjoyment of native title rights and interests. The report concludes therefore, that native title rights and interests need to be taken into account as early as possible in planning processes. The report recommends the parties resolve their differences through mediation and the negotiation of agreements because the legal situation is not clear.
Agency/Author:	Planning Integration Consultants Pty Ltd for the Kimberley Land Council and the Shire of Broome.	
Geographic Area:	The report was prepared for parties in Broome, but has application throughout WA.	
Audience:	The Shire of Broome, The Kimberley Land Council and the WA State Govt.	

2.5 THEMATIC REPORTS – LAND USE PLANNING DOCUMENTS

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
31. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*The Regions, State Planning Strategy Discussion Paper, 1995*	This Discussion Paper was one of a series prepared as part of the development of the State Planning Strategy in 1995 to facilitate discussion and input to the State Planning Strategy. The Discussion Paper includes: • An overview of global and national issues affecting WA; • The State and its regions; • Factors affecting regional growth and principles for the regions; • Specific strategies; • Regional decision making and coordination; • Conclusions and challenges for regional development planning; and • Profiles of the regions. The Discussion Paper identifies the following factors affecting regional growth: • Industry, employment and infrastructure; • Housing; • Education and workplace training; • Community infrastructure and services; • Recreational and cultural infrastructure; • Natural resource management and environmental protection.
Agency/Author:	Western Australian Planning Commission	
Geographic Area:	State-wide	
Audience:	The people of WA, Governments at all levels.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
32. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Kimberley Population and Settlement, Technical Paper,* 1993	The report contains an analysis of the Kimberley population based on the 1991 Census, its growth and composition, its distribution throughout the Region, settlement characteristics and predictions of future population settlement in 2001 and 2021, and implications for the Region. In 1993 it was predicted the Kimberley Region would increase to approximately 32,000 people by 2001. It was also predicted that there would be growth in the number of children, young adults and older Australians and that population growth and settlement throughout the Region would not be uniform. It was expected that the six major centres in the Region would strengthen their position as the focal points of economic and social activity in the Region. The distribution patterns for Aboriginal people in the Region were not expected to show the same degree of concentration as the non-Aboriginal population. The sustainability of the six urban centres depends largely on economic considerations. As some of the larger centres grow, they bring demand for residential land and other social, civic, and cultural services and facilities. Broome and Kununurra have already experienced these pressures. There are also expectations for better services in the areas of health, recreation, entertainment, and education. Growth and mobility trends evident in the Region show how important such facilities have been in the quest to achieve a demographically stable population.
Agency/Author:	Kimberley Development Commission	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	The KDC, other government agencies, the community and the private sector.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
33. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Ord Irrigation Project, Population Planning Study,* 1996	This study assesses the likely growth in population in the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley to the year 2006 and associated land, housing and social infrastructure which will result from development of Stage 2 of the Ord River Irrigation Scheme and increased tourism in the area. This study was an important input to the Kununurra Wyndham Area Development Strategy. This study considered and assessed two possible scenarios and their respective impacts on population growth. The study assesses farming, tourism and associated population development over the ten years from 1996-2006, by which time it is assumed that the broad-acre farming areas will be fully developed. It was assumed that development of the horticultural areas was expected to take longer than ten years. ORIS Stage 2 is widely scattered in comparison with the more compact Stage 1. The study provides an assessment of workforce and population projections, accommodation needs, urban land availability, social infrastructure and Shire facilities.
Agency/Author:	(Former) Department of Resources Development on behalf of the Ord Stage 2 Policy Committee	
Geographic Area:	Ord River Irrigation Scheme (ORIS) Stage 2 Development	
Audience:	WA and NT Governments, the Wyndham East Kimberley Shire Council, the private sector, community groups, and the wider community.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
34. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Kununurra Wyndham Area Development Strategy 2000*	The Strategy was prepared by the WA Planning Commission in a co-operative arrangement between several agencies and guided by a broad based steering committee The WA Planning Commission indicates in the report that they will consider forming an East Kimberley Region Planning Coordinating Committee to implement the Strategy. The Strategy will provide direction to long-term use and management of land within the sub-region. It will provide assistance to the relevant bodies to guide and control land use, protect and manage environmental and heritage values, recommend on settlement expansion, investigate the need for possible new settlements, promote tourism / development nodes, assess the need for further industrial land and coordinate transport and infrastructure provision. The Strategy includes background information on the planning context, how the various issues are being addressed, a vision statement, a strategy for the sub-region for encouraging social and economic growth consistent with responsible management of the natural environment, including planning for settlements, heritage and culture, economic development, secondary processing, transport and infrastructure, and environment and conservation. The Strategy also includes structure plans for Kununurra, Wyndham and Lake Argyle Development Node.
Agency/Author:	Prepared for the Kununurra-Wyndham Area Development Strategy Steering Committee by the (former) Ministry for Planning, The Kimberley Development Commission in association with the Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley, the (former) NT Department of Lands, Planning and Environment as part of the WA Planning Commission Strategic Planning Program.	
Geographic Area:	The north east part of the Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley and part of the NT.	
Audience:	The WA State Govt, the NT Govt, the people of the sub-region, the Region and the wider community.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
35. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Ord Land and Water Management Plan 2000*	This land and water management plan is based on extensive community consultation and involvement over three years from 1996-2000. Over 12,000 hectares of land is harvested with a wide range of crops on over 100 active farms in the ORIA. There is a wide range of land and water management issues to be addressed, some of which are the responsibility of particular agencies, groups or individuals. Some issues will require cooperation and partnerships. A local action group has been formed to take on the responsibility for implementing the Plan. The Plan includes goals, strategies and actions on a wide range of areas. The most significant are: • Ground water; • Irrigation efficiency; • Fish stock management; • Recreational river use; • Riparian areas; • Water allocation; • Dunham river; • Surplus ORIA Stage 1 Water – Cave Springs Gap; • Flood management; • Off property clearing; • Bush corridors and National parks and conservation reserves; • Native plants and animals; • Land use planning; • Town drainage.
Agency/Author:	Prepared by the community of Kununurra with the support of the Natural Heritage Trust, Agriculture WA, the Water and Rivers Commission and the WA State Government.	
Geographic Area:	The Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) Stage 1.	
Audience:	The people of the area, Government agencies, the Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley, industries in the area and others with interests in the area.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
36. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Broome Planning Strategy*, 1993	The aim of this Strategy is to provide a direction for the development of Broome. This planning Strategy was oversighted by a taskforce comprising State government officials and a consultant planner. This appears to be the first attempt at producing a longer term plan for the future development of Broome. The Strategy contains an overview of the characteristics of the population of Broome, its economy, and the natural and cultural environments. The Strategy also contains several goals and actions aimed at fostering tourism development; industrial development; community development; and environmental management. "Tourism and industrial strategies both cater for the need of the Broome economy and require careful and considered allocation of land to enable future growth. Community development incorporates a wide range of needs associated with the growth of a town. These include residential, commercial and recreational uses, together with servicing and infrastructure. An environmental management strategy promotes the need to conserve important landscape features and to achieve sympathetic utilisation of natural resources in order to achieve a sustainable quality of life for future residents. For each of the above strategies a general statement outlining the situation prevailing in Broome is presented. Planning and development goals are provided as a guide to the planning process." At the time this strategy was prepared, the Shire was in the process of carrying out a Town Planning Scheme Review, which was later to become Town Planning Scheme No. 4 (TPS4). The Strategy stated that the goals established by the planning strategy could be achieved by their staged application to a Town Planning Scheme. (A significant omission from this Strategy is a consideration of the rights and interests and the needs and aspirations of the Aboriginal people as the traditional owners of the land prior to settlement by non-Aboriginal people.)
Agency/Author:	State Cabinet endorsed the formation of Taskforce in February 1992 to oversight the development of the Strategy.	
Geographic Area:	Applies only to land within the Broome townsite boundaries.	
Audience:	The people of Broome, governments, prospective investors and residents, tourists.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
37. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Keeping Country*, 1995	This report is a report on progress with work carried out by the RMIT Planning Group in July 1995 with the Rubibi Working Group. Public consultations were conducted in early July 1995. This included extensive discussions and site inspections. The Report contains over 30 recommendations covering: (para-phrased) **Broome culture:** the Shire needs to take a leading role in creating a climate of change in the local community that will result in tangible signs of respect and inclusion of the Aboriginal community in Broome. Issues of concern for Aboriginal people: equitable access to services, employment opportunities with the Shire, housing needs to reflect the Aboriginal emphasis on family life and outdoor living. **Town planning:** Broome's planning system should be better resourced, put on a five year review cycle; the objectives should include recognition of traditional ownership as well as the need to consult with Aboriginal people. Planning strategies and schemes need to be better informed and produced in understandable formats for wider community discussions. **The coast:** Several recommendations. Principally that a coastal park be created encompassing land and marine components from Cape Bertholet to Cape Villaret and that it be jointly managed. Aboriginal uses of the coast must be protected, outfalls need to be monitored and a range of other environmental management issues were raised. **Improved environmental planning:** The Shire and Rubibi need to develop their own processes for referral of development proposals to the Environment Protection Authority and their assessment should include an assessment of social/cultural matters. An Agenda 21 strategy for Broome should be developed as a matter of priority. **Partnership:** The Report recommended the establishment of a joint Rubibi/Shire Strategic Planning Group as a focal point for mutual discussion and consideration of planning and development matters in Broome.
Agency/Author:	The RMIT Planning Group for the Rubibi Working Group.	
Geographic Area:	The townsite of Broome and immediate environs.	
Audience:	The members of the Rubibi Working Group, the people of Broome, the Shire and State Government.	
38. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Broome Townsite Coastal Reserves – A Case Study,* 1997.	This was one of the components of the Local Government Development Program (LGDP) project funded by the Commonwealth. This specific objectives of the coastal component of the project were to: • Identify and document the Aboriginal community's use of and aspirations for the coastal study area; • Identify and document other key stakeholders (the Shire, CALM, tourists and conservation interests) use of and aspirations for the study area;
Agency/Author:	For the Shire of Broome and the Rubibi Working Group by Peter Driscoll, Sue Jackson, Patrick Sullivan and Michael Torres.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
Geographic Area:	The coastal reserves in the Broome townsite.	• If appropriate, provide options for alternative arrangements and the necessary changes to legislation to achieve the preferred outcomes; and • To provide a recommendation on the preferred option with appropriate justification. The Rubibi Working Group identified a number of concerns: • Recognition of Aboriginal ownership; • Protection of the song cycle and other cultural traditions; • Involvement of Aboriginal people in managing the Coastal Park; • Setting of conditions on use of the land to protect Aboriginal interests; • Protection of the coastal environment; • Opportunities for training, business and economic development; • Education of non-Aboriginal people about Aboriginal cultural traditions and their links to country. The Report examines a range of options for vesting and managing the Coastal Reserve and recommends the Park be vested in Rubibi as a Class A Reserve with the addition of 'culture' to the purpose, reflecting the contemporary relevance of the area to the traditional owners and other Aboriginal people.
Audience:	The Shire and members of Rubibi, State and Federal Governments.	
39. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Town Planning for Aboriginal Culture and Heritage, Final Report,* 1998	In 1996 the National Office of Local Government provided the Shire of Broome with a grant from the Local Government Development Program (LGDP) to undertake a project titled "Town Planning for Aboriginal Culture and Heritage". The objectives of the project were to provide increased recognition of Aboriginal people, their culture and traditions and to incorporate these experiences and factors into the development, management and decision making processes for the Broome area. Three main outcomes were anticipated:
Agency/Author:	For the Rubibi Working Group and the Shire of Broome, prepared by Sharon Griffiths	
Geographic Area:	The townsite of Broome	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
Audience:	The people of Broome, Governments.	• To finalise a new Town Planning Scheme which would reflect planning for the whole community, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal; • The formulation of a joint management arrangement for the use and development of a recently created coastal reserve in the Cable Beach area, including the creation of a management plan and policies; • To reach an agreed formal consultation process and procedure between the Shire of Broome and Rubibi which would progress short and long term decisions and recognise Local Government and Aboriginal processes for decision making. A number of outcomes were achieved, including for example: • The Shire and the Rubibi Working Group signed an Interim Agreement in May 1996, which was recognised as an historic benchmark expressing mutual respect and recognition for each other's rights and responsibilities; • A commitment to develop and implement a formal agreement at a later date; • Formation of an interim Coastal Park Management Committee with community representation; • A framework agreement between Rubibi and the State Govt; • Increased awareness of Aboriginal culture and heritage; and • Adoption of agreed land uses in the draft Town Planning Scheme.
40. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Waterbank Structure Plan 2000*	The Structure Plan Report includes an overview of existing use and management of the area, key considerations in the planning process, proposed land uses, implementation and funding and recommendations.

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
Agency/Author:	Department of Land Administration (DOLA) and assisted by the Waterbank Coordinating Committee, initially chaired by DOLA and with representation from the Shire of Broome, the Ministry for Planning, Rubibi, Kimberley Development Commission, Dept of Conservation and Land Management, and the Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet.	The Structure Plan Report identifies several broad objectives and principles based on the WA State Planning Strategy, specific issues to be addressed, a brief history of the area, existing uses and management, key considerations, proposed land uses, and recommendations about implementation and funding. The key considerations include: • Aboriginal interests, heritage, culture and native title; • Conservation and land management; • Recreational access for the local population; and • Economic opportunities. The Report presents a Structure Plan for the Waterbank Station which seeks to provide a strategic land use pattern for the wider needs of the State, Broome, its people and visitors. The Report includes 50 recommendations relating to implementation of the Structure Plan. The most significant of which is the establishment of an Implementation Committee.
Geographic Area:	The Waterbank Pastoral Lease to the north of Broome.	
Audience:	The State Govt, the local and wider community.	
41. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Shire of Derby West Kimberley Strategic Plan 2002-2006,* 2002.	This Strategic Plan sets down the vision, major challenges and key result areas for the Council for the next five years. The Strategic Plan includes four Key Result Areas as follows:
Agency/Author:	Shire of Derby West Kimberley.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
Geographic Area:	The local community, State Government.	• Organisational Management; • Community; • Economic Development; and • Environment. Each Key Result Area is described in terms of: • Scope and focus; • Objectives; • Performance measures; • Strategies; and • Action plans. There is also a background document dating from 1995 which provides an overview of the physical setting, population and settlement, the local economy and labour market, Urban services and infrastructure, community services and infrastructure, and industry sectors.
Audience:		
42. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Fitzroy Valley Beyond 2000*	A document containing the outcomes of a Fitzroy Valley Forum held on 19 and 20 September 2000. The outcomes of the Forum can be summarised as follows:

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
Agency/Author:	Fitzroy Valley Futures Working Group	• Continuation of a Fitzroy Valley Working Group comprising representatives of community, business, or body directly concerned with Fitzroy Crossing and its environs; • There is a need for town planning to address housing infrastructure and other shortcomings; • Education, a new school (K to Yr 12) is required away from flood prone land, and adult education in an adult environment. • Power station siting issues. The community is suggesting a common utility for the town and mine site and be sited well out of town. • Employment and training opportunities; Training needs to be focussed on needs of the town with a collective approach by business, agencies and the community. • Health, a common site needed to service health needs. Cultural and mainstream health services need to work together.
Geographic Area:	Fitzroy Valley	
Audience:	The people of Fitzroy, Commonwealth, State and Local Governments	
43. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Planning for Aboriginal Communities, Statement of Planning Policy No. 13*, 2000	The Statement of Planning Policy includes background information, details of the application of the policy, policy measures and responsibility for implementation. A glossary and two model town planning policies are included as appendices.

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
Agency/Author:	Western Australian Planning Commission.	The purpose of the Statement of Planning Policy is to provide a framework for the planning of large permanent Aboriginal communities and to provide a basis for negotiation between Aboriginal communities and local government about planning control. The Statement is intended to foster the development of co-operative strategies, which aim to minimise the need to use strict regulatory powers. The objectives of the Statement of Planning Policy are to improve the standard of living and quality of life of people living in Aboriginal communities by: • Providing a framework to ensure that large permanent Aboriginal communities are afforded a higher level of service; • Ensuring that these communities and associated land uses are appropriately identified and zoned within town planning schemes; • Providing a mechanism for State and Local Governments to approve layout plans prepared for Aboriginal communities; and • Providing a framework for negotiation and decision making between Aboriginal communities and Local Government.
Geographic Area:	This policy applies to the planning and development of large permanent Aboriginal communities in WA, and could apply to other discrete Aboriginal communities throughout the State.	
Audience:	Commonwealth, State and Local Governments, Aboriginal communities.	
44. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley Town Planning Scheme No. 7* 2001	The Local Planning Scheme conforms with the requirements of the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928.* The Scheme comprises a map and text. The text is divided into several parts, as follows:
Agency/Author:	Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
Geographic Area:	Kununurra and Environs	• Preliminary; • Reserves; • Zones; • Non-conforming uses; • General development requirements; • Overall planning areas; • Amenity control; • Car parking standards and provisions; • Control of advertising; • Conservation and/or preservation of places of historic value; • Planning approval; and • Administration. The Scheme's principal objective is to set aside land for the continued development of the town in areas appropriate for urban development.
Audience:	The people of the Shire, State Government and prospective investors and residents.	
45. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Shire of Broome Town Planning Scheme No. 4* 1999 (TPS4)	The preparation of TPS4 commenced in 1990 and was deferred in 1991 pending the preparation of the Broome Planning Strategy by the then Dept of Urban and Regional Planning. That Strategy was published in 1993. The preparation of TPS4 recommenced in 1995. This was again deferred due to the effect of the recognition of native title rights and interests by the High Court in mid 1992. This meant that
Agency/Author:	Shire of Broome	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
Geographic Area:	The town site of Broome and environs.	the TPS4 needed to take account of native title matters, especially in areas of unallocated Crown land. Consequently, in 1995 the Shire and Rubibi sought and received a Local Government Development Program grant to undertake a specific study to address this matter. This culminated in a report titled "Town Planning for Aboriginal Culture and Heritage – Final Report" in 1998. Subsequently, the preparation of Town Planning Scheme No.4 recommenced for a third time. TPS was finalised during 1999 and was gazetted in 2000. The Scheme conforms with the requirements of the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928,* and comprises a Scheme Report, the Zoning Scheme Text and maps. The Scheme Text contains: preliminary information; the Local Planning Policy Framework; information about the reserves in the plan area; general development requirements, special control areas; heritage protection provisions; the provisions for the development of land; the processes for application for planning approval; enforcement and administration of the Scheme; and various Schedules. The Scheme maps form an integral part of the Scheme. The primary aim of the Scheme is to implement regional plans and policies, including the State Planning Strategy, the Waterbank Structure Plan, Airport Local Structure Plan, Local Commercial Strategy, Broome Housing Strategy, Cable Beach Tourism Node Structure Plan and the Chinatown Development Strategy. One of the Scheme's more notable features is its attempt to incorporate Aboriginal heritage and cultural values in to the Scheme.
Audience:	The people of the Shire, State Government and prospective investors and residents.	
46. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Shire of Halls Creek Town Planning Scheme* (undated)	The Local Planning Scheme conforms with the requirements of the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928.* The Scheme comprises a map and text. The text is divided into several parts, as follows:
Agency/Author:	Shire of Halls Creek	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
Geographic Area:	The town of Halls Creek and Environs	• Location and regional context; • Physical environment; • Historical background; • Population, economy and employment; • Urban environment and townsite structure; • Precincts and development policies; • Special site precincts; • Recreation precincts • Special rural precinct. The Scheme provides the basis for regulating development in the town.
Audience:	The people of the Shire, State Government and prospective investors and residents.	
47. THEMATIC REPORT – LAND USE PLANNING **Title and Date:**	*Shire of Derby West Kimberley Town Planning Scheme No. 5* (undated)	The Local Planning Scheme conforms with the requirements of the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928.* The Scheme's objectives are to: • Zone the Scheme area for the purposes described in the Scheme; • Designate areas for continued development and redevelopment of the town;
Agency/Author:	Shire of Derby-West Kimberley	
Geographic Area:	Derby and environs	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENT/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
Audience:	The people of the Shire, State Government and prospective investors and residents.	• Incorporate development standards and policy guidelines to promote orderly use and development of land within the Scheme boundary; • Reserve land for public use and recreational purposes; • Recognise and protect places, buildings and objects of natural beauty and social, cultural, historic and scientific significance in derby which are considered to be of importance to the heritage of the town; • Protect and enhance environmental values and natural resources of the town of Derby and to promote ecologically sustainable land use and development; • Safeguard and enhance the character and amenity of the built and natural environment of the town of Derby; and • Provide for development that is suited to the character and lifestyle of the region. The Scheme comprises a map and text. The text is divided into several parts, as follows: • Preliminary; • Reserves; • Zones and land use; • Development requirements; • Special control areas and specific zone provisions; • Advertising signs; • Planning consent; • Heritage precincts and places of cultural significance; • Administration.

2.6 THEMATIC REPORTS – ATSIC REGIONAL PLANS

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
48a. THEMATIC REPORT – ATSIC REGIONAL PLAN **Title and Date:**	*Wunan Regional Plan 1996*	The ATSIC Regional Plans contain an overview of the needs of Aboriginal people and their aspirations as well as strategies and actions that the Council will take over the period of the Plan. The Plan was prepared in consultation with the local Aboriginal community the Regional Council serves. This Plan is dated but very comprehensive. The Plan aims to: • Create an environment without discrimination and enjoy the same rights and privileges as the rest of the community in relation to land, housing and health; • Recognise the rights of individuals; and • Promote self determination and self management. The Plan includes strategies and actions in a number of areas, including: • Economic development; • Education and training; • Employment; • Environmental health, housing and essential services; • Rationalisation of administration and service delivery; • Community development; • Land; • Heritage and culture; • Women's issues and youth; • Health; • Law and justice and citizenship rights. There are at least 55 discrete Aboriginal communities in this Regional Council area.
Agency/Author:	Wunan ATSIC Regional Council	
Geographic Area:	East Kimberley (including Wyndham, Kununurra and Halls Creek)	
Audience:	The Aboriginal communities of the Regional Council area, ATSIC, Commonwealth, State and Local Governments, the wider local community of the region.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
48b. THEMATIC REPORT – ATSIC REGIONAL PLAN **Title and Date:**	*Wunan Regional Plan 2002* Final Draft	This plan represents a base-line statement of the Regional Council's goals and objectives and sets the direction for all Council activities for the next 3-5 years. In making funding decisions, the Regional Council will refer to this plan, and it provides guidance to others seeking funds from sources other than ATSIC. Accompanying policy statements are also being developed. Broadly, the Council's priorities are in the following areas (with an emphasis on women and youth): ***Economic Development:*** Increased economic opportunities by supporting the continued development of the Wunan Foundation as the peak economic body for the East Kimberley Region through a range of actions. ***Housing and Essential Services:*** Effective delivery requires dedicated cooperation of numerous govt departments, agencies and other organisations. Committed to facilitating regional forums in which such cooperation can be achieved and through agreements. ***Employment and Training:*** Increased number of Indigenous people benefiting from enhanced training and employment opportunities through a range of identified strategies. ***Education:*** Improved access to appropriate educational programs and attaining levels of education which will enhance their social and economic outlook through a rang of strategies with government, and including a trainee hostel. ***Heritage and Culture:*** Advocate greater respect and recognition for Aboriginal culture as intrinsic to the region through a range of strategies and actions. Social Development: Several goals and strategies for health, sport, youth, women's and men's issues and families. ***Community Development:*** Referring to the physical development of Aboriginal communities on their lands through improvements in governance and community leadership, including training and support. ***Indigenous Rights:*** Two types: those that flow from being Australian citizens and those that flow from being the Indigenous peoples of Australia – these are central to their priority for recognition, equity and respect.
Agency/Author:	Wunan ATSIC Regional Council	
Geographic Area:	East Kimberley (including Wyndham, Kununurra and Halls Creek)	
Audience:	The Aboriginal communities of the Regional Council area, ATSIC, Commonwealth, State and Local Governments, the wider local community of the region.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
49. THEMATIC REPORT – ATSIC REGIONAL PLAN **Title and Date:**	*Malarabah Regional Plan 2001-2005*	The ATSIC Regional Plans contain an overview of the needs of Aboriginal people and their aspirations as well as strategies and actions that the Council will take over the period of the Plan. The Plan was prepared in consultation with the local Aboriginal community the Regional Council serves. This Regional Plan documents what the Regional Council aims to achieve in the region in the next five years. The Plan provides a clear statement of its vision, its objectives and the strategies it will use to achieve them. It priorities are: • Health; • Housing; • Land; • Education; • Essential services; • Employment; • Culture; • Transport; • Regional autonomy; • Communications; • Women and youth. There are 65 Aboriginal communities in this Regional Council area, 13 are considered to be large communities, eight of which have population of over 150 people.
Agency/Author:	Malarabah ATSIC Regional Council	
Geographic Area:	Derby (including Derby and Fitzroy Crossing)	
Audience:	The Aboriginal communities of the Regional Council area, ATSIC, Commonwealth, State and Local Governments, the wider local community of the region.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
50. THEMATIC REPORT – ATSIC REGIONAL PLAN **Title and Date:**	*Kullarri Regional Plan* (Draft in Progress)	The ATSIC Regional Plans contain an overview of the needs of Aboriginal people and their aspirations as well as strategies and actions that the Council will take over the period of the Plan. The Plan was prepared in consultation with the local Aboriginal community the Regional Council serves. The Regional Council is currently preparing a new Regional Plan. Similar to other Regional Plans, it will include a vision statement, and strategies and actions to achieve its vision. The draft indicates that the following areas will be given attention: • Self-determination; • Regional autonomy; • Rights, responsibilities; • Governance; • Heritage zones; • Economic • Land • Water; • Women's issues; • Health; • Education; • Communications; • Transport; • Youth; • Family; • Allocation of resources.
Agency/Author:	Kullarri ATSIC Regional Council	
Geographic Area:	Broome	
Audience:	The Aboriginal communities of the Regional Council area, ATSIC, Commonwealth, State and Local Governments, the wider local community of the region.	

2.7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES PLANS (s5.56 Local Government Act 1995)*

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
51. LOCAL GOVT PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES PLAN **Title and Date:**	*Principal Activities Plan Shire of Derby West Kimberley 2002/2003 to 2011/2012*	The Plan identifies a number of items of capital works for the immediate and following four years. Critical issues include the sale of the caravan park; the maintenance and replacement of Council owned capital assets; staff housing; and reconstruction of the apron and taxiway at Derby Airport. The need to secure grant funding for some of these activities is a high priority. The Plan also identifies the major challenges and areas of emphasis for Council. The areas of emphasis are: • Tidal Power; • Aquaculture; • Tourism Development; • Public Toilets; • Road construction/reconstruction; • Audit of infrastructure; • Sale of Derby caravan park • Derby airport; • Derby wharf; • Library; • Administration building; • Derby waste management facility; • Additional staffing; • Staff housing; • Street lighting; • Swimming pool; • Fitzroy Crossing Community Resource Centre.
Agency/Author:	Shire of Derby West Kimberley	
Geographic Area:	Derby-West Kimberley LGA	
Audience:	The local community and the State Government.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
52. LOCAL GOVT PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES PLAN **Title and Date:**	*Principal Activities Plan Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley 2002/2003 to 2005/2006*	The Plan provides an overview of proposed capital works and/or significant activities proposed by Council over the next four years. Council has decided that any activity over $50,000 in any one year or services or projects considered to be of significant interest to the community will be considered to be a principal activity. The principal activities are identified within the following categories: • Governance/administration infrastructure and equipment; • Plant purchase program; • Fire fighting purchase program; • Land and buildings; • Recreation and culture; • Airport management/development; • Infrastructure assets; • Loan liabilities. Specific objectives and performance measures are included for each major program area.
Agency/Author:	Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley	
Geographic Area:	Wyndham-East Kimberley LGA	
Audience:	The local community and the State Government	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
53. LOCAL GOVT PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES PLAN **Title and Date:**	*Principal Activities Plan* *Shire of Halls Creek* *2002/2003 to 2006/2007*	The Plan provides an overview of Council's principal activities over the next five years. The Plan includes detailed financial statements and summaries on each major project. The major projects identified in the Plan include: • The aquatic centre; • Staff housing; • Roads and street construction; • Drainage; • Administration office – redevelopment; • Government offices – extension; • Land development. Specific objectives and performance measures are included for each major project.
Agency/Author:	Shire of Halls Creek	
Geographic Area:	Halls Ck LGA	
Audience:	The local community and the State Government.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
54. LOCAL GOVT PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES PLAN **Title and Date:**	*Strategic Financial Plan 2002 and Beyond* (2002)	The Plan was prepared using the Council's Corporate Plan as a guide and the 2001/2002 Budget as the base year. The benefits of a Strategic Financial Plan are as follows: • It links Council's strategic goals and defines them in financial terms; • It provides clear guidance on the direction of Council; • Ensures Council manages within its capacity, the community's assets for which it is the custodian; • Ensures Council manages the financial position of the Local Government in a prudent manner. The Plan provides a summary of projected income and expenditure by function: • Governance; • General Purpose Income: • Law, Order & Public Safety • Health • Education and Welfare – General • Community Amenities; • Recreation and Culture; • Transport; • Economic Services; • Other property & services The Plan states that a balanced budget for each year is proposed except for 2006/2006 when the Civic Centre refit and new tourist bureau buildings will require a deficit to be carried forward, which is absorbed in the following year.
Agency/Author:	Shire of Broome	
Geographic Area:	Shire of Broome	
Audience:	The staff, Councillors and the community of Broome.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
55. LOCAL GOVT PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES PLAN **Title and Date:**	*Principal Activity Plan 2002-2006* (2002)	The objectives of the Plan are to provide the community with information on Council's proposed principal activities for the next four years, how they link with Council's strategic goals, how Council is managing its financial affairs, and offer the community an opportunity to lodge submissions on the Plan. This Plan contains: • A description of the principal activities proposed to be commenced or continued over the next five years; • An explanation of why they are being carried out, the expected costs, how they will be funded, and how performance will be assessed; and • An estimate of the total income and expenditure for the next five years. Principal Activities foreshadowed include: • Drainage works for DOLA 5C; • Upgrade of Civic Centre; • Redevelopment of the former recreation reserves; • Stage 2 of the Broome Recreation Centre to provide playing fields, lighting and clubrooms; • Conversion of Male Oval to Botanical Gardens; • Parks and Gardens Program to provide additional parks and gardens; • Engineering Works Program to provide additional essential infrastructure; • Roebuck Bay Caravan Park Sewerage Upgrade to connect the Park to the town sewerage system. • Broome Tourist Bureau Redevelopment, feasibility study currently underway for either an upgrade of existing building or a new building. • Plant and Vehicle Replacement/Purchase Program.
Agency/Author:	Shire of Broome	
Geographic Area:	Broome LGA	
Audience:	The local community and the State Government.	

* Section 5.56 of the *Local Government Act 1995* states that the plan is to be for the next four or more financial years and is to contain details of:

a) the principal activities that are proposed to be commenced or to be continued in each financial year affected by the plan;
b) the objectives of each principal activity;
c) the estimated cost of, and proposed means of funding, each principal activity;
d) how the local government proposes to assess its performance in relation to each principal activity;
e) the estimated income and expenditure for each financial year affected by the plan; and
f) such other matters as may be prescribed.

A Principal Activity Plan must be prepared each year and be released for public comment prior to be adopted by Council.

2.8 STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENTS / DOCUMENTS

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
56. STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT / DOCUMENT **Title and Date:**	*State ALP Policy Statement "Working for the Kimberley'* 2000	Labor made a number of commitments in key areas such as the role of government; economic development; energy; shipping and aviation; health; education; community safety; community, culture and the arts, and the environment. Their key initiatives for the Kimberley at the time of the State election in 2000 were: • Examining whether legal options exist which would allow for an exit from the previous State Government's gas-fired contract for West Kimberley and, if so, immediately call tenders for development of a 48-megawatt tidal power station at Derby; • Allocating $3.5M to support development of shipping services to the NW; • Constructing a dedicated wing for Years 11 and 12 students at Kununurra High School; • Committing $5M to Shire of Broome and the local community to establish a multipurpose performing arts and cultural center in Broome; • Sufficient funding to complete the upgrade of the Broome to Cape Leveque Road by 2006; • Proceeding with the redevelopment of Stage 4 of the Derby Hospital ($15M); • Work toward the World Heritage listing of the Bungle Bungles/Purnululu National Park in consultation with local communities and the traditional owners; • Introducing capping of retail prices for petrol, diesel and LPG products; • Encouraging regional investment; • Appointing a Minister for the NW.
Agency/Author:	State ALP	
Geographic Area:	State-wide	
Audience:	Voters of WA	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
57. STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT / DOCUMENT **Title and Date:**	*State ALP Policy Statement 'Indigenous Affairs'*, 2000	A State Labor Government will work in partnership with Indigenous people to design and implement programs that will contribute to reconciliation. Consultation will be pivotal and linked to action programs. Labor's response will include early intervention programs, health, education, training and employment strategies. Partnerships with Indigenous people, based on mutual sets of obligations and responsibilities will be part of those strategies. In relation to consultation and partnerships, Labor will establish an Indigenous Affairs Advisory Council including the Indigenous Affairs Minister, CEOs of key Government departments, ATSIC and Indigenous representation to provide advice to Government on effective delivery of services to Indigenous people and to monitor progress. Labor will also increase Indigenous representation on decision-making bodies and advisory agencies. The Statement commits Labor to a range of key principles in working with Indigenous matters. The Statement also includes several commitments in relation to Indigenous health, housing and essential services and education.
Agency/Author:	State ALP	
Geographic Area:	State-wide	
Audience:	Voters of WA	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
58. STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT / DOCUMENT **Title and Date:**	*Statement of Commitment to a New and Just Relationship between the Government of Western Australia and Aboriginal Western Australians*, October 2001 (NOTE: This Statement supersedes a Joint Communiqué between the previous State Government and ATSIC signed in October 2000.)	The Statement was signed on 10 October 2001 by the Premier of WA and the Chairman of the ATSIC State Council. Other agencies that are parties to the Statement include the WA Aboriginal Native Title Working Group, the WA Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation and the Aboriginal Legal Service of WA. The purpose of the Statement is to agree on a set of principles and a process for the parties to negotiate a State-wide framework that can facilitate negotiated agreements at the local and regional level. The shared objective is to negotiate a new approach in Aboriginal affairs policy and administration in WA based on regional agreements. The agreement is made in good faith based on the commitment of the parties to effective and sustainable partnership and commits the parties to the following principles: • Recognition of the continuing rights and responsibilities of Aboriginal people as the first peoples of WA, including traditional ownership and connection to land and waters; • Legislative protection of Aboriginal rights; • Equity with respect to citizenship entitlements; • Regional and local approaches to address issues that impact on Aboriginal communities, families and individuals; • A commitment to democratic processes, structures; • Inclusiveness; • The need to address issues arising from past acts of displacement; • A commitment to improved governance, capacity building and economic independence. Structures for continuing dialogue include regular liaison between the Cabinet Standing Committee on Social Policy and ATSIC State Council supported by the Aboriginal Peak Bodies; regular meetings of the Indigenous Affairs Advisory Committee, and Regional Plans using existing processes for planning in Indigenous affairs and local agreements.
Agency/Author:	WA State Government and ATSIC	
Geographic Area:	State-wide	
Audience:	The people of WA.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
59. STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT / DOCUMENT **Title and Date:**	*The Provision of Local Government Services to Aboriginal Communities – A Focus Paper*, July 2001	This paper was prepared to provide an overview of recent history and current initiatives aimed at improving the delivery of local government services to Aboriginal communities in WA. It identifies current impediments to improved service delivery and presents strategies to address these as a basis for a formal policy framework to be delivered through the Ministerial Coordinating Group on Aboriginal Issues. The paper includes: • Background • Issues and impediments to local government services; • Proposed policy framework/summary of recommendations; and 3 attachments: • A summary of current initiatives aimed at improving LG services; • The role of LG and LG revenue sources; and • Aboriginal communities and LG rates. There are 24 recommendations, the key ones being: • Identifying examples of best practice and targeting initiatives to address identified impediments to equitable service delivery; • Any additional specific purpose funds to LG's be expressly linked to agreed outcomes with appropriate reporting requirements to ensure needs and entitlements of Aboriginal communities are met. • Establish partnerships with LG's through negotiated cost sharing arrangements to supplement available funding sources and increase contribution from LG towards Aboriginal community services. • Negotiations be held with LG Grants Commission to examine options to better target available funding to meet needs of Aboriginal people. • Develop a detailed policy on rates to address identified issues.
Agency/Author:		
Geographic Area:		
Audience:		

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
60. STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT / DOCUMENT **Title and Date:**	*The Government of Western Australia, State Budget 2002-2003*	The State Budget includes the appropriations for all Departments and agencies receiving funds form the State's Consolidated Fund. The Budget also includes a summary on the Kimberley Region, identifying strengths, opportunities and priorities. ***Strengths:*** One of the fastest population growth rates in WA at 4.3% between 1996 and 2001. The cultural diversity of the people, the region's natural resources and growing infrastructure and industries, auger well for a period of sustainable growth. The diverse regional economy makes a strong and growing contribution to the State's economic and cultural wealth. The Gross Regional Product of more than $1.6 billion in 1999-2000 was dominated by the contribution of the mineral and petroleum industries, including diamonds, zinc, lead, iron ore and crude oil ($891M). Other major contributors to the region's economy were tourism ($293M), pearling ($159M), irrigated agriculture ($67M) and the pastoral industry ($54M). ***Opportunities:*** Strong economic and population growth, an abundance of natural resources and network of good quality service and community infrastructure, contribute to the region being attractive for investment, business development and job creation. The region is world renowned as one of the last intact wilderness areas of its size on earth and it is likely that on cultural and ecological grounds much of the Kimberley has World Heritage values. ***Priorities:*** Continually improving transport (particularly roads) and communications infrastructure to support the expanding mining, oil and gas, tourism and horticulture industries. Upgrading education and health facilities and services to meet the needs of regional communities, particularly those in remote locations.
Agency/Author:	WA State Gov't	
Geographic Area:	State-wide	
Audience:	The people of WA.	

2.9 AGREEMENTS

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
63. AGREEMENTS **Title and Date:**	Framework Agreement between the Native Title Claimants, the Rubibi Working Group and the State	This Framework Agreement was signed in early 1998 prior to the amendments to the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) in mid 1998. The Framework Agreement was intended to lead to a Final Agreement and establishes a working relationship between the parties. It also identifies the substantive issues for negotiation, the negotiators, and the negotiation procedures for a Final Agreement. The issues identified for negotiation include: • Economic development of the Broome Aboriginal Community • Operation of State Law • Interim Agreement with the Shire of Broome • Ratification Procedures • Differing Entitlements • Waterbank Lease • Neighbourhood A Subdivision • Horicultural Leases • Proposed Racecourse Resort Development • Cultural and Environmental Coastal Zones • Dampier Creek and Fishermans Bend • Crocodile farm • Yardoogarra Reserve • Existing Aboriginal Land • Access to Crown Land • Cultural and Heritage Protection • Wattle Downs Special Purpose Lease and • General Provisions.
Agency/Author:	KLC and Rubibi	
Geographic Area:	The Shire of Broome	
Audience:	The State, the Indigenous community in Broome, the KLC and others.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
64. AGREEMENTS **Title and Date:**	Memorandum of Understanding between the Kimberley Development Commission and the Kimberley Land Council, August, 2002.	This MoU establishes a joint understanding between the parties to work together on matters of mutual interest in the Region. The MoU is based on a set of principles as follows: • That the KLC is the legal representative for the Traditional Owners in relation to native title matters and that the KLC has a long history of advocating for the Kimberley Aboriginal peoples rights and interests. • That the KDC is recognised as the State Government's peak regional development agency in the Region. • That the purpose of the MoU is to create opportunities for addressing disadvantage among Aboriginal people in the Kimberley and their lack of participation in the Kimberley economy. • Both organisations agree that the ultimate goal of their cooperation is to achieve viable sustainable development in the Kimberley for everyone's socio-economic well being. • Both parties will facilitate practical local and regional processes focussed on providing engagement of other regional stakeholders to achieve the purpose of the agreement. • Both parties will maintain an open dialogue in pursuit of the MoU. • Both organisations understand that information gained in the promotion of the MoU is to be kept commercial in confidence unless otherwise agreed between the parties. • That the MoU is a starting point for further engagement and will be reviewed or expanded from time to time.
Agency/Author:	KLC and KLD	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	The Parties	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
65. AGREEMENTS **Title and Date:**	Kimberley Region Native Title and Heritage Protection Memorandum of Understanding between the Kimberley Land Council and the Explorers Group (1999).	The MOU and Model Agreement set out the minimum standards for dealing with native title and heritage protection matters and are intended to provide the traditional owners with a greater degree of control over their own affairs than has previously been the case. After lengthy negotiations between the KLC and the Mining industry, an alternative procedure to the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) future act regime for dealing with applications for exploration tenements in the Kimberley Region was adopted. The alternative procedures also deal with Aboriginal heritage matters. The alternative procedures are based on a Native Title and Heritage Protection Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and a companion Model Agreement with the mining industry and are based on a "Work Program Clearance" methodology for heritage protection. Under this approach, any revelation of sites of significance or sacred sites is not required. There is no disclosure of aboriginal sites or areas of significance. What is cleared, or not cleared, is the explorer's proposed work program. In essence, the company states what work it wants to do and where it wants to do it and the Traditional owners advise whether or not that is acceptable. The Model Agreement is essentially a three-stage process and includes: ▪ a preliminary assessment by the KLC prior to the grant of the exploration licence; ▪ a heritage impact assessment by the traditional owners; and ▪ a work program clearance or field inspection.
Agency/Author	KLC and the Explorers Group	
Geographic Area:	Kimberley Region	
Audience:	KLC, Traditional Owners, The State, Explorers, Others.	

REPORT	DETAILS	CONTENTS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
66. AGREEMENTS **Title and Date:**	Interim Agreement between the Rubibi Working Group and the Shire of Broome (1996)	In May 1996 the Shire of Broome and Rubibi signed an Interim Agreement. The agreement included mutual statements of respect and recognition for each others roles and responsibilities and committed the parties to working together on planning matters. The parties agreed to seek the support of the State Government and working cooperatively on: • The development of a planning strategy for the town which identifies areas of special cultural significance to Aboriginal people, areas of land to be jointly managed; and areas of land to be subject to continuing development pressures and in respect of which Aboriginal interest require specific recognition and protection. • The formulation of mechanisms for inclusion of relevant provisions for the recognition and protection of Aboriginal interests and their involvement in decisions affecting their interests; • Arrangements under which the coastal reserves can be jointly managed by the Shire, Rubibi, and the State and agreement to the objects of joint management arrangements; and • The use of the Clementson Street Reserve for the benefit of the Aboriginal people of Broome on terms and conditions to be discussed. The Interim Agreement was intended to lead toward a longer term agreement between the Shire, the State and the Traditional Owners.
Agency/Author:	Rubibi and the Shire of Broome	
Geographic Area:	The Shire of Broome	
Audience:	The Traditional Owners of Broome, the Shire of Broome, and its residents.	

Volume 2
Chapter 3

Classification of Commonwealth and State Programs and Initiatives

Classification of Commonwealth and State Programs and Initiatives

- **Economic drivers**. Programs or activities aimed at providing pivotal, threshold or springboard infrastructure that will foster further economic and social development.

- **Capacity building drivers**. Programs or initiatives aimed at enhancing the capacity of people in a region or locality such as education, training and employment creation initiatives.

- **Grant funding opportunities**. Programs or initiatives that do not necessarily fit either of the two categories above, but are opportunities for grant funding generally on a submission-based approach.

- **Service provider**. Programs, activities or initiatives that are aimed at providing services to people or organisations. Some of these programs are operational in the sense that they fund the recurrent costs associated with the provision of essential human services.

- **Infrastructure provider**. Programs or activities that provide the basic physical infrastructure for a community, such as roads, housing, energy or water supply.

- **Regulatory**. Activities aimed at regulating the activities of others generally for the benefit of the wider community.

Commonwealth Government Programs and Initiatives

3.1 DRIVERS - Economic

AGENCY	PROGRAM / INITIATIVE
DCITaA	Networking the Nation (Regional Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund)
DoTaRS	Stronger Regions Program (including Sustainable Regions)
	Regional Solutions Program
	Rural Transaction Centres Program
ATSIC	Business Development Program
DITaR	Regional Tourism Program
EA	World Heritage Listing (potentially for the Bungles)
DAFaF	Agriculture Advancing Australia, incorporating: • AAA – FarmBis • AAA – Industry Leadership Project • Farm Help
	New Industries Development Program
	Agriculture Development Partnership Program

Commonwealth Government Programs and Initiatives

3.2 DRIVERS – Capacity Building

AGENCY	PROGRAM / INITIATIVE
DFaCS	Stronger Families and Communities Strategy comprising: • Local Solutions to Local Problems • Can Do Community • Potential Leaders in Local Communities • National Skills Development Program for Volunteers
DoTaRS	Regional Assistance Program
DESaT	Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Program
	Indigenous Education Programs
	Enterprise and Career Education Foundation
DeaWR	Indigenous Employment Program
	Job Network Tenders
ATSIC	Capacity Building
	Community Development Employment Projects*
	National Aboriginal Health Strategy*
	Remote Area Essential Services Program*
	(* from Indigenous enterprise perspective)

3.3 DRIVERS - Grant Funding Opportunities

AGENCY	PROGRAM / INITIATIVE
DCITaA	Festivals Australia
	Regional Arts Fund
	Community Heritage Grants
DfaCS	Stronger Families and Communities Strategy comprising: • The Stronger Families Fund • Early Intervention, Parenting and Relationship Support • Greater Flexibility and Choice in Child Care
	Reconnect
	Youth Activities Services
	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
	Family Relationships Services Program
	Voices of Youth – Rural Youth Information Service
	Job Placement, Employment and Training Program
DoHaAC	Community Partnerships Initiative
	Rural Health Support and Education and Training Program Grants
DESaT	Emergency Assistance for Non-Government Schools
	Indigenous Education Direct Assistance
	Literacy and Numeracy Program (for School Children)
	Literacy and Numeracy Program (for Job Seekers)
	Workplace English Language and Literacy Program
DITaR	Invest Australia
	Small Business Support in Regional Australia
	Small Business Incubator Program
DeaWR	New Apprenticeships
	New Apprenticeship Access Program
EA	Natural Heritage Trust
	Cultural Heritage Projects
	Grants to Voluntary Environment and Heritage Organisations

Commonwealth Government Programs and Initiatives

3.4 SERVICE PROVIDER

AGENCY	PROGRAM / INITIATIVE
DeaWR	Voluntary Work Initiative
ATSIC	Indigenous Sport and Recreation
DoHaAC	Indigenous Health
	Rural and Regional Health Services
	National Child Nutrition Program
DESaT	Education Capital Grants
	General Recurrent Grants
EA	Indigenous Protected Areas Program

Commonwealth Government Programs and Initiatives

3.5 INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDER

AGENCY	PROGRAM / INITIATIVE
DoTaRS	Roads to Recovery
	Regional Flood Mitigation Program
	Financial Assistance Grants to Local Government
	National Highway
	Roads of National Importance
	Local Roads
	Bridges Upgrading Program
	Black Spot Program
ATSIC	Community Housing and Infrastructure Program
	National Aboriginal Health Strategy*
	Remote Area Essential Services Program*

Commonwealth Government Programs and Initiatives

3.6 REGULATORY

AGENCY	PROGRAM / INITIATIVE
EA	Environment Protection
Dept of Immigration	Detention Centre (Derby)
DoAFaF	Quarantine Inspection
Australian Customs	
Australian Federal Police	

State Government Programs and Initiatives

3.7 DRIVERS - Economic

AGENCY	PROGRAM / INITIATIVE
Dept of Local Government and Regional Development	WA Regional Investment Fund: • Regional Infrastructure Funding Program (RIFP) • Regional Development Scheme (RDS) (The Kimberley Regional Development Commission administers its own Scheme) • Western Australian Regional Initiatives Scheme (WARIS)
	Regional Development Council
	WA Leadership Development Scheme (to be announced)
WA Tourism Commission	WA Tourism Development Fund (Not funded in 2002-2003)

State Government Programs and Initiatives

3.8 DRIVERS – Capacity Building

AGENCY	PROGRAM / INITIATIVE
Dept of Training	State Vocational Training Budget
	TAFE and private providers
	Aboriginal School-based Traineeship
Dept of Education	VET in Schools
	Enterprise in Schools
Dept of Housing and Works	Aboriginal Housing – Management Support Program (MSP)
	Aboriginal Housing – Aboriginal Communities Strategic Investment Program (ACSIP)
	Aboriginal Housing – Environmental Health Package
	Remote Area Essential Services Program* (RAESP)
	(* from Indigenous enterprise perspective)
Dept of Environment (incorporating Dept of Conservation and Land Management)	Joint Management of National Parks Policy with Aboriginal People.
Dept of Indigenous Affairs	Capacity Building

3.9 DRIVERS – Grant Funding Opportunities

AGENCY	PROGRAM / INITIATIVE
Dept of Regional Development and Local Government and Dept of Industry and Technology	Export Market Development Grants/AUSTRADE Agencies
	Business Visit Scheme
	The International Projects Market Support Scheme
	Market Research Initiatives Fund
	Regional Trade Promotion Program
	State Telecommunications Fund
	The Regional Interstate/Overseas Assistance Program
	The Regional Intrastate Assistance Program
	Regional Sample Assistance Program
Dept of Training	Access
	Aboriginal Economic and Employment Development Officer (AEEDO) Program
	Adult Community Education
	Group Training Schemes
	Landcare Training Initiative
Dept of Agriculture	Better Business Program
	Aquaculture Development Fund
Dept of Indigenous Affairs	Joint Communiqué and Agreement on Provision of Essential Services
	Agreement for the Provision of Essential Services to Indigenous Communities in WA
	Services Upgrade Program
	Building Sponsorship Partnerships
WA Tourism Commission	WA Crisis Tourism Development Fund

3.10 SERVICE PROVIDER

AGENCY	PROGRAM / INITIATIVE
Dept of Community Development	Encompassing responsibility for services for Seniors, Families, Youth, and Children.
	Community and Statewide Services incorporating: • Statewide and statutory services • Local offices • Local and community services development • Capacity building grants • Community development policy • Operational policy and support • Senior professional advisors • Training delivery (for staff).
Office of Aboriginal Economic Development	Co-location Fund
	Aboriginal Economic Development Officer Program
Dept of Education	Schools (Yrs K-12)
Dept of Training	Aboriginal Economic and Employment Development Officer (AEEDO) Program
	Regional Employment Coordinator Program
	TAFE
Dept of Housing and Works	Public and Community Rental Housing
Dept of Health	Hospitals
	Public health
Dept of Agriculture	Information and support
Dept of Justice	Justice and Correctional functions
WA Police	Law enforcement

State Government Programs and Initiatives

3.11 INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDER

AGENCY	PROGRAM / INITIATIVE
Dept of Environment (incorporating Dept of Conservation and Land Management)	Remote Area Power Supply Program
	National and State Parks Management
Dept of Planning and Infrastructure	WA Roads to Recovery Program
	Port Infrastructure Program
	Regional Airports Development Scheme
	Landcorp
	Watercorp
	Western Power – West Kimberley Power Project
Dept of Housing and Works	Aboriginal Housing – Community Construction Program
	Aboriginal Housing – Remote Areas Essential Services Program

State Government Programs and Initiatives

3.12 REGULATORY

AGENCY	PROGRAM / INITIATIVE
Dept of Planning and Infrastructure	Strategic and statutory planning, subdivision control, oversight of local planning schemes.
Dept of Environment	Land management
	Environmental management
Office of Energy	
Office of Water Regulation/Water and Rivers Commission	
Dept of Agriculture	

Volume 2
Chapter 4

Summaries of Selected Commonwealth Government Programs and Initiatives

4.1 COMMONWEALTH - NETWORKING THE NATION

INITIATIVE	NETWORKING THE NATION
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	To assist the economic and social dev't of regional, rural and remote Australia by funding projects which: • enhance telecommunications infrastructure and services in those areas; • increase access to, and promote use of, services available through telecommunications networks; and • reduce disparities in access to such services and facilities.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Australia-wide
Total funding available:	$421 million. The initial allocation of $250 million over 5 years was commenced in 1997. Of this, $26.5 million was allocated to WA. Funding under the General Fund has now been allocated. In June 1999 a further $214 million was added to establish 4 additional elements to the Program. Most elements of the additional program have been allocated.
Funding limits per proposal:	
Eligibility:	Potential applicants include: Councils, incorporated organisations that operate at a town or district level; incorporated regional organisations; organisations of Councils or community groups; local government associations; State and Territory governments. These groups may work separately or together.
Method of allocation:	Grant funding decided by the Minister on advice from Advisory Groups and the Networking the Nation Board.
Means of delivery:	
Links and/or collaboration with other programs/agencies:	The involvement of telecommunications carriers with eligible applicants is encouraged.
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	• Kimberley Law and Aboriginal Cultural Centre $80,000. • WA Telecentre Support Unit $220,000 for remote communities in WA to establish model telecentres. • Association of Northern Kimberley Arnhem Aboriginal Artists $596,940.
URL:	www.dcita.gov.au/Article/0,,0_1-2_3-4_106337,00.html
Contact:	Phone: 1800 674 058 (toll free) Fax: 02 6271 1078 Reply Paid 853, Networking the Nation, Regional Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund, Dept of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts GPO Box 2154, CANBERRA ACT 2601.

4.2 COMMONWEALTH - REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

INITIATIVE	SUSTAINABLE REGIONS PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Transport and Regional Services**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	Aims to build strong, positive and self-reliant regional communities through: • Strengthening regional economic and social opportunities; • Sustaining productive natural resources and the environment; • Delivering better regional services; and • Adjusting to economic, technological and government-induced change.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Eight proto-type regions
Total funding available:	Funding for the *Sustainable Regions Program* totals $100.5 million and concludes in 2004/05. Assistance under the program will initially be provided to the following 'prototype' regions: • **Far North East NSW** (with funding of up to $12 million over 3 years) Local Government Areas –Tweed, Ballina, Byron, Lismore and Kyogle; • **Campbelltown/Camden, NSW** (with funding of up to $12 million over 3 years) Local Government Areas – Campbelltown and Camden; • **Gippsland, VIC** (with funding of up to $12 million over 3 years) Local Government Areas – Latrobe, Bass Coast Shire, Baw Baw (eastern portion), South Gippsland, Wellington and East Gippsland; • **Atherton Tablelands, QLD** (with funding of up to $18 million over 3 years) Local Government Areas - Atherton, Eacham, Herberton and Mareeba; • **Wide Bay Burnett, QLD** (with funding of up to $8 million* over 3 years) Local Government Areas – Biggenden, Bundaberg, Burnett, Cherbourg Community Council, Cooloola, Eidsvold, Gayndah, Hervey Bay, Isis, Kilkivan, Kingaroy, Kolan, Maryborough, Miriam Vale, Monto, Mundubbera, Murgon, Nanango, Perry, Tiaro, Wondai and Woocoo [* in addition to the $4 million allocated under the Wide Bay Burnett Structural Adjustment Package]; • **Kimberley, WA** (with funding of up to $12 million over 3 years) Local Government Areas - Broome, Halls Creek, Derby West Kimberley and Wyndham East Kimberley; • **Playford/Salisbury, SA** (with funding of up to $12 million over 3 years) Local Government Areas – Playford and Salisbury; • **North West & West Coast Tasmania** (with funding of up to $12 million over 3 years) Local Government Areas – King Island, Circular Head, Waratah/Wynyard, Burnie, Central Coast, Devonport, Latrobe, Kentish and West Coast.
Funding limits per proposal:	Nil. In the case of commercial entities, it would be expected that they contribute at least 50% of funding for their projects.
Eligibility:	The private sector, community organisations and local government are able to apply for funding for projects that fit

	into the regional priorities..
Method of allocation:	A local advisory committee will make recommendations on funding proposals to the Minister for Transport and Regional Services.
Means of delivery:	The Commonwealth will use a simple standard funding agreement for funding projects. There will be no funding of project activity carried out before the agreement is signed. Variations to the schedule will be tailored to meet the needs of specific projects recommended by the advisory committee. These variations will include the agreed milestones, performance targets and reporting arrangements and payment schedule. The advisory committee and DOTARS will determine the periods for regular reporting against the performance indicators and targets. Project descriptions, contractual obligations and reporting requirements will be incorporated in the Information Management System used by the Stronger Regions Branch to facilitate the generation of reports for the analysis of progress against milestones.
Links and/or collaboration with other programs/agencies:	The *Sustainable Regions Program* will promote a partnership between all spheres of Government, the private sector, the Sustainable Region Advisory Committees and other organisations in the regions to achieve the goals of the program. At the Federal Government level, all relevant departments and agencies will be consulted and invited to be a partner in implementing projects. Effective partnerships with State government departments and agencies are also an important element of the program. Local governments in designated regions are important players.
Community consultation:	Funds are available under the program for a region to carry out planning and analysis of future development options. This will typically involve community consultation and synthesis of views. However, any such activity will take into account the community consultation and planning that has already occurred in a region.
Evaluation:	The program and project proposals within the program will be evaluated twice during the life of the program.
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	Not applicable at this stage.
URL:	http://www.dotars.gov.au/regional/sustainable_regions/index.htm
Contact:	Dept of Transport and Regional Services, GPO Box 594, CANBERRA ACT 2601.

INITIATIVE	REGIONAL SOLUTIONS PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Transport and Regional Services**
Summary / Aims and Objectives	Aims to help communities to undertake projects that will lead to economic diversification and strengthened social structures. Communities can seek funding for support for a range of activities, including: • Planning; • Undertaking small and large-scale projects; and • Employing community-based officers to develop resources and to build partnerships with other sectors.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Australia-wide
Total funding available:	$86 Million
Funding limits per proposal:	• *Planning*: Between $1,000 and $5,000 over one year for a variety of small activities; And up to $200,000 in total over two years for strategic planning projects. • *Undertaking large or small projects*: Grants of up to $50,000 in total over two years are available to support small-scale community development projects for communities that have already done the planning and need assistance to implement their ideas. Larger grants of up to $200,000 in total over three years are available for more strategic community projects that aim to diversify the social and economic base of a community or region, expand capacity to respond to local issues and challenges, or implement development opportunities. • *Resourcing people to work for your community*: Up to $100,000 per application over two years to help meet the cost of resourcing local community or regionally-based people to improve the flow of information between Federal Govt and the community, or to coordinate the implementation of strategic plans or projects.
Eligibility:	*Regional Solutions* is a program for communities. To be eligible for consideration, an application needs to be submitted by a not-for-profit community organisation, or a local government or one of its agencies.
Method of allocation:	
Means of delivery:	A deed of grant with milestones is entered into with proponents.
Links and/or collaboration with other programs/agencies:	Regional Solutions is flexible in meeting the needs of regions and communities, and in filling gaps between other programs. We support opportunities to co-fund projects with other sources.
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	
URL:	http://www.regionalsolutions.gov.au
Contact:	Dept of Transport and Regional Services, GPO Box 594, CANBERRA ACT 2601.

INITIATIVE	REGIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Transport and Regional Services**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	To generate employment in metropolitan, regional and remote Australia by encouraging local community action to boost business growth and create sustainable jobs. Assistance to regions is provided through seed funding for innovative, quality projects of value to the community.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Australia-wide
Total funding available:	$24.533 million for 2002-03 for Area Consultative Committee (ACC) and the RAP.
Funding limits per proposal:	In general, community-based projects under RAP have an upper limit of $300,000.
Eligibility:	RAP projects are developed in the context of the relevant ACC Strategic Regional Plan. Funding is available for eligible initiatives in: • job generation; • improving the skills base of a region; • tackling disadvantage and encouraging growth in the region; and • supporting infrastructure. Project proposals must demonstrate a clear path to job outcomes and/or ongoing economic or regional benefit.
Method of allocation:	Project proposals should be submitted to the local Area Consultative Committee (ACC) for endorsement to ensure consistency with regional and Federal priorities. Project proposals are assessed by DoTaRS regional staff and recommended for approval to the Departmental delegate.
Means of delivery:	Successful proponents will be required to enter into a contract with DoTaRS. Project activity and funding will not commence until both parties have signed the contract. Project payments will be made in accordance with the successful completion of agreed milestones. Successful proponents will be required to acquit the project by submitting a completed evaluation form, including audited financial statements, in a form determined by DoTaRS, at the conclusion of the project.
Links and/or collaboration with other programs/agencies:	RAP guidelines encourage demonstration of support for a project through cash and in kind contributions from communities, industry bodies and all levels of government. Links and/or collaboration with other programs/agencies are actively pursued.
Community consultation:	RAP carries out community consultation through the ACC network. Given the community-based nature of the RAP, projects are expected to demonstrate adequate community consultation and support.
Evaluation:	All RAP projects must have an agreed evaluation and monitoring process in place before they can be approved.
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	Since 1999-2000 RAP has funded 6 community-based projects in the Kimberley for a total value of $604,250. In addition, $25,525 was provided as a Project of National Significance toward assisting the Broome are to recover from the effects of Cyclone Rosita.
URL:	http://www.dotars.gov.au/rap/index.htm
Contact:	Dept of Transport and Regional Services, GPO Box 594, CANBERRA ACT 2601.

INITIATIVE	RURAL TRANSACTION CENTRES PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Transport and Regional Services**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	To provide funds to assist small communities establish their own Rural Transaction Centre to provide access to basic services such as banking, postal services, Commonwealth, State and Local Government services, phone, fax and internet facilities. Projects will be funded in two stages: Business Planning and Project Assistance. An RTC Field Officer can assist with developing a business plan. Project assistance is available for the capital and establishment costs of setting up an RTC. In some circumstances, funding may be provided to assist with the ongoing maintenance and running costs of the Centre during the early years of operation. However, the RTC will need to show that it will become self-sustaining in a reasonable period after opening for business.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Smaller rural communities with populations of up to 3000 people and other towns with a strong case for assistance.
Total funding available:	$70 million
Funding limits per proposal:	
Eligibility:	Any non-profit community organisation or local government body can apply for funding. Communities of up to 3000 people outside metropolitan areas are eligible to apply for assistance. However, the Program is also open to other towns with a strong case for assistance. Priority will be given to communities where basic services are not currently provided and where there is no reasonable likelihood that they will be provided without government assistance.
Method of allocation:	The RTC Secretariat will assess applications and consult with other Federal, State and Local Government organisations. Applications are then considered b an independent Advisory Panel, which advises the Minister.
Means of delivery:	Recipients of grants are required to enter into a standard contract that encompasses the outcomes, reporting requirements, and any specified conditions and payments.
Links and/or collaboration with other programs/agencies:	Co-funding and support from other programs and agencies, especially the local Council, is desirable.
Community consultation:	Applicants are required to consult with their communities to identify its key needs, the services necessary to satisfy those needs and the commercial feasibility of providing for those needs.
Evaluation:	RTCs are required to provide annual reports, including financial statements, to DoTaRS.
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	Fitzroy Crossing - Marra Worra Aboriginal Corp. – Business Planning grant. Halls Creek - Halls Creek Shire Council – RTC Project Assistance grant.
URL:	http://www.dotars.gov.au/rtc/
Contact:	Freecall: 1800 038 160. Dept of Transport and Regional Services, GPO Box 594, CANBERRA ACT 2601.

4.3 COMMONWEALTH - STRONGER FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES PROGRAMS

INITIATIVE:	**STRONGER FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES STRATEGY – LOCAL SOLUTIONS TO LOCAL PROBLEMS**
Department/Agency:	**Dept of Family and Community Service (Cth)**
Aims and Objectives:	A broad and flexible initiative that allows responses to be delivered according to each community's needs. The responses could include: • Providing establishment costs for self-help services such as food co-operatives and food banks; • Developing resources, particularly human resources; through access to training; • Linking communities with people who tackle similar issues in their communities and who are trying to identify local solutions to local problems, for example through mentoring programs; • Providing facilitators and advice services (volunteering, business and family advice); • Providing information technology training and support for individuals to seek, or contribute to, information about their community.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Australia-wide
Total funding available:	$15.5 million over four years from 2001
Funding limits per proposal:	
Eligibility:	Funding criteria emphasise the need for community involvement and partnerships with communities, business and government. Proposals need to address criteria such as demonstrated need and broad local support and ownership.
Method of allocation:	Submission based grant funding.
Means of delivery:	
Existing links / collaboration with other programs/agencies:	
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	Funding in 2002-2003: • Shire of Derby, Phase 2 of the Kimberley Management Support Service Feasibility Study ($80,000). • Ngoonjuwah Council Inc, Halls Creek, Getting their voice heard, strengthening the Aboriginal network in Halls Creek to develop leadership skills and provide a forum for local Aboriginal perspectives on issues ($15,500). • Dept of Indigenous Affairs, Balgo Community Capacity Building Project Pilot, (in the Shire of Halls Ck) ($100,000). • Jalaris Aboriginal Corporation, Derby, Building Strong and Healthy Families in Derby ($524,610).
URL:	http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/FaCSInternet.nsf/whatfacsdoes/communities-nav.htm
Contact:	Australia-wide: 1300 653 227 EMAIL: facs.internet@facs.gov.au Dept of Family and Community Services, GPO Box 7788, CANBERRA MAIL CENTRE ACT 2610

INITIATIVE:	**STRONGER FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES STRATEGY – CAN DO COMMUNITY**
Department/Agency:	**Dept of Family and Community Service (Cth)**
Aims and Objectives:	• The Can Do Community initiative will: • Identify and promote best practice examples of local solutions to local problems using mechanisms such as community events, workshops, field trips, interactive information technology, and local media campaigns; • Develop a project ideas bank; • Encourage people to get involved in their community; • Network community leaders and community builders; and • Publicly recognise best practice examples of collaborative community actions that effectively address local issues.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Australia-wide
Total funding available:	$5.2 million over four years from 2001
Funding limits per proposal:	
Eligibility:	Can Do projects that could be showcased need to show that: • The project or its effects are likely to be sustainable over the long-term;. • Networking in and between communities will be boosted; • Positive economic and/or social change in the community will be fostered; • The target community is disadvantaged; • The lessons learned from the project will have relevance for other communities; and • 'in-kind' support for the project will be attracted.
Method of allocation:	
Means of delivery:	
Existing links / collaboration with other programs/agencies:	
Community consultation	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	
URL:	http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/FaCSInternet.nsf/whatfacsdoes/communities-nav.htm
Contact:	Australia-wide: 1300 653 227 EMAIL: facs.internet@facs.gov.au Dept of Family and Community Services, GPO Box 7788, CANBERRA MAIL CENTRE ACT 2610

INITIATIVE	STRONGER FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES STRATEGY – POTENTIAL LEADERS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES
Department/Agency	**Dept of Family and Community Service (Cth)**
Aims and Objectives:	The objective is to help build stronger, more self-reliant communities, by providing potential community leaders with opportunities to develop their skills. This initiative will provide: • Opportunities to develop new and emerging leaders, establish networks linking community leaders and teach them how to involve the community in local projects; • Skills development and support through a mentoring program to help leaders tackle local problems and find local solutions; • Resources to help involve youth with their community; and • A national community leadership conference to promote networks and share local solution approaches.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Australia-wide
Total funding available:	$37.4 million over four years from 2001
Funding limits per proposal:	
Eligibility	
Method of allocation:	Submission based grant funding:
Means of delivery:	
Existing links / collaboration with other programs/agencies:	
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	Funding in 2002-2003: ▪ Kimberley Aboriginal Law & Culture Centre, Fitzroy Crossing, Development of a site at Mowla Bluff to promote intergenerational transfer of culture to young people ($262,500).
URL:	http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/FaCSInternet.nsf/whatfacsdoes/communities-nav.htm
Contact:	Australia-wide: 1300 653 227 EMAIL: facs.internet@facs.gov.au Dept of Family and Community Services, GPO Box 7788, CANBERRA MAIL CENTRE ACT 2610

INITIATIVE	STRONGER FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES STRATEGY – NATIONAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTEERS
Department/Agency	**Dept of Family and Community Service (Cth)**
Aims and Objectives:	To provide general and specialist training and skills development to volunteers that will improve the standard of service to the communities those volunteers support. The program is intended to leave a lasting legacy beyond 2001, the International Year of Volunteers.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Australia-wide
Total funding available:	$8.8 million over four years from 2001.
Funding limits per proposal:	
Eligibility:	To date, seven pilot projects have been funded under this program. The pilots are expected to provide significant national learning and are in a variety of volunteering sectors, including human services, emergency services and the arts.
Method of allocation:	
Means of delivery:	
Existing links / collaboration with other programs/agencies:	
Community consultation:	
Evaluation	
Allocation to projects on the Kimberley Region:	
URL:	http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/FaCSInternet.nsf/whatfacsdoes/communities-nav.htm
Contact:	Australia-wide: 1300 653 227 EMAIL: facs.internet@facs.gov.au Dept of Family and Community Services, GPO Box 7788, CANBERRA MAIL CENTRE ACT 2610

4.4 COMMONWEALTH - EDUCATION PROGRAMS

INITIATIVE	INDIGENOUS EDUCATION PROGRAMS
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Education, Science and Training**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	Comprises several elements: • *ABSTUDY*: ABSTUDY provides a means-tested living allowance and other supplementary benefits to eligible secondary and tertiary students. Primary students living at home and aged 14 years or more on 1 January in the year of study may also be eligible for assistance. ABSTUDY is delivered by Centrelink. . • *Indigenous Education Direct Assistance Programs*: Has three elements: - *Aboriginal Student Support and Parent Awareness* (ASSPA): ASSPA funds are provided to preschool based and school based parent committees to enable them to conduct preschool based and school based activities which are designed to improve access, participation and outcomes for Indigenous preschool and school students and to involve Indigenous parents in educational decision making. Funding is provided on a per capita basis. - *The Aboriginal Tutorial Assistance Scheme* (ATAS): ATAS provides supplementary tuition and other study assistance to Indigenous students in primary and secondary school, vocational education and training facilities, universities and formal training programs. - *Vocational and Educational Guidance for Aboriginals Scheme*. VEGAS grants are provided to sponsoring organisations which conduct projects for Indigenous school students, their parents, and Indigenous people in custody which provide them with information about career and study options and which foster positive attitudes about participation in education.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Australia-wide but with an emphasis on rural and remote Indigenous communities.
Total funding available:	
Funding limits per proposal:	
Eligibility:	Improved accountability arrangements are required so that Indigenous communities can be aware of educational progress made and the level to which education providers are successfully meeting their needs.
Method of allocation:	
Means of delivery:	
Links and/or collaboration with other programs / agencies:	
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	
URL:	http://www.dest.gov.au/schools/guidelines/iesip/part1.htm
Contact:	National Office: Indigenous Education Branch, DEST, Location 161 GPO Box 9880, CANBERRA ACT 2601. State Office in WA: Phone: 08 9464 4105

INITIATIVE	INDIGENOUS EDUCATION STRATEGIC INITIATIVES PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Education, Science and Training**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	Comprises several elements: • *Supplementary Recurrent Assistance*: per capita funding to education providers across pre-school, school and vocational education and training sectors to improve Indigenous education outcomes. • *Targeted Outcomes Projects*: Education providers may establish a cluster to become eligible for per capita funding. • *English as a Second Language – Indigenous Language Speaking Students Program*: To facilitate the entry of Indigenous students into education by providing intensive English language tuition to each eligible student. • *Away-From-Base*: Institutions are funded by block grants under Indigenous Education Agreements for the purchase of agreed education outcomes. • *National Indigenous English Literacy and Numeracy Strategy*: Seeks to improve education outcomes for Indigenous people.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Australia-wide but with an emphasis on rural and remote Indigenous communities.
Total funding available:	$156.3 million in 2001-02
Funding limits per proposal:	
Eligibility:	Only those organisations that meet program eligibility criteria may receive assistance under these programs. In addition, all non-government education providers must be incorporated. Improved accountability arrangements are required so that Indigenous communities can be aware of educational progress made and the level to which education providers are successfully meeting their needs.
Method of allocation:	Some elements based on per capita. Some elements based on remote location.
Means of delivery:	
Links and/or collaboration with other programs / agencies:	
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	
URL:	http://www.dest.gov.au/schools/guidelines/iesip/part1.htm
Contact:	National Office: Indigenous Education Branch, DEST, Location 161 GPO Box 9880, CANBERRA ACT 2601. State Office in WA: Phone: 08 9464 4105

INITIATIVE	ENTERPRISE AND CAREER EDUCATION FOUNDATION (ECEF)
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**A Joint Commonwealth/State/Territory initiative aimed at better coordinating and integrating a range of related programs for young people in relation to education, training and work.**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	ECEF broadens the work of the Australian Student Traineeship Foundation (ASTF). ASTF established the Structured Workplace Learning (SWL) program, an innovative approach to education where students receive 'on the job' training and achieve skills and competencies towards industry qualifications and some senior school certificate subjects.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Australia-wide.
Total funding available:	$10.934 million in 2002, providing assistance to over 260 programs. In the six years 1996-2002, structured workplace learning programs will have received $66.5 million.
Funding limits per proposal:	
Eligibility:	The current year is a transitional year while the ECEF Board reviews its strategic plan and explores the most appropriate business model for the future in line with its broader mandate. Current initiatives include a wide range of programs.
Method of allocation:	Submission based grant funding.
Means of delivery:	
Links and/or collaboration with other programs / agencies:	
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley region:	• Kimberley District Mainland Schools - Dept of Education schools in the Kimberley (Broome SHS, Derby DHS, Fitzroy Crossing DHS, Wangkatjungka RCS, Kununurra DHS, Kalumburu RCS) have received $65,000 to focus on school-industry transition through the coordination, training and employment of Aboriginal people to mentor and support Aboriginal students who are participating in a structured workplace program. • St Mary's Millennium Art Gallery, Broome $20,000 to facilitate the creation of new opportunities for Indigenous students in the development of a viable enterprise incorporating an Indigenous Youth Art Gallery. • St Mary's Hospitality and Training Program, Broome $19,000. This program has been operating successfully for 3 years and continues to enable students to work towards completion of secondary graduation, generic year 11 and specific year 12 workplace learning and completion of national training packages. Links with industry are improving as more employers are involved in workplace training and more industry representatives on the Management Committee.
URL:	www.ecef.com.au Email: info@ecef.com.au
Contact:	Freecall: 1800 626 839; Phone: 02 8223 5800; Fax: 02 9235 2155 GPO Box 4986 SYDNEY NSW 2001.

4.5 COMMONWEALTH - EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

INITIATIVE	INDIGENOUS EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (IEP)
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Employment and Workplace Relations**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	The Program was introduced in 1999 in recognition of the particular disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the labour market. The program comprises a number of elements: • *Corporate Leaders Project*: A partnership between companies and the Commonwealth where companies commit to employing Indigenous people and the Commonwealth provides access to flexible funding for that purpose. Companies can design an employment project or strategy to suit their own business environment and can access a mix of assistance under the IEP • *Wage Assistance*: Helps job seekers to find long-term jobs, either through Job Network or their own efforts, using an eligibility card. Employers can receive up to $4,400 over 26 weeks to assist with costs. Other conditions also apply. • *Structured Training and Employment Projects* (STEP): Provides flexible financial assistance to businesses that offer structured training, e.g. apprenticeships, leading to lasting employment opportunities for Indigenous job seekers. • *National Indigenous Cadetship Project* (NICP): Supports companies prepared to sponsor Indigenous tertiary students as cadets. Cadets undertake full-time study and work experience during long vacation breaks and are usually employed by the company at the completion of their studies. Employers participating in NICP have access to professionally qualified Indigenous Australians who understand their organisation. • *Indigenous Small Business Fund*: Can fund Indigenous organisations to assist Indigenous people to learn about business, develop good business skills and expand their business. It also provides funding to individuals for the development of business ideas that have good business potential. It complements ATSIC's programs for business development. • *Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Placement Incentive*: Provides a $2,200 bonus to CDEP sponsors for each placement of a participant in a job outside CDEP and off CDEP wages. • *Voluntary Service to Indigenous Communities*: Matches skilled volunteers with needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Australia-wide
Total funding available:	
Funding limits per proposal:	
Eligibility:	Eligibility varies for each element..
Method of allocation:	Submission based grant funding
Means of delivery:	In partnership with business, industry and local government.
Links and/or collaboration with other programs / agencies:	Job Network
Community consultation:	

Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	Several STEP projects have been funded in the Kimberley Region. • Warmun Community NAHS Project; • Balga TAFE; • Bidyadanga Aboriginal Community • Kimberley Wilderness Adventures; • Looma Community Incorporated; • Shire of Halls Creek; • Broome Hardware and Plumbing; • Mardiwah Loop; • Arrow Pearl Company Pty Ltd.
URL:	www.workplace.gov.au/Workplace/WPDisplay/0,1251,a3%3D4309%26a%3DO%26a
Contact:	Indigenous Employment Line: 1 802 102. Dept of Employment and Workplace Relations, GPO Box 9879 CANBERRA ACT 2601.

INITIATIVE	JOB NETWORK
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Employment and Workplace Relations**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	Job Network is a national network of around 200 private, community and government organisations dedicated to finding jobs for unemployed people, particularly long term unemployed people. Job Network services are provided from over 2,000 sites, of which approximately 1,100 are located outside capital cities. Service providers for Job Network have to compete for the right to deliver those services.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Job Network members operate across Australia and offer flexible and tailored assistance to job seekers depending on their level of need. Job Network members also work closely with employers to assist them to find the right person for their job vacancies. There are currently five employment services available under Job Network including: • Job Matching; • Job Search Training: • Intensive Assistance: • New Enterprise Incentive Scheme; and • Project Contracting – Harvest Labour Services.
Total funding available:	
Funding limits per proposal:	
Eligibility:	Eligibility of job seekers for Job Network services is subject to whether the job seeker is in receipt of a qualifying allowance such as NewStart or Youth Allowance, and to the assessment process applied by Centrelink. Job seekers not in receipt of a qualifying allowance may still have access to limited Job Network Services.
Method of allocation:	
Means of delivery:	
Links and/or collaboration with other programs / agencies:	
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	
URL:	http://www.workplace.gov.au/Workplace/ESHome/0,1250,a0%253D0%2526a1%253D537%2526a2%253D537,00.html
Contact:	Indigenous Employment Line: 1 802 102. Dept of Employment and Workplace Relations, GPO Box 9879 CANBERRA ACT 2601.

4.6 COMMONWEALTH - ATSIC PROGRAMS

INITIATIVE	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	This is a commercial program for economic development. Two types of services are available to individuals, partnerships, joint ventures, corporations and community groups: • Business Support - access to professional business and marketing advice, training, mentoring and other public and private sector services; and • Business Finance - loans, a loan-grant mix and/or guarantees to eligible Indigenous clients. The program details not readily available.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Australia-wide
Total funding available:	
Funding limits per proposal:	Initial assistance may be limited to assist start-up. Minimum available $5,000. No upper limits but overall only limited funding available.
Eligibility:	Aboriginality is necessary prerequisite, borrowers must provide 15% equity, adequate security. Guidelines currently being reviewed.
Method of allocation:	
Means of delivery:	Senior Commercial Officers in each regional office of ATSIC will assist prospective applicants. Then assessed by an independent business analyst. The analyst can make recommendations.
Links and/or collaboration with other agencies:	
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	
URL:	http://www.atsic.gov.au/programs/Economic/Business_Development/Default.asp
Contact:	ATSIC PO Box 17 WODEN ACT 2606 ATSIC Offices in Broome (08 9191 3826), Darwin (08 8944 5566) and Perth (08 9220 3211) have Senior Commercial Officers that can provide more information.

4.7 COMMONWEALTH - TOURISM PROGRAMS

INITIATIVE	REGIONAL TOURISM PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Industry, Tourism and Resources**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	To develop the tourism potential of regional Australia through tourism infrastructure development and market promotion. Grants are provided for infrastructure projects, for product development, including initiatives to promote best practice, and to help build special interest markets that can satisfy international demand for distinctly Australian experiences.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	
Total funding available:	$14 million from 1999-2003.
Funding limits per proposal:	Grants are between $30,000 and $100,000 and are generally on a dollar-for-dollar basis.
Eligibility:	
Method of allocation:	
Means of delivery:	
Links and/or collaboration with other programs/agencies:	
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	
URL:	Website not currently available.
Contact	

Volume 2
Chapter 5

Summaries of Selected State Government Programs and Initiatives

5.1 STATE - REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

INITIATIVE	WA REGIONAL INVESTMENT FUND
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Local Government and Regional Development**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	To assist with the economic and social development of regional WA or improve the access by regional communities to services. Funding is available through three financial assistance schemes: ▪ Regional Infrastructure Funding Program (RIFP) ▪ Regional Development Scheme (RDS) ▪ Western Australian Regional Initiatives Scheme (WARIS) (See separate tables for each element.)
Targeting / Area of Operation:	State-wide
Total funding available:	$75 million over four years from 2001-02
Funding limits per proposal:	
Eligibility:	
Method of allocation:	
Means of delivery:	
Links and/or collaboration with other programs/agencies:	
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	
URL:	http://www.dlgrd.wa.gov.au/rif/
Contact:	Dept of Local Government and Regional Development, GPO Box R1250, PERTH WA 6001.

INITIATIVE	WA REGIONAL INVESTMENT FUND - Regional Infrastructure Funding Program
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Local Government and Regional Development**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	Provides financial assistance for major capital works projects designed to assist in attracting investment and increasing jobs in regional areas o to improve the access of regional communities to services. Projects that may be considered for finding through the Scheme include (This list is not exhaustive and is provided as a guide only): ▪ Tourism development, such as Interpretive and Discovery Centres, tourism trails; ▪ Transport enhancement such as improving boat/shipping facilities, air services; ▪ Information and technology enhancement; ▪ Youth focused facilities; ▪ Industry development such as industrial parks; research facilities; ▪ Housing programs to attract professional and skilled employees; ▪ Facilities that will attract and retain long term residents
Targeting / Area of Operation:	State-wide
Total funding available:	
Funding limits per proposal:	Between $100,000 to $5 million per project.. Applications are accepted throughout the year and financial assistance is only available for construction ready capital works projects.
Eligibility:	Eligible applicants include Local Government, State Government agencies, volunteer organisations, business groups, educational institutions, philanthropic foundations and community organisations. This Scheme is not intended to provide support to individuals or individual businesses. This will only be considered where a significant benefit will accrue to the broader community or industry sector in regional WA.
Method of allocation:	Two-stage process. Applicants must lodge an Expression of Interest with the Dept and, if eligible, will be invited to submit a full application. Projects between $100,000 to $500,000 will be assessed by a quality assurance panel for recommendation to the Minister. Projects between $500,000 and $5 million must also be approved by Cabinet.
Means of delivery:	
Links and/or collaboration with other programs/agencies:	
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	First Round 2001-2002: • Shire of Derby-West Kimberley - Second stage of reconstruction of Derby Airport runway - ($600,000). • State-wide projects that may benefit the Kimberley Region: • Country Housing Authority - provision of housing for regional communities - ($500,000).
URL:	http://www.dlgrd.wa.gov.au/rif/rifp/index.htm
Contact:	Dept of Local Government and Regional Development, GPO Box R1250, PERTH WA 6001. Phone: 08 9222 7963

INITIATIVE	WA REGIONAL INVESTMENT FUND - Regional Development Scheme
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Local Government and Regional Development**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	This Scheme provides financial assistance for a mix of capital works projects and other projects that may include feasibility studies, regional and local marketing programs as well as festivals and events. Each of the nine Regional Development Commissions administers its own scheme. The Kimberley Development Commission's (KDC) guidelines state the primary objective is to improve the social and economic development of regional WA through funding projects that will assist in attracting and increasing jobs in the Kimberley region.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Regionally based organisations.
Total funding available:	$400,000 per year for four years from 2001-2002.
Funding limits per proposal:	Up to $150,00 per project.
Eligibility:	Eligible applicants include Local Government, voluntary organisations, business groups, educational institutions, philanthropic foundations and community organisations. State Gov't agencies may apply but projects considered being within an agency's core business would not be supported. Priority is given to initiatives that attract, develop and promote: ▪ Investment in the region; ▪ Partnerships between regional stakeholders; ▪ Regional tourism; ▪ Community infrastructure; ▪ Communications infrastructure; and ▪ Sustainable Indigenous economic development.
Method of allocation:	▪ For grants of $20,000 or less, each application will be assessed against the Scheme's criteria by the KDC and submitted to the KDC's Chairperson and CEO for recommendation to the KDC. ▪ For grants over $20,000 each application will be assessed against the Scheme's criteria by the KDC and submitted to the KDC's Chairperson and CEO for recommendation to the Minister for Kimberley, through the KDC Board.
Means of delivery:	
Links and/or collaboration with other programs/agencies:	
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	▪ Regional Promotion and Marketing Campaign $150,000 ▪ Kununurra Chamber of Comm. - Ord Valley Muster 2002 $ 60,000 ▪ Shires of Broome & Derby-West Kimberley - Event Coord West Kimberley Implementation $ 50,000 ▪ Barking Gecko - Kimberley Theatre Workshops $ 12,500 ▪ Neninuwarlin Aboriginal Corp. - Indigenous Performing Arts Promotion $ 19,500 ▪ Mamabulanjin Aboriginal Corp. - Dampier Peninsula Tourism Project $ 33,000

	▪ Kununurra Agricultural Society - Ag Society Oval - Power and Water Reticulation $ 25,000 ▪ Ord Mango Growers' Assoc. - Refining sea freight technology for Kimberley mango export $ 50,000
URL:	http://www.dlgrd.wa.gov.au/rif/rds/index.htm. See also http://www.kdc.wa.gov.au/
Contact:	Dept of Local Government and Regional Development, GPO Box R1250, PERTH WA 6001. Phone: 08 9222 7963 Kimberley Development Commission, Phone: 08 9168 1044.

INITIATIVE	WA REGIONAL INVESTMENT FUND - Western Australian Regional Initiatives Scheme (WARIS)
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Local Government and Regional Development**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	To encourage, promote and support the sustainable development of regional WA by funding projects to attract investment, increase jobs, improve skills and access to services in more than one of the nine regions in regional WA.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	Regional WA.
Total funding available:	$5 million for four years from 2001/2002. Two funding rounds per year.
Funding limits per proposal:	For assistance of $5,000 to $50,000, then $50,000 to $250,000.
Eligibility:	
Method of allocation:	• For assistance of $5,000 to $50,000 each applicant to be assessed against Scheme's criteria by the Dept and submitted to Director General for approval after consultation with relevant Regional Development Commission. • For assistance of $50,000 to $250,000 each applicant to be assessed against Scheme's criteria by the Dept and submitted to Director General for approval after consultation with relevant Regional Development Commission for recommendation to the Minister for decision.
Means of delivery:	All payments will be progressive unless applicant can demonstrate that the project is unable to proceed without upfront financial assistance.
Links and/or collaboration with other programs/agencies:	Consultation by the Dept with relevant Regional Development Commissions prior to any decision-making.
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	• Successful WARIS Applicants (Round 1), include: • Broome Aboriginal Media - Digital Network (PAKNET) ($90,000); • Projects for which the Kimberley Region may be a beneficiary, include: • The WA Symphony Orchestra - Outback 2002, Kalgoorlie, Esperance and Kimberley ($21,411) • WA Local Government Association - Aerodrome Reporting and Safety Officer Training ($25,000) • West Australian Newspapers - annual regional magazine ($100,000).
URL:	http://www.dlgrd.wa.gov.au/rif/documents/WARIS.pdf
Contact:	Dept of Local Government and Regional Development, GPO Box R1250, PERTH WA 6001. Phone: 08 9222 7963

INITIATIVE	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	Dept of Local Government and Regional Development
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	The Regional development Council is the peak advisory body to the WA Minister for Regional Development on all regional development issues. The Council consists of the chairpersons of the nine Regional Development Commissions, two local government representatives and a person appointed by the Minister. The Council's functions are to: ▪ Promote development in the regions; ▪ Develop policy proposals on development issues; ▪ Assist Commissions and relevant government agencies to work closely on regional issues; and ▪ Report back to the Minister on matters referred to it by the Minister. The Council meets quarterly. The objectives of the Regional development Commissions are to: ▪ Maximise job creation and improve career opportunities for people working in regional WA; ▪ Develop and broaden each Region's economic base; ▪ Identify infrastructure services to promote economic and social development; ▪ Identify and encourage regional investment; ▪ Provide information and advice to promote business development; ▪ Seek to ensure that regional government services are comparable to the metropolitan area; and ▪ Facilitate coordination between relevant statutory bodies and State Government agencies. Each Commission has a board of management made up of community, local government and Ministerial appointments. The commissions each have a Director who is responsible for day-to-day operations. The Commissions report to the Minister.
URL:	http://www.regional.wa.gov.au/comms.asp
Contact:	Dept of Local Government and Regional Development, GPO Box R1250 PERTH WA 6001. Freecall: 1800 620 511 (Country only). Phone: 08 9222 0511. Fax: 08 9221 2715 http://www.dlgrd.wa.gov.au

INITIATIVE	WA LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	**Dept of Regional Development and Local Government**
Summary / Aims and Objectives:	The Dept of Agriculture under the previous State Gov't was conducting a Rural Leadership Program. In July 2001 the new State Govt announced its intention to broaden the program. A two-day workshop was conducted in April 2002 and the parameters of a new program are yet to be announced. Announcements about a new program will be made later this year.
Targeting / Area of Operation:	
Total funding available:	$1 m for 4 years from 2001-2002.
Funding limits per proposal:	
Eligibility:	
Method of allocation:	
Means of delivery:	
Links and/or collaboration with other programs/agencies:	
Community consultation:	
Evaluation:	
Allocation to projects in the Kimberley Region:	
URL:	
Contact:	Community Capacity Building Branch Dept of Local Government and Regional Development GPO Box R1250 PERTH WA 6001. Phone: 08 9222 0444.

5.2 STATE - INDIGENOUS PROGRAMS

INITIATIVE	**AGREEMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES TO INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN WA**
Department/Agency	**Department of Indigenous Affairs**
Summary	The WA Govt and ATSIC have signed an agreement to strengthen and give effect to their commitment to jointly improve outcomes for Indigenous citizens in WA. It reflects a renewed vigour to the *National Commitment to Improved Outcomes in the Delivery of Programs and Services for Aboriginal People and Torres Strait Islanders* signed by Heads of Government in 1992. The joint communiqué includes a number of principles, priority outcomes and a framework for cooperation. The Agreement also identifies some specific initiatives for joint action. The Agreement is for five years.
Targeting	Aboriginal people in WA
Funding	No funding is identified in the Agreement,
Means of delivery	The Agreement commits the parties to working collaboratively on a range of specific programs.
Aims and objectives	The objective of the Agreement is to define the roles and responsibilities of the Commonwealth, WA State Govt and ATSIC in order to achieve more efficient and effective delivery of essential services (defined in the Agreement) and to better meet the needs of Indigenous communities in WA.
Links and collaboration with other agencies	
Community consultation	
Area of operation	The State of WA
Evaluation	The success of the Agreement is to be measured by a number of specific key indicators and is to be overseen by an Aboriginal Community Essential Services Steering Committee comprising representatives from ATSIC, Dept of Housing and Works, the State Dept of Indigenous Affairs, the Offices of Energy and of Water Regulation. Data will be collected annually and a report prepared jointly and submitted to the WA Cabinet and the ATSIC Board. The report is to include recommendations on areas needing greater joint effort and strategies for action. The Parties have agreed to review the Agreement in three years with a view to the timely implementation of recommendations that will lead to improved outcomes.
Started	18 October 2000

INITIATIVE	**BUILDING SPONSORSHIP PARTNERSHIPS**
Department/agency	**Department of Indigenous Affairs**
Summary	Sponsorship applications will be considered for events such as Indigenous community cultural festivals, music and dance performances, community-based NAIDOC Week activities, sporting activities, cultural, community, business and sporting awards, and activities to promote Indigenous women.
Targeting	Events or programs in WA that promotes Indigenous heritage and culture.
Funding	
Means of delivery	
Aims and objectives	The event or program should be consistent with the vision and objectives of the Department, raise awareness and support for Indigenous heritage and culture, raise the profile of the Department, Demonstrate support for the local community and provide opportunities for the Department to be seen as a valued part of the local community.
Links and collaboration with other agencies	
Community consultation	
Area of operation	Within the State of WA
Evaluation	
Started	

INITIATIVE	**SERVICES UPGRADE PROGRAM**
Department/agency	**Department of Indigenous Affairs**
Summary	This program is a first step in a long-term program to improve services to about 45 town-based communities. Under the program, essential and municipal services will become the responsibility of Western Power, the Water Corporation and local governments.
Targeting	The Program was piloted in the Cheeditha community, near Roebourne, resulting in improvements to water and wastewater services. It will initially be targeted at 26 town reserves.
Funding	
Means of delivery	Local service agreements between local Aboriginal communities and local Councils.
Aims and objectives	
Links and collaboration with other agencies	Collaboration with a range of other State agencies.
Community consultation	
Area of operation	Aboriginal town reserve communities.
Evaluation	
Started	2000/2001

INITIATIVE	**CAPACITY BUILDING**
Department/agency	**Indigenous Affairs**
Summary	The Department has taken the lead in the development of a strategy to build the capacity of Indigenous people to improve the management of their communities. This is seen as essential in achieving long-term, sustainable economic, social and environmental health outcomes. A report has been prepared which makes recommendations on improving community governance, management and administration, staff recruitment, improving skills and vocational opportunities, local government service delivery, cultural and political considerations, and resourcing a lead agency for Indigenous community development.
Targeting	
Funding	
Means of delivery	An implementation strategy is being progressed by the Department through a working group consisting of Commonwealth, State and local government agencies.
Aims and objectives	
Links and collaboration with other agencies	
Community consultation	
Area of operation	A pilot project is being negotiated at the Balgo community in the East Kimberley (Shire of Halls Ck).
Evaluation	
Started	2001/2002

INITIATIVE	PLANNING FOR ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES
Department/agency	**Department of Indigenous Affairs**
Summary	This policy brings Aboriginal communities into the mainstream town planning process by requiring local governments to identify and zone large permanent communities in their town planning schemes. The Department and ATSIC have developed a set of Town Planning Guidelines to assist communities and local governments in the preparation and management of community layout plans. Under this policy, local Councils are encouraged to approve layout plans prepared by the communities for all future development work.
Targeting	All Aboriginal communities in WA
Funding	
Means of delivery	
Aims and objectives	To bring local Aboriginal communities into the mainstream planning processes and avoid some of the conflicts in land use and development that have occurred in the past.
Links and collaboration with other agencies	Developed by the Department and the Department of Planning and Infrastructure.
Community consultation	The policy followed extensive consultation with Indigenous communities and government agencies throughout WA.
Area of operation	In Aboriginal communities in WA.
Evaluation	Since the policy has been in place, seven community layout plans have been endorsed by the WA Planning Commission, a further 50 plans are currently being completed, and eight new layout plans were commenced in 2000/2001.
Started	1999/2000

Volume 2
Chapter 6

Analysis of selected Commonwealth and State Programs

TABLE 6.1 SUMMARY OF SPECIFIED COMMONWEALTH PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS TO PROJECTS IN THE KIMBERLEY REGION 2002 BY SUB-AREA

Program	$	KSRAC Priority Area	State	Kimberley Region	Broome	Derby-West Kimberley	Wyndham-East Kimberley	Halls Creek	Other
DCITaA Networking the Nation									
Kimberley Law and Aboriginal Cultural Centre	$80,000	3		$80,000					
WA Telecentre Support Unit (State-wide)	$220,000	1	$220,000						
Assoc of Northern Kimberley Arnhem Aboriginal Artists	$596,940	3		$596,940					
DoTaRS Stronger Regions Initiatives									
• ***Sustainable Regions Program***	$12,000,000	-		$12,000,000					
• ***Regional Solutions Program***									
Kimberley Devt Comm – Austrade offices	$63,509	4		$63,509					
W Kimberley Land Conservation Comm	$20,000	4				$20,000			
Kimberley Primary Industry Association	$22,000	5		$22,000					
Kimberley Society Inc.	$48,000	-		$48,000					
Thalngarr Ngarriny Aboriginal Corp.	**$35,000**	3							
Shire of Broome, Dampier Pen Access M/P	$22,000	-			$22,000				
• ***Regional Assistance Program***									
Six projects since 1999-2000	$604,250	-							
Broome - Cyclone Rosita recovery	$25,525	-			$25,525				
• ***Rural Transaction Centres***									
Marra Worra Aboriginal Corp Fitzroy Crossing	***$?***	1							
Shire of Halls Creek, Halls Creek	$?	1						$?	

Program	$	KSRAC Priority Area	State	Kimberley Region	Broome	Derby-West Kimberley	Wyndham-East Kimberley	Halls Creek	Other
DFaCS Stronger Families and Communities Strategy									
• ***Local Solutions to Local Problems***									
Shire of Derby	$80,000	2				$80,000			
Ngoonjuwah Council Inc. Halls Ck	$15,500	2						$15,500	
Dept of Indigenous Affairs, Balgo, Halls Creek	$100,000	2						$100,000	
Jalaris Aboriginal Corp. Derby	$524,610	2				$524,610			
• ***Potential Leaders in Local Communities***									
Kimberley Law & Aboriginal Cultural Centre	$262,500	-		$262,500					
• *Can Do Community*	$?	-							
• *National. Skills Development Program for Volunteers*	$?	-							
DEaWR Indigenous Employment Program									
Structural Training and Employment Projects(STEP)									
Warmun Community NAHS Project	***$?***	3							
Balga TAFE	***$?***	3							
Bidyadanga Aboriginal Community	***$?***	3							
Kimberley Wilderness Adventures	***$?***	3							
Looma Community Incorporated; Shire of Halls Creek	$?	3						$?	
Broome Hardware and Plumbing	***$?***	3							
Mardiwah Loop	***$?***	3							
Arrow Pearl Company Pty Ltd	***$?***	3							

Program	$	KSRAC Priority Area	State	Kimberley Region	Broome	Derby-West Kimberley	Wyndham-East Kimberley	Halls Creek	Other
DESaT Indigenous Education Program									
• *ABSTUDY*	$?	-							
• *Indigenous Education Direct Assistance Program*	$?	-							
DESaT Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Program									
• *Five sub-programs*	$?	-							
DESaT Enterprise and Career Foundation									
Kimberley District Mainland Schools	$65,000	-		$65,000					
St Mary's Millenium Art Gallery	$20,000	3			$20,000				
St Mary's Hospitality and Training Program	$19,000	3			$19,000				
Total	**$14,823,834**		**$220,000**	**$12.213 m**	**$47,525**	**$624,610**	**$0**	**$115,500**	**$596,940**

TABLE 6.2 SUMMARY OF SPECIFIED STATE PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS TO PROJECTS IN THE KIMBERLEY REGION 2002 BY SUB-AREA

Program	$	KSRAC Priority Area	State	Kimberley Region	Broome	Derby-West Kimberley	Wyndham-East Kimberley	Halls Creek	Other
DLGaRG WA Regional Investment Fund									
• ***Regional Infrastructure Funding Program***		1							
Shire of Derby-West Kimberley - 2nd stage airport	$600,000	1				$600,000			
Country Housing Authority*	$500,000	1	$500,000						
• ***Regional Development Program***									
Regional promotion & marketing	$150,000	4		$150,000					
Kununurra Chamber of Commerce	$60,000	-					$60,000		
Shires of Broome & Derby West Kimberley	$50,000	4			$25,000?	$25,000?			
Barking Gecko	$12,500	3							
Neninuwarlin Aboriginal Corp	$19,500	3							
Mamabulanjin Aboriginal Corp	$33,000	3							
Kununurra Agricultural Society	$25,000	1					$25,000		
Ord Gowers' Assoc.	$50,000	5					$50,000		
• ***WA Regional Initiative Scheme***									
Broome Aboriginal Media	$90,000	3			$90,000				
The WA Symphony Orchestra*	$21,411	-							$21,411
The WA Local Government Association*	$25,000	-							$25,000
West Australian Newspapers*	$100,000	-							$100,000
Total	**$1,736,411**			**$150,000**	**$115,000**	**$625,000**	**$60,000**		

* Projects for which the Kimberley Region may be a beneficiary.

Volume 2
Chapter 7

Analysis of key variables from 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census.

Kimberley Region Census Profile 2001

7.1 Population

- In 2001, the Kimberley Region had a population of just over 40,000 persons, up from just under 30,000 in 1991 (Table 1).
- Between 1991 and 2001 the population of the Kimberley Region grew by approximately 11,000 persons representing an increase of 37 per cent (Table 1).
- Broome local government area contained approximately 44 per cent of the total population of the Kimberley Region in 2001. Wyndham-East Kimberley and Derby-West Kimberley represented 24 per cent and 22 per cent of the population. Halls Creek is the smallest local government area representing approximately 10 per cent of the population (Figure 1).
- There are some 13, 555 Indigenous persons in the Kimberley Region, which represents approximately one-third of the population (Table 2).
- The proportion of Indigenous persons in the Kimberley region is some ten times that of Western Australia as a whole (Table 2 and Figure 2).
- Both Broome and Derby-West Kimberley have over 4,000 Indigenous persons in their local government areas (Table 2).
- Halls Creek, however, has the highest proportion of Indigenous persons. Indigenous persons in Halls Creek represent an estimated 71 per cent of the total population (Table 1 and Figure 2).

TABLE 1 The population of the Kimberley Region between 1991 and 2001.

	Population 1991	Population 1996	Population 2001	Population Change 1991-2001	Annual Population Growth Rate 1991-2001
Broome	11,170	13,455	17,817	59.5%	6.0%
Derby - West Kimberley	7,712	7,169	8,990	16.6%	1.7%
Halls Creek	3,072	3,262	4,080	32.8%	3.3%
Wyndham - East Kimberley	7,685	8,513	9,781	27.3%	2.7%
Kimberley Region	**29,639**	**32,399**	**40,668**	**37.2%**	**3.7%**
Western Australia	**1,586,219**	**1,713,023**	**1,832,008**	**15.5%**	**1.5%**

(source: ABS, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses)

FIGURE 1 The proportion of persons in the Kimberley Region by local government area, 2001.

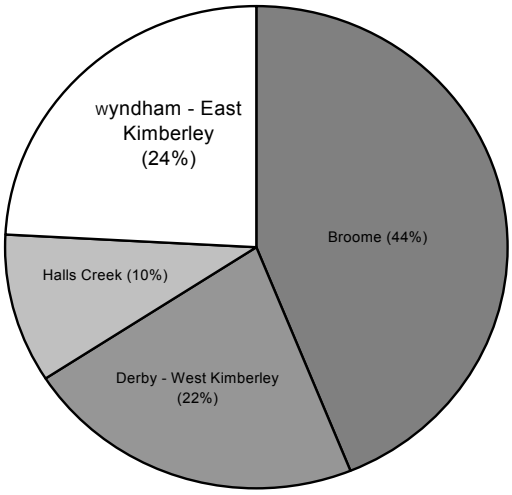
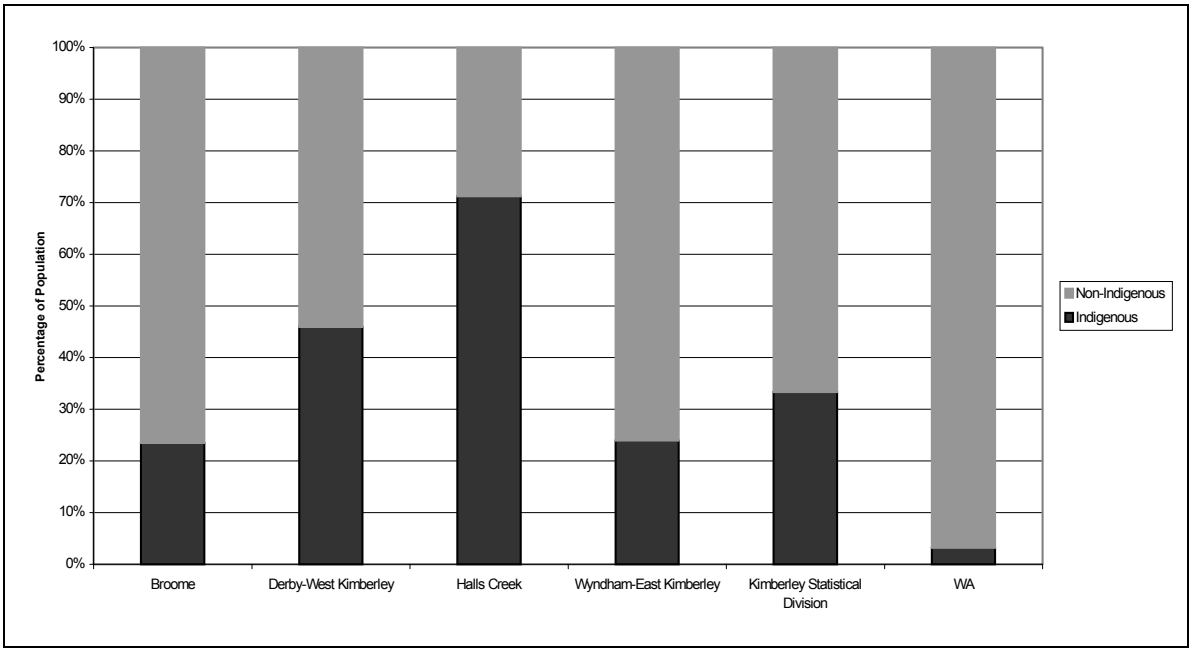


TABLE 2 The number and proportion of Indigenous persons in the Kimberley Region, 1991-2001.

	Indigenous Population 1991	Percentage of Total Population	Indigenous Population 1996	Percentage of Total Population	Indigenous Population 2001	Percentage of Total Population	Percentage Change 1991-2001	Percentage Point Change 1991-2001
Broome	3,168	28.4%	3,423	25.4%	4,179	23.5%	31.9%	-4.9%
Derby - West Kimberley	3,737	48.5%	3,958	55.2%	4,127	45.9%	10.4%	-2.6%
Halls Creek	1,920	62.5%	1,951	59.8%	2,906	71.2%	51.4%	8.7%
Wyndham - East Kimberley	1,881	24.5%	2,138	25.1%	2,344	24.0%	24.6%	-0.5%
Kimberley Region	**10,706**	**36.1%**	**11,470**	**35.4%**	**13,555**	**33.3%**	**26.6%**	**-2.8%**
Western Australia	**41,858**	**2.6%**	**50,793**	**3.0%**	**58,496**	**3.2%**	**39.7%**	**0.6%**

(source: ABS, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses)

FIGURE 2 The proportion of Indigenous and Non-Indigenous persons in the Kimberley Region, 2001



7.2 Dwellings

- Over half of the dwellings in the Kimberley Region are separate houses. This is much lower than for Western Australia as a whole, where some 78 per cent of dwellings are separate houses (Table 3 and Figure 3).
- Interestingly, some 25 per cent of dwellings at the 2001 Census were classified in the caravan/cabin/houseboat category. This compares with Western Australia as a whole where only 2 per cent of dwellings were classified in this category. Furthermore, some 9 per cent of dwellings were classified as 'other dwellings' (often referred to as improvised dwellings or sleepers out) (Table 3 and Figure 3).
- The proportion of different dwellings in an area varies across the entire Region. In Derby-West Kimberley local government area some 69 per cent of dwellings are separate houses compared with Broome where only 46 per cent of dwellings are separate houses. However, some 9 per cent of dwellings in Broome are flats and units, whereas, in Wyndham-East Kimberley only 4 per cent of dwellings are classified as flats or units (Table 3).
- Between 1991 and 2001 there was an increase in all dwelling types in the Kimberley Region. The percentage change in some dwelling types was quite high. Significantly, there was an increase of over 1,000 dwellings in the caravan/cabin/houseboat category between 1991 and 2001, and an increase of nearly 700 dwellings classified as 'other dwellings' (Table 4).
- As a proportion of all dwellings the most significant change was in the 'other dwellings' category, where between 1991 and 2001 there was a 4.1 per cent increase (Table 4).

TABLE 3 Number and proportion of different dwelling types in the Kimberley Region, 1991-2001

	Broome		Derby-West Kimberley		Halls Creek	
	Number of Dwellings	Percentage of Occupied Private Dwellings	Number of Dwellings	Percentage of Occupied Private Dwellings	Number of Dwellings	Percentage of Occupied Private Dwellings
2001						
Separate House	2,759	46.3%	1,414	68.7%	534	55.3%
Semi Detached Dwellings	327	5.5%	105	5.1%	25	2.6%
Flats/Units	526	8.8%	96	4.7%	7	0.7%
Caravans/Cabins/Houseboats	1,807	30.3%	300	14.6%	182	18.8%
Other Dwellings	265	4.5%	186	9.0%	184	19.0%
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	5,955	100.0%	2,057	100.0%	966	100.0%
1991						
Separate House	1,483	45.6%	1,219	67.2%	289	47.1%
Semi Detached Dwellings	297	9.1%	165	9.1%	20	3.3%
Flats/Units	100	3.1%	35	1.9%	3	0.5%
Caravans/Cabins/Houseboats	1,179	36.3%	237	13.1%	130	21.2%
Other Dwellings	119	3.7%	80	4.4%	71	11.6%
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	3,251	100.0%	1,813	100.0%	613	100.0%

	Wyndham-East Kimberley		Kimberley Statistical Division		WA	
	Number of Dwellings	Percentage of Occupied Private Dwellings	Number of Dwellings	Percentage of Occupied Private Dwellings	Number of Dwellings	Percentage of Occupied Private Dwellings
2001						
Separate House	1,481	47.7%	6,188	51.2%	544,610	78.3%
Semi Detached Dwellings	228	7.3%	685	5.7%	79,217	11.4%
Flats/Units	113	3.6%	742	6.1%	49,666	7.1%
Caravans/Cabins/Houseboats	797	25.7%	3,086	25.5%	13,632	2.0%
Other Dwellings	423	13.6%	1,058	8.8%	3,774	0.5%
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	3,107	100.0%	12,085	100.0%	695,649	100.0%
1991						
Separate House	1,103	53.9%	4,096	53.0%	432,592	78.6%
Semi Detached Dwellings	96	4.7%	578	7.5%	65,475	11.9%
Flats/Units	55	2.7%	193	2.5%	32,818	6.0%
Caravans/Cabins/Houseboats	529	25.8%	2,076	26.9%	12,475	2.3%
Other Dwellings	90	4.4%	360	4.7%	2,684	0.5%
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	2,047	100.0%	7,727	100.0%	550,068	100.0%

(source, ABS, 1991 and 2001 Censuses)

FIGURE 3 The proportion of different dwelling types in the Kimberley Region, 2001

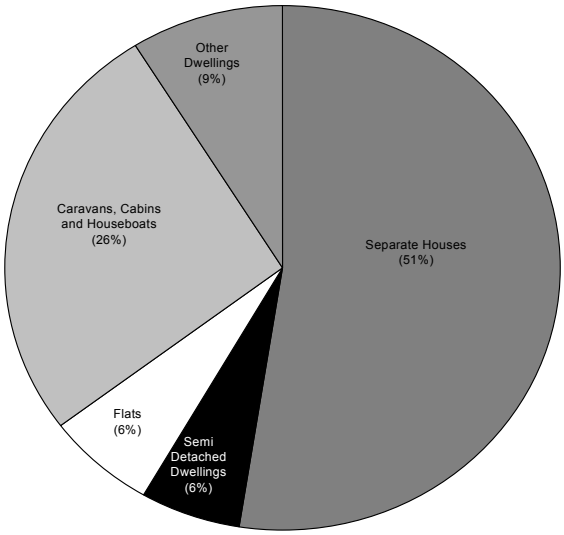


TABLE 4 Changes in different dwelling types in the Kimberley Region, 1991-2001

	Broome			Derby-West Kimberley		
	Change 1991-2001	Percentage Change	Percentage Point Change	Change 1991-2001	Percentage Change	Percentage Point Change
1991-2001						
Separate House	1,276	86.0%	0.7%	195	16.0%	1.5%
Semi Detached Dwellings	30	10.1%	-3.6%	-60	-36.4%	-4.0%
Flats/Units	426	426.0%	5.8%	61	174.3%	2.7%
Caravans/Cabins/Houseboats	628	53.3%	-5.9%	63	26.6%	1.5%
Other Dwellings	146	122.7%	0.8%	106	132.5%	4.6%

	Halls Creek			Wyndham-East Kimberley		
	Change 1991-2001	Percentage Change	Percentage Point Change	Change 1991-2001	Percentage Change	Percentage Point Change
1991-2001						
Separate House	245	84.8%	8.1%	378	34.3%	-6.2%
Semi Detached Dwellings	5	25.0%	-0.7%	132	137.5%	2.6%
Flats/Units	4	133.3%	0.2%	58	105.5%	1.0%
Caravans/Cabins/Houseboats	52	40.0%	-2.4%	268	50.7%	-0.2%
Other Dwellings	113	159.2%	7.5%	333	370.0%	9.2%

	Kimberley Statistical Division			WA		
	Change 1991-2001	Percentage Change	Percentage Point Change	Change 1991-2001	Percentage Change	Percentage Point Change
1991-2001						
Separate House	2,092	51.1%	-1.8%	112,018	25.9%	-0.4%
Semi Detached Dwellings	107	18.5%	-1.8%	13,742	21.0%	-0.5%
Flats/Units	549	284.3%	3.6%	16,848	51.3%	1.2%
Caravans/Cabins/Houseboats	1,010	48.7%	-1.3%	1,157	9.3%	-0.3%
Other Dwellings	698	193.7%	4.1%	1,090	40.6%	0.1%

7.3 Age

- When compared to Western Australia as a whole the Kimberley Region has, proportionally, more younger persons. In 2001, 53 per cent of persons in the Kimberley Region were under the age of thirty-four, whereas 50 per cent of persons in Western Australia were under the age of thirty-four (Table 5).
- Interestingly, some 9 per cent of all persons in the Kimberley Region are aged over sixty-five. This is slightly lower than for Western Australia as a whole, where 11 per cent of persons are aged over sixty-five.
- While there has been a percentage increase in all age categories in the Kimberley Region there has generally been a decrease in the proportion of younger persons in the Region. In the youngest age category there has been a significant proportional decrease (approximately 4 per cent) when compared to the situation in Western Australia as a whole (Table 6).
- Between 1991 and 2001 there have been contrasting changes to the age profiles in the local government areas in the Kimberley Region. For example, there has been a decrease in the proportion of persons aged sixty-five or more in Halls Creek, whereas, the other three local government areas have shown a proportional increase (Table 6). Compared to the other three areas in the Kimberley Region, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of younger persons in Wyndham-East Kimberley (Table 6).

TABLE 5 The number and proportion of persons by age category in the Kimberley Region, 1991-2001

	Broome		Derby-West Kimberley		Halls Creek	
	Number of Persons	Proportion of Total Population	Number of Persons	Proportion of Total Population	Number of Persons	Proportion of Total Population
2001						
Aged 0 to 14	3,590	20.1%	2,192	24.4%	1,275	31.3%
Aged 15 to 34	5,105	28.7%	3,161	35.2%	1,353	33.2%
Aged 35 to 54	4,910	27.6%	2,221	24.7%	839	20.6%
Aged 55 to 64	2,400	13.5%	826	9.2%	358	8.8%
Aged 65 or more	1,812	10.2%	590	6.6%	255	6.3%
1991						
Aged 0 to 14	2,685	24.0%	2,295	29.8%	1,025	33.4%
Aged 15 to 34	3,572	32.0%	2,791	36.2%	1,005	32.7%
Aged 35 to 54	2,640	23.6%	1,656	21.5%	601	19.6%
Aged 55 to 64	1,298	11.6%	549	7.1%	236	7.7%
Aged 65 or more	975	8.7%	421	5.5%	205	6.7%

	Wyndham-East Kimberley		Kimberley Statistical Division		WA	
	Number of Persons	Proportion of Total Population	Number of Persons	Proportion of Total Population	Number of Persons	Proportion of Total Population
2001						
Aged 0 to 14	2,043	20.9%	9,100	22.4%	392,676	21.4%
Aged 15 to 34	2,778	28.4%	12,397	30.5%	525,840	28.7%
Aged 35 to 54	2,910	29.8%	10,880	26.8%	541,789	29.6%
Aged 55 to 64	1,244	12.7%	4,828	11.9%	167,027	9.1%
Aged 65 or more	806	8.2%	3,463	8.5%	204,676	11.2%
1991						
Aged 0 to 14	1,906	24.8%	7,912	26.7%	373,702	23.6%
Aged 15 to 34	2,873	37.4%	10,242	34.6%	512,885	32.3%
Aged 35 to 54	1,847	24.0%	6,745	22.8%	419,614	26.5%
Aged 55 to 64	635	8.3%	2,718	9.2%	124,240	7.8%
Aged 65 or more	424	5.5%	2,025	6.8%	155,778	9.8%

(source: ABS, 1991 and 2001 Censuses)

TABLE 6 Changes in the Age Profile between 1991 and 2001 for the Kimberley Region.

	Broome			Derby-West Kimberley		
	Change 1991-2001	Percentage Change	Percentage Point Change	Change 1991-2001	Percentage Change	Percentage Point Change
1991-2001						
Aged 0 to 14	905	33.7%	-3.9%	-103	-4.5%	-5.4%
Aged 15 to 34	1,533	42.9%	-3.3%	370	13.3%	-1.0%
Aged 35 to 54	2,270	86.0%	3.9%	565	34.1%	3.2%
Aged 55 to 64	1,102	84.9%	1.8%	277	50.5%	2.1%
Aged 65 or more	837	85.8%	1.4%	169	40.1%	1.1%

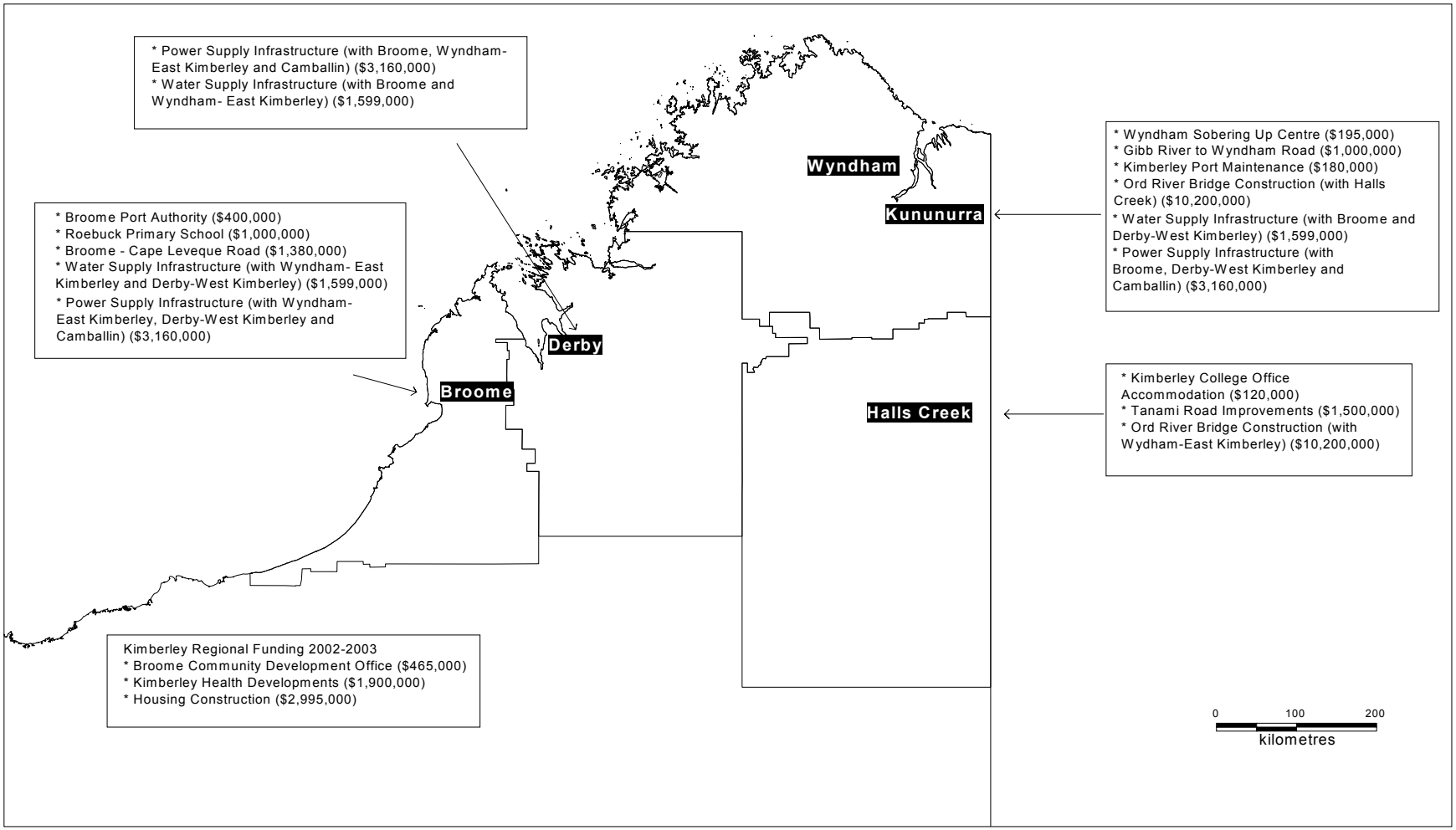
	Halls Creek			Wyndham-East Kimberley		
	Change 1991-2001	Percentage Change	Percentage Point Change	Change 1991-2001	Percentage Change	Percentage Point Change
1991-2001						
Aged 0 to 14	250	24.4%	-2.1%	137	7.2%	-3.9%
Aged 15 to 34	348	34.6%	0.4%	-95	-3.3%	-9.0%
Aged 35 to 54	238	39.6%	1.0%	1,063	57.6%	5.7%
Aged 55 to 64	122	51.7%	1.1%	609	95.9%	4.5%
Aged 65 or more	50	24.4%	-0.4%	382	90.1%	2.7%

	Kimberley Statistical Division			WA		
	Change 1991-2001	Percentage Change	Percentage Point Change	Change 1991-2001	Percentage Change	Percentage Point Change
1991-2001						
Aged 0 to 14	1,188	15.0%	-4.3%	18,974	5.1%	-2.1%
Aged 15 to 34	2,155	21.0%	-4.1%	12,955	2.5%	-3.6%
Aged 35 to 54	4,135	61.3%	4.0%	122,175	29.1%	3.1%
Aged 55 to 64	2,110	77.6%	2.7%	42,787	34.4%	1.3%
Aged 65 or more	1,438	71.0%	1.7%	48,898	31.4%	1.4%

Volume 2
Chapter 8

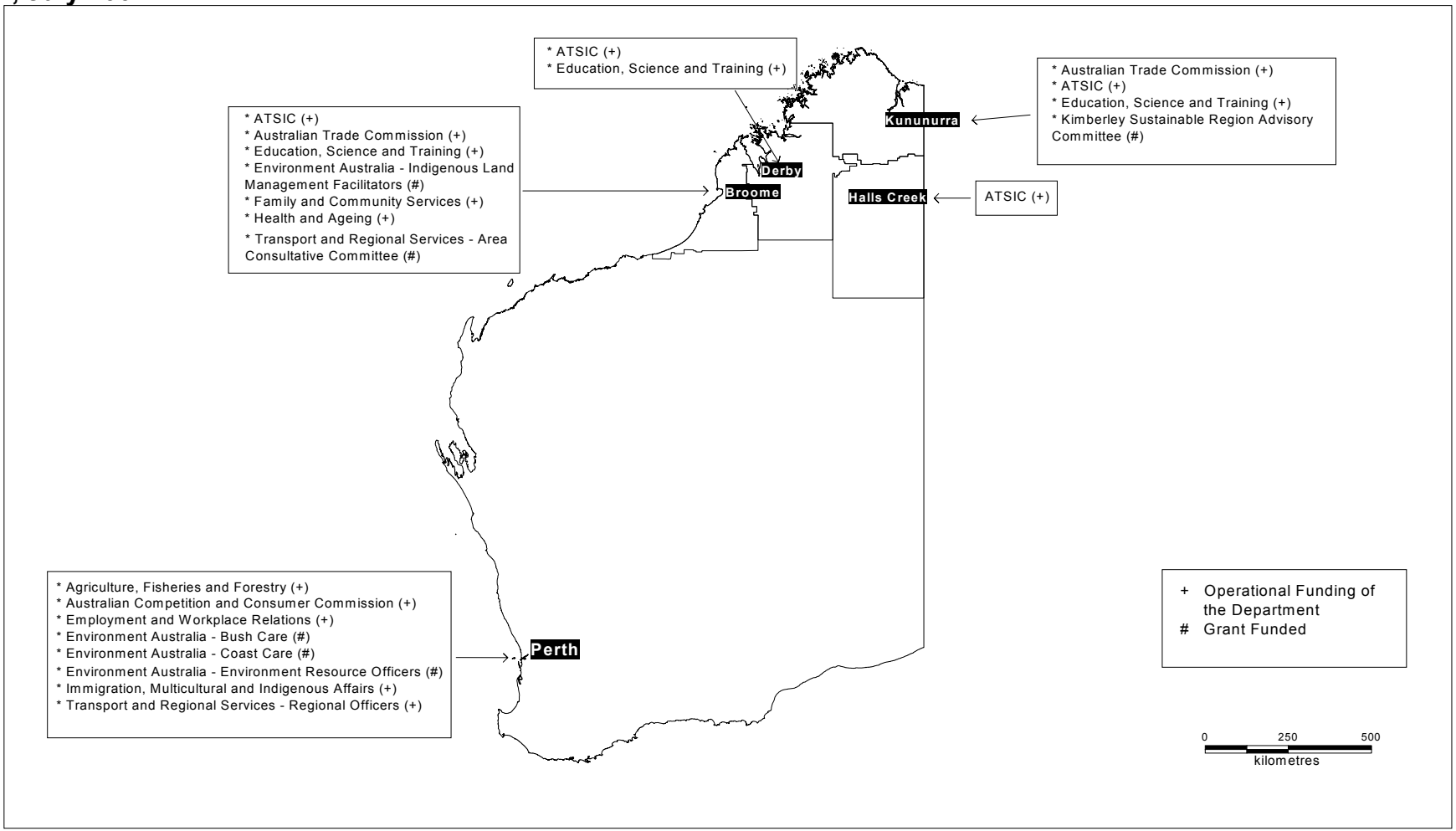
Spatial Maps

Map 1 State Budget 2002-2003 Location of Capital Works Activities in the Kimberley Region



To be read in conjunction with Table 3.2 in Chapter 3, Volume 1

Map 2 Commonwealth Government Departments and Agencies and Grant Funded Positions that Service the Kimberley Region, July 2002



To be read in conjunction with Table 3.3 in Chapter 3, Volume 1