

Aboriginal Lands



At a glance

	Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara lands	Maralinga Tjarutja (Oak Valley)	Gerard Aboriginal Community (ALT)	Nepabunna Aboriginal Community (ALT)	Yalata Aboriginal Community (ALT)	Other Aboriginal Lands Trust
Area	102,650 km ²	81,373 km ²	85.9 km ²	7,637.33 ha	770,772 ha	13,627.6 ha
Population	2465	134	96	53	222	682
Aged < 15	838	39	25	10	68	252
Aged > 65	86	7	0	0	0	46
Demographic trends	The populations of all of the lands are mobile, moving between family groups on and off the lands and trends are difficult to predict.					

Aboriginal Lands Trust (ALT)

Land is vested in the Trust pursuant to the provisions of the *Aboriginal Lands Trust Act 1996*. The Trust leases land to Aboriginal communities located on the vested land.

Gerard: located on the Murray River outside the Berri Barmera Council boundaries.

Raukkan: within the Meningie Council district and situated on the south-eastern bank of Lake Alexandrina.

Goreta: within the Maitland Council district and located on the coast north of Port Victoria.

Koonibba: within the Ceduna Council district, approximately 45 km north-west of Ceduna.

Davenport: within the Port Augusta Council boundaries – a stopover for travellers.

Umoona: within the Coober Pedy Council boundaries – a stopover for travellers from north and south.

Nepabunna: managed by Nepabunna Community Inc. under an ALT lease that expires in 2081. The main Copley to Balcanoona Road runs through the property and Nepabunna community living area. Iga Warta is a small (1 km²) excision from Nepabunna under separate management.

Yalata: managed by Yalata Community Inc. under an ALT lease that expires in 2077. Yalata Community operates the Yalata Land Management service. Yalata is the only community on this land.

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands (APY)

Land management is the responsibility of the Executive Board of Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AP). AP holds inalienable freehold title under the *Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act 1981*. A permit is required for public access.

Maralinga Tjarutja (MT)

MT holds inalienable freehold title of the land under the *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984*. Oak Valley is the only community living on the MT Lands. A permit is required for public access.

Principal Industries**Agriculture**

Raukkan, Goreta and Koonibba farm sheep, cattle and dairy cows and have small capability for cropping.

Mimili has a commercial native garden venture providing bush tucker.

Yalata is mainly covered by native vegetation, but has one farming facility cleared for grain and sheep grazing.

Aquaculture and Fishing

Goreta has aquaculture leases and both Raukkan and Goreta have small commercial fishing ventures.

Tourism

Raukkan and Goreta have guided tours and, along with Gerard and Koonibba, produce artefacts for the tourism market.

Small eco-type tourism ventures operate out of the remote homeland village Angitu on a part-time basis.

Oak Valley has guided tours by community members, a visitor centre and visitor accommodation.

Iga Warta operates as a high quality accommodation and cultural learning centre.

The Head of Bight is on Yalata Land and is a popular tourism stopover during winter months to see the Great Southern Right Whale, particularly the calving, from a viewing centre owned and operated by the community. Guided tours by community members or permits for self-guided tours to the Head of Bight are available.

There are significant art and craft ventures at Pukatja and Kaltjiti.

Mining

In the past, opal mining has been carried out at Umoona. Opal mines operate at the Mintabie Precious Stones Field close to the township of Marla and on APY Lands.

Deposits of minerals, gas, and possibly oil are known to exist on the APY Lands.

The MT Lands continue to be explored, but there are no current operational mining prospects.

Infrastructure

Energy

All ALT communities, with the exception of Yalata, are connected to the main electricity grid system. Umoona is connected to the locally generated supply at Coober Pedy.

In Yalata, the APY Lands and Oak Valley, electricity is primarily generated using a series of diesel generators; however, Umuwa and Yunyarinyi receive electricity from Pukatja. Kalka receives electricity from Pipalyatjara.

The Central Power Station and supply network at Umuwa is being developed to replace the decentralised power system of five small power stations in the APY Lands. A new \$2.38 million state-of-the-art power station, including solar inputs, has been constructed at Oak Valley.

Water

Goreta and Davenport are connected to the main SA Water supply system.

Gerard and Raukkan draw water directly from the River Murray, which is filtered, stored and reticulated to the community. The respective local district councils provide Koonibba and Umoona with water.

Groundwater is generally supplied to APY communities from bores located near that community. The water is then either gravity fed from the storage to the community or pumped via an overhead tank. UV treatment is currently being fitted to a number of APY communities.

In MT, water is supplied from five low-producing bores and carted by tanker to the community. In addition, rainwater is collected in a series of shed tanks scattered across the Lands and carted into the community.

Water is supplied to Nepabunna from two bores and supplemented by rainwater. The water is UV treated and reticulated.

Water at Yalata is supplied from two bores, treated by reverse osmosis and reticulated to the community via a dual supply system.

Transport

Roads in Mimili, Kaltjiti, Pukatja, Amata and Pipalyatjara are sealed while in Indulkana, Umuwa, Yunyarinyi and Kalka they are formed earth or graded tracks.

Roads through the MT community are either earth or graded tracks.

Local roads through the Yalata community are sealed and linked to the National Highway.

Some major airstrips are currently being upgraded. Ongoing administrative, operational and minor maintenance services are provided to meet basic Civil Aviation Safety Authority standards. 70% of air passenger traffic is health related.

Land

Integrated planning and development of Aboriginal communities' built environments, particularly in areas outside council boundaries, is critical for broader Aboriginal social and economic development.

Community layout plans have been completed for a small number of Aboriginal communities, including Kaltjiti and Kalka on the APY Lands. Pending Australian Government funding plans will be developed for the communities on Lands throughout the state. The State Government will be appointing a town planner to the APY lands.

Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

General telephone communications are connected to all ALT communities. Five rural transaction centres are being established across the APY lands.

Telstra provides telephone coverage across the APY Lands, including optic fibre and tower systems.

The Eyre Regional Development Board attracted an Australian Government grant from the Outer Zone Communities Program for a satellite connection for Oak Valley, Yalata and the Scotdesco homeland. A proposal for broadband is being considered.

Health

Rural and remote Aboriginal communities have some different health service needs when compared to the rest of the community. These include many public health issues such as safe water supplies, food storage and handling facilities, transport and dust and disease control infrastructure.

Infrastructure requirements need to be determined in consultation with the local communities and may include development of primary health care centres, substance abuse rehabilitation centres, sport and recreation facilities.

Community Services and Housing

The Aboriginal Housing Authority of South Australia (AHA) deals with all Aboriginal housing in the state, including the Community Housing Program, homelands and the Urban Rental Program. The AHA is the result of a bilateral agreement between the State and Australian Governments.

The AHA has been working with the Ceduna District Council to trial a transitional accommodation facility in Ceduna. This facility caters for people who would otherwise be living on the foreshore or causing overcrowding in the houses of relatives. It assists them in their movements between their remote communities of Yalata and Oak Valley.

Accommodation for community workers on the APY lands is also at a premium and additional houses are being built.

Justice and Emergency Services

Sworn police officers together with community constables, provide police services to Aboriginal communities.

Housing for police, upgrading of police facilities and new cells are being constructed on the APY lands.

Education and Training

All ALT communities, except Umoona, Davenport and Gerard, have primary schools with secondary education undertaken in major centres. Nepabunna's school-aged children attend school at Leigh Creek, although there is a school facility at the community.

On the MT Lands, Oak Valley has a school that was upgraded in 2004.

The APY Lands has access to education through the Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS) and the Aboriginal Lands District, Child Parent Centre (CPC). Secondary education exists at Indulkana, Mimili, Fregon, Kenmore Park, Ernabella, Amata, Murputja, Pipalyatjara and Wataru communities. Further, the Aboriginal Lands provide a secondary school boarding program for up to 55 students in Adelaide through the Wiltja program at Woodville High School. Yalata and Oak Valley schools are also part of the Wiltja program.

A multi-purpose community centre is being developed at Yalata to provide training facilities for youth and community members.

Two pools are due to be constructed and managed by DECS to assist in addressing health and attendance issues. TAFE has instituted a mobile unit that conducts training throughout the APY lands.

Waste Management

Aboriginal lands communities are predominately serviced by STEDs or are connected to the SA Water sewerage system.

Natural Assets

Many parts of the Lands vested in the state's three Aboriginal landholding authorities have natural and cultural heritage sites of Aboriginal cultural significance, archaeologically and scientifically significant sites and rare or threatened flora and fauna.

The Yalata Lands adjoin various land and sea protected areas and were proclaimed as an Indigenous Protected Area by the Yalata Community Council and the ALT in October 1999.

Parts of the MT property are under consideration by their traditional owners as Indigenous Protected Areas, as they border the unnamed conservation park that is jointly managed with National Parks and Wildlife SA.

In the Watarru community, the Kanyini land management program is continuing to protect rock holes from feral animals to save threatened species and muster camels.

Projects

Project	Priority #	2005/6– 2009/10	2010/11– 2014/15	SASP Targets
Energy				
Electricity supply capacity ■ Complete development of the power station and associated transmission network at Umuwa * Lead – State Government	U/way	*		5.11
Water				
Quantity and quality of water supply ■ Identify and develop sustainable long-term water supply sources for all communities Lead – State Government	2	*	*	6.1
Transport				
Standard of airstrips at remote Aboriginal communities ■ Undertake upgrade of selected airstrips on the APY Lands Lead – State Government	U/way	*		5.11
Health				
Chronic substance abuse in the APY Lands ■ Implement the plan for a substance abuse rehabilitation facility for the APY Lands Lead – State and Australian Governments	U/way	*		6.1
Aboriginal wellbeing centres ■ Implement a collaborative whole-of-government approach to the use of infrastructure for the provision of health and related services Lead – Australian Government, State Government	1	*		6.1
Housing				
Housing ■ Supply housing to community members on all Aboriginal Lands ■ Invest in government housing to service Aboriginal communities on an ongoing basis, depending on specific service provision requirements of government Lead – State and Australian Governments	U/way U/way	* *	* *	6.1 1.18

* Lead – lead responsibility for promoting, developing and evaluating the project.

Priority – preliminary rankings. Priority numbers do not represent a final commitment by the State Government or other lead entities. See the Delivering the Plan section for further details.

Project	Priority	2005/6–2009/10	2010/11–2014/15	SASP Targets
Justice				
Infrastructure to support the police presence on APY Lands ■ Upgrade police stations and holding cells across APY lands Lead – State Government	U/way	*		1.18
Education and Training				
Swimming facilities ■ Construct swimming pools in the APY lands Lead – State Government, Australian Government	1	*		2.7
Maintenance of education facilities ■ Assess and prioritise the work needed at schools across the Aboriginal lands. Lead – State Government	2	*		6.14