



Jawoyn Healthy Country Plan

2018-2028

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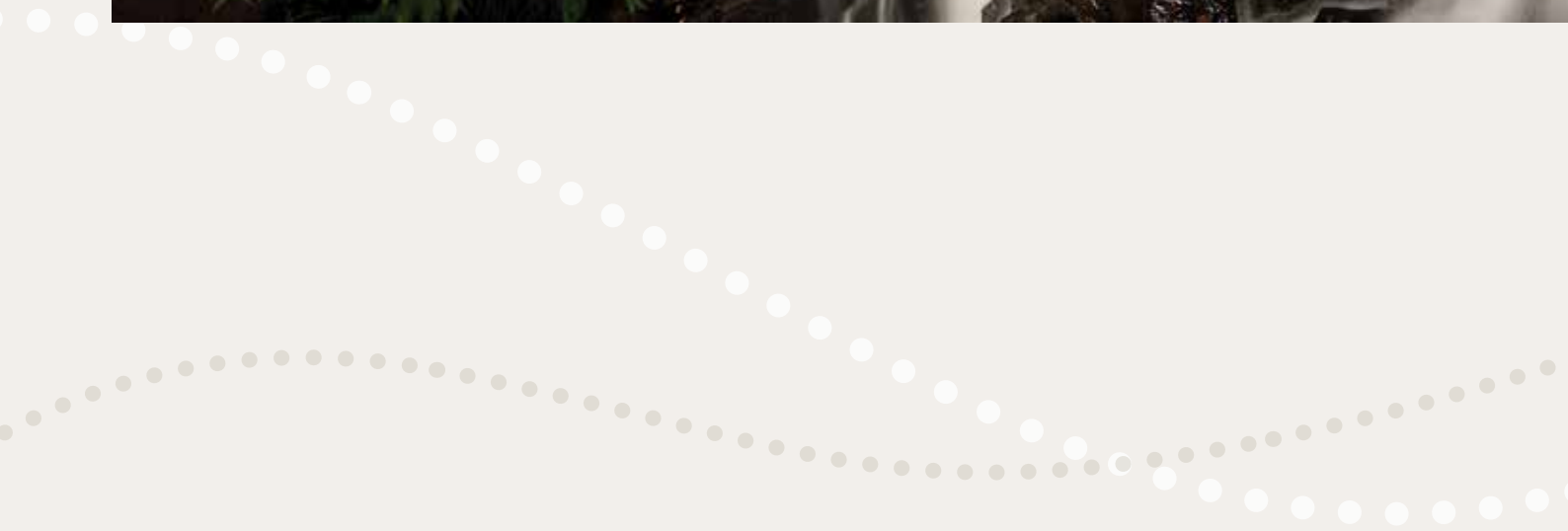


**JAWOYN
ASSOCIATION**
SHARING OUR
COUNTRY



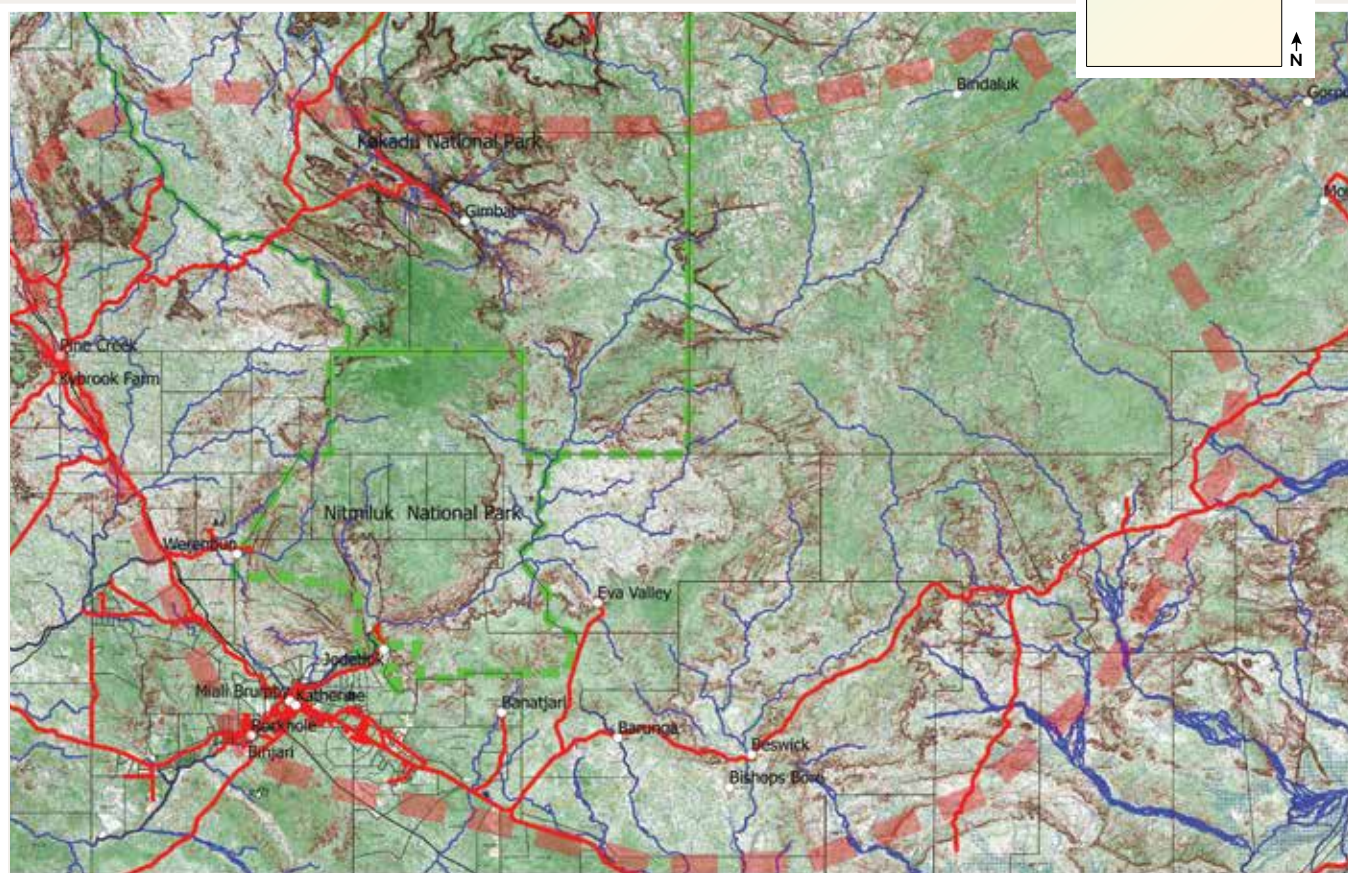
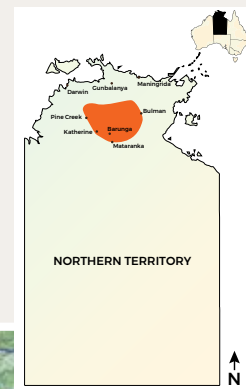
Contents

Map of Jawoyn Country	6	Value 8 Employment on country	48
Jawoyn Country	7	Goals	50
Jawoyn Association	7	Key Strategies	50
Jawoyn Rangers	8	Threats	52
Banatjarl Strongbala Wimun Grup	10	Threat 1 Feral Animals	53
The Planning Process	12	Objectives	55
The Plan	13	Threat 2 Lonely Country	56
Monitoring and Reporting	14	Objectives	57
Values	15	Threat 3 Bad Fire Practices	58
Value 1 Living Culture	16	Objectives	61
Goals	18	Threat 4 Wrong People on Country	64
Key Strategies	18	Objectives	65
Value 2 Cultural Sites and Rock Art	20	Threat 5 Weeds	66
Goals	22	Objectives	68
Key Strategies	22	Threat 6 Distractions and Unhealthy Lifestyle	70
Value 3 Important Plants	26	Objectives	71
Goals	28	Threat 7 Development Pressure	72
Key Strategies	28	Objectives	73
Value 4 Important Animals (Wang)	30	Strategies	74
Goals	32	Strategy 1 Increase Ranger Program	76
Key Strategies	32	Strategy 2 Getting On Country	78
Value 5 Water Places (Wark)	34	Strategy 3 Feral Animal Management	80
Goals	36	Strategy 4 Fire Management	81
Key Strategies	36	Strategy 5 Knowledge Building	82
Value 6 Fire Management	38	Strategy 6 Weed Management	84
Goals	40	Strategy 7 Important Animals (Wang)	86
Key Strategies	40	Appendix	88
Value 7 Getting on Country	44		
Goals	46		
Key Strategies	46		





Map of Jawoyn Country



Map 1: Jawoyn Country.

Jawoyn Country

Traditional Jawoyn Country extends from the Regional Centre of Katherine, north-west to the town of Pine Creek, south-east to the town of Mataranka, and north-east to encompass the southern part of Kakadu National Park and south-west Arnhem Land (Map 1). The Region includes many different types of country and has a rich natural and cultural history.

Today we are fortunate to have control over much of the Jawoyn lands, through the Aboriginal land rights act (ALRA); Land Trust of Beswick, Jawoyn, Arnhem land, Manyallaluk, Gunlom, Lorr and NT freehold land (Barjarn and Banatjarl) and under Joint Management agreements for conservation (Nitmiluk and Kakadu). We claim native title rights over most of the pastoral leases on Jawoyn land.

Our culture is still alive in the people that live in all the Jawoyn communities. More than 2500 Aboriginal people live in our communities, Beswick, Barunga, Pine Creek Werenbun, Jodedluk, Manyallaluk, Rockhole, Binjari, Kalano or Katherine. Many other language groups are part of our community.

Jawoyn Association

The Jawoyn Association has been running for over 30 years.

The aims of the Association are:

- To bring the Jawoyn people together as one nation, care for country and develop economic independence.
- Improve the cultural, social and economic well-being of the Jawoyn people, while always caring for country.
- Represent and support the Jawoyn people and country through our human services, land management, cultural and business enterprise.

Jawoyn Rangers

The Jawoyn Rangers have been caring for country since the late 1990s.

Today, the ranger program incorporates traditional values and culture with the latest in scientific practice. It's a successful model to achieving our broader core values, which include: managing country effectively, building employment and education opportunities, and protecting cultural sites of significance.

Operating out of Jawoyn headquarters in Katherine, we have 11 permanent rangers supported by a full-time coordinator. In the high season, there are more than 40 rangers working on our programs.



Our approach to caring for country includes:

- **Land management: weed control, monitoring biodiversity, feral animal management.**
- **Fire management: early burning with traditional owners (TOs), savanna burning projects, protection of sites and wildfire suppression.**
- **Cultural resource management: This includes collecting information and maintaining condition of knowledge on people, paintings, objects, ceremonial, medical, environmental and other Indigenous knowledge.**
- **Visitor management control: This includes monitoring poachers and others who illegally trespass, ensuring the protecting of cultural artifacts, sacred sites and safety of people on country.**



Banatjarl Strongbala Wimun Grup



The vision of a strong group of women living on Jawoyn country saw the Banatjarl Strongbala Wimun Grup form in 2003 to promote family wellbeing, healing and culture.

The group has grown to include Indigenous women from all Jawoyn communities representing many language groups from the region. In 2012, the group began growing a bush medicine and bush tucker garden at Banatjarl (King Valley Station) to bring together many traditional plants in one place.

It is at this place that culture camps are held to teach young people culture and share stories and knowledge. We make bush products and educate young people about our plants, culture and country.

This Healthy Country Plan will be implemented by the Jawoyn Association, principally through the Jawoyn Rangers and the Banatjarl Strongbala Wimun Grup. It will include a number of employment and engagement opportunities for people living on Jawoyn country. To help deliver this plan, the Jawoyn Association intends to partner with key external stakeholders, many who have contributed valuable insights in this planning process.



The Planning Process

The Jawoyn Association wanted a practical and community owned plan to guide all major land management and cultural activities on Jawoyn country. The plan had to come from the dreams, concerns and knowledge of the Jawoyn people.

The plan will be used to guide the Association's work, direct the Jawoyn Ranger program and the Banatjarl Strongbala Wimun Grup and also to engage with government agencies and other stakeholders in natural resource management. In addition, it will guide land use negotiations and decision makers when considering the future of economic development across Jawoyn country.

The planning process for our Healthy Country Plan occurred during September 2016 with three large community consultations. One at Pine Creek with Werenbun community members based in. One at Nitmiluk Gorge for all Katherine based participants. The other at Barunga with participants from Manyallaluk and Wugalarr based in.

The working group which included two Jawoyn Rangers, the Jawoyn land management coordinator, two external

experts and a healthy country coach facilitated the day long community consultations. At each consultation two people were elected from the consultation to form part of steering committee.

This same working group compiled the mass of gathered information to form this healthy country plan. The steering committee met frequently to guide the direction of the plan and ensure its integrity.



The Plan

During the planning process we concentrated on vision, scope, people and country.

Participants were asked the key things that they care about, these were classified into eight areas we have called values. The values have measurable goals of things we want to see into the future.

We identified the main problems affecting our country and communities and these values, we have called these threats. We classified these into seven main areas. We prioritised these threats with a trend in the threat/value matrix (see appendix).

We had much discussion of what is causing these problems and the main steps to change them and these formed the basis of our strategies.

Our strategies are made up of our targeted work programs each with a number of activities which we will use to document and communicate our progress. The activities have deliverables and measures which we will use to tell us if we are making a move and if it's the right direction.

For each project we will develop specific annual budgets and work plans for delivering the work. Already we have a number of work plans and budgets that we use for our Land Management program, these include:

- Working on Country (WoC)
- Western Arnhem Land Fire Management Agreement (WAFMA)
- Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (ALFA)
- Jawoyn Fire Project 1 (Barnjarn and Banatjarl)
- Jawoyn Fire Project 2 (Nitmiluk and Beswick)
- Aboriginal Ranger Grants Program NT

There are some other resources useful to our work plan, such as the Jawoyn Plant and Animal Book. All plants and animals in this plan are in Jawoyn language and sourced from that book, more information on the cultural and ecological significance can be found within the book. We hope that this plan will also be an important education resource.

Monitoring and Reporting

As the plan is launched we will then rollover from requiring a steering committee to creating a land management committee that will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation. The land management committee will evaluate whether the plan is working and achieving what we wanted, and whether there's a need to make any changes. It will also work out the best ways to communicate what is going on to the people living and working on Jawoyn country.

The committee will meet two times per year, at the beginning and after early burning has finished in July. They will answer questions that track our progress. A full review of the plan should occur at three (3), five (5), seven (7) year stages to see if any changes need to take place. As it is a 10 year plan, we hope to have sustainable funding of our programs for that period to fully step out vision and realise the dreams of all those who participated in making the plan.



VALUES





Value 1 Living Culture

Culture is everything — our languages, knowledge, history, kinship and law. It's our identity. It's how we all work together with strong leadership for our land and our people.

Culture keeps us strong. When we know where we come from, we can be proud of our connection to our ancestors and our land. Culture is still strong across Jawoyn land but knowledge is being lost with elders passing away. Living culture is a process where we pass our culture through stories, songs and ceremonies down to the kids.

There is special Jawoyn cultural knowledge that we need to keep to ourselves. It might be sacred or specific for country or clans, and we must pass this on to the right people and into the future.

Our living culture is tied to country, we do not have a written history, it is passed through our stories and songs and dance from generation to generation.

We have long committed to “sharing” our country and culture. Every year hundreds of thousands of people learn about Jawoyn country and culture at Nitmiluk and Kakadu National Parks. Barunga festival is the longest running indigenous festival in Australia. This is a great example where we enjoy celebrating sports and culture with visitors from all over the world.

We know when our living culture is healthy when we see ceremony — song, dance, hear language spoken and know our kinship and country “morworrworr”.







Value 1 Living Culture

Goals

- All the schools on Jawoyn country will be teaching culture.
- Our elders and our people will be the teachers of this culture. We will be contributing to our kids' education at home, on country and in school.
- More culture camps and bush trips will get our people on country and make sure that our culture is connected to people and places.
- More Jawoyn words and knowledge will be incorporated into work plans and activities.
- We will continue to promote our living culture and share our country with others through festivals, cultural experiences and exchanges.

Threats

- Distractions and Unhealthy Lifestyle
- Lonely Country
- Wrong people on Country



Key Strategies

- 1: Increase Ranger Program
2. People on Country
5. Knowledge Building

We want our kids to sit down with our elders, the kids can sit down and listen to them, learn from them.



We want them (our kids) to learn language might be Jawoyn, Dalabon, Myali or Rembarrnga.



Value 2 Cultural Sites and Rock Art



We have many special places of great cultural and spiritual significance. We have thousands of rock art galleries, burial places, sacred sites and ceremony grounds.

We have archaeological sites from the first people right through to more recent colonial history. This shows our ongoing connection to the land for more than 50,000 years.

Jawoyn land is recognised locally, nationally and internationally for its natural and cultural values. Jawoyn rock art sites are said to be the “most magnificent sites in the world” (Gunn 2006). Jawoyn people continue to identify with these important cultural sites.

We have around 3,200 sites that have been mapped and 116 rock art site areas have been fully documented. This



incorporates 981 individual art sites, along with an additional 52 ceremonial and sacred sites. These have been recorded, documented and stored on our cultural database through Jawoyn Association’s cultural heritage program.

We also have many historic sites associated that are part of our more recent history including mining, pastoral and wartime history. Some sacred sites are very sensitive and treating them the wrong way can lead to disaster.

To look after these sites the right people need to visit them. There are men sites and women sites and specific protocol that we need to follow and knowledge we need to keep that gives our sites meaning and keep our people safe. The living knowledge of our sites is held by fewer



and fewer people and they're not getting the chance to pass it on.

Important sites mentioned in healthy country planning and currently being worked on:

- The Bula sites
- Tingalk Tigalk
- Nawarla Gabarnmang
- Wamluk

We have the customary rights and responsibilities to look after our sites that connect us to each other across Arnhem Land and beyond.



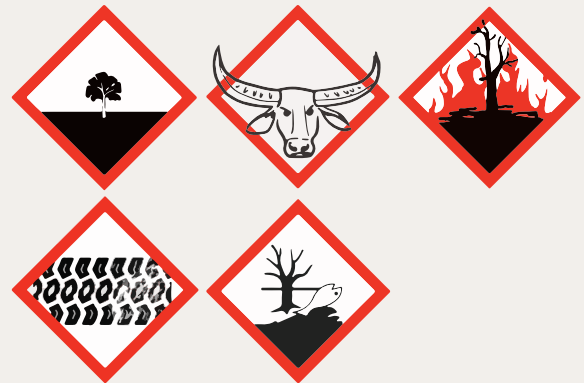
Value 2 Cultural Sites and Rock Art

Goals

- We will be caring for all the priority cultural sites on Jawoyn land. The work includes consulting the right people to visit our sites, look after them, teach protocols and pass on knowledge. Elders will be contributing to ranger work planning, deciding the priority areas to visit and guiding them on country.
- Rangers will build on cultural knowledge to confidently visit and manage these important places. We will develop the technical skills to care for and document our own sites.

Threats

- Lonely Country
- Feral Animals
- Bad Fire Practices
- Wrong people on Country
- Development Pressure



Key Strategies

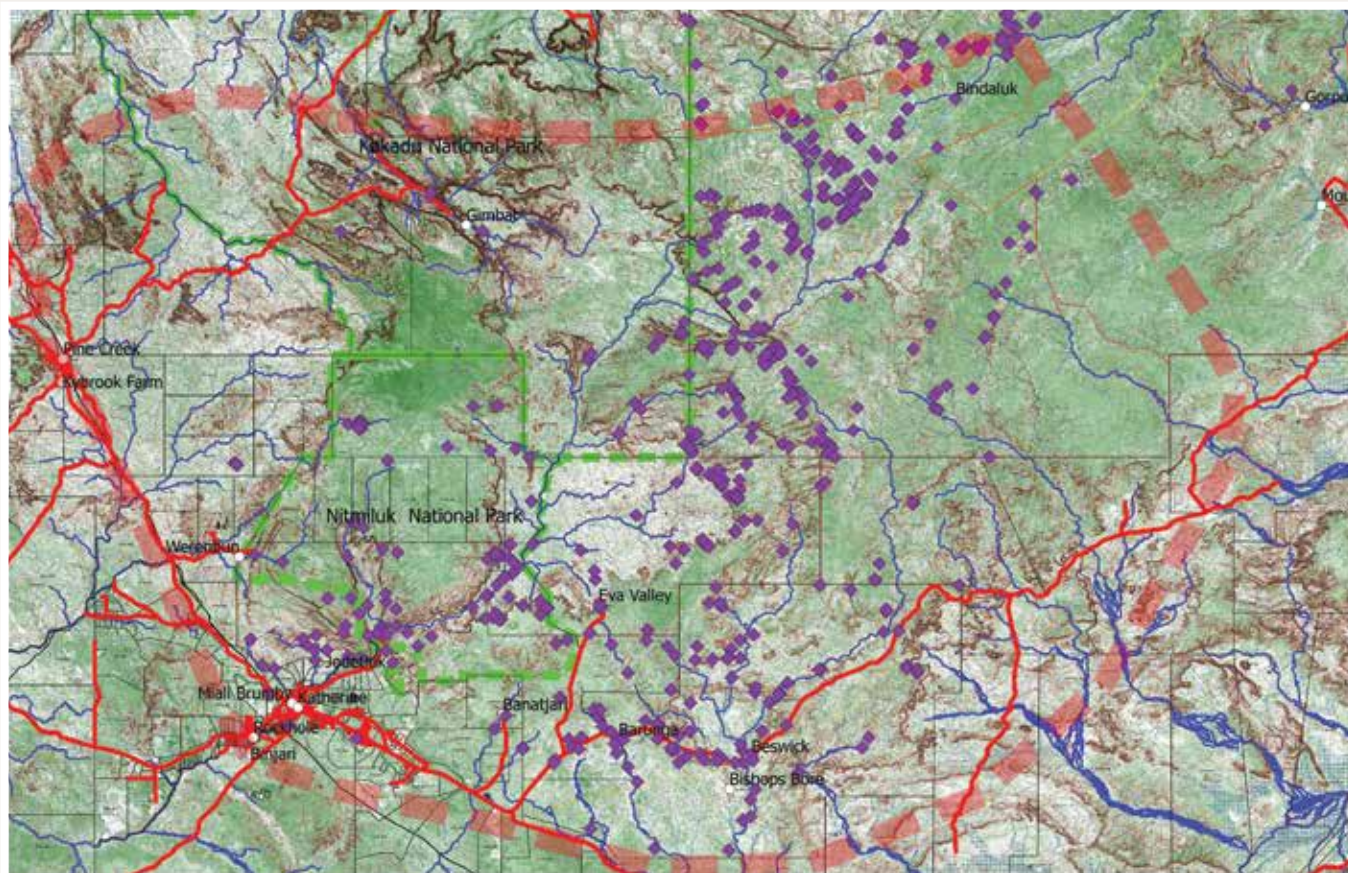
- 1: Increase Ranger Program
2. People on Country
4. Fire Management



We want our kids to know their skin and clan group ... where they belong. We don't want our kids to be frightened of country and we don't want them to get sick from doing things the wrong way. We want all Jawoyn people to know these things.



Value 2 Cultural Sites and Rock Art



Map 2: Jawoyn cultural heritage sites we have mapped.





Value 3 Important Plants

Our plants play a part of everyday life for our people. We value many different plants on our country for food, medicine, fibre and tools. Our knowledge of our plant life is rich.

Plant knowledge is very important for Jawoyn people. This knowledge is critical to survival in our country – where to find different plant communities, when to harvest, how to harvest, protocols to follow when harvesting, how to encourage and manage these plant communities and how to grow them. This knowledge has been passed down from generation to generation.

We also have stories, songs and ceremonies associated with these plants that we need to pass down to our kids. Some cultural uses of our plants include:

- Creating artefacts: Martpa is good for didgeridoos and tools; Stringybark for painting.
- Weaving: fibre plants — Werrng (Pandanus); colour plants — Kungurtuk (Colour tree), Muluppirnti (Bloodroot).

We can learn a lot about the health of country from what plants are growing in

different places and what plants are not growing there and if they're fruiting or if they are young ones. Our animals too rely on these plants to survive. They need to have healthy plant populations to thrive and increase into the future.

Some of the important food plants are Jutpurr (Bush banana), Jaruk (Red bush apple), Marluk (Billy goat plum), Yiwung (Black Currant), Woyal (Black plum), Kurumul (Green plum), Marlkkurra, Ngan-nyolmi (Water lilies), Bachu, (Bush potato) and Yams (Jampul and Yarwok). There are important bush medicine plants such as Jirr (Lemon Grass), Marangmarang (Fruit salad Plant), and Marukkal (Ironwood).

It is our responsibility to manage our plant resources across all our country and we all need to eat these bush tuckers to make us healthy again and connected to country.





Value 3 Important Plants

Goals

- We will be able to find plants where they have always been found and they are more accessible and growing in our gardens.
- People will know the protocol to harvest, prepare and use plants.
- In the future plant resources will be abundant for us to consume and will be able to support enterprises and livelihoods.
- People will be exchanging knowledge of important plants, and that knowledge will be documented and accessible to those who require it.



Threats

- Bad Fire Practices
- Weeds
- Feral Animals
- Lonely Country



Key Strategies

2. People on Country
4. Fire Management
6. Weed Management





Value 4 Important Animals (Wang)

Our animals are very important to us and are part of our everyday existence. They remind us of important cultural knowledge. This knowledge including stories, songs and ceremonies has been passed down from generation to generation and is important to continue in this way.

Jawoyn country has diverse habitats from our big rivers and plains right up to the stone country. Many of the important bush tucker animals are plentiful on Jawoyn country particularly on the plains and flats where hunting is common.

We still find Karntalppurru (Kangaroo) and Penuk (Turkey) on plain country and Nakork (Agile Wallaby) at the riverside, especially around Katherine. Millions of Koynpam (Flying fox) harvest the nectar from our woodlands. Turrk (Emu) travel across Jawoyn country following food like Kurumul (Greenplum) and Woyal (Black plums). We still find Turrk in the more remote areas.

We have some rare and endangered animals we need to look after as they are of national and international significance.

These animals may only occur in healthy populations on Jawoyn country, including seed eating birds such as the Gouldian Finch (Ngalmaykorlo), Hooded Parrot (Jikkilirrij) and White Throated Grass Wren (Nyirrnnyirr).

Some of our animals, such as the Plains Goanna, have been wiped out by cane toads and other feral animals. This makes us sad. We know what makes our animals healthy and want to manage country with this in mind. Scientists will help us to monitor and track the health of populations.

We love eating bush meat and know it is healthy for us. We love hunting and fishing and this gives us reason to be out in our country and to visit places.





Value 4 Important Animals (Wang)

Goals

- We will know the stories and protocols for important Jawoyn animals and our people will be regularly eating bush tucker.
- Rare and important animal populations found on Jawoyn country will be getting good management and some populations of significant animals will be increasing.

Threats

- Feral Animals
- Lonely Country
- Bad Fire Practices
- Development Pressure



Key Strategies

7. Important Animals
3. Feral Animal Management
4. Fire Management



When we confidently call out to our old people and the country, it gives us good fishing and hunting.



Value 5 Water Places (Wark)

Our rivers, billabongs and springs are full of life. It is these places that we go fishing and hunting with our families. Many important plants and animals can only thrive when our water is healthy.

Jawoyn country is rich in natural water — from springs to rivers, waterfalls and billabongs. Many of these places are famous, such as the Katherine River and Leilyn Falls in Nitmiluk National Park and waterfalls in Kakadu. There are many areas across the whole of Jawoyn country known only to local people.

Wet season rains fall on our high country in the Arnhem plateau. Most flows down through gorges like Nitmiluk or off waterfalls like Beswick Falls into our big rivers, filling wetlands and billabongs. Some water soaks into sandstone or limestone aquifers and feeds hundreds of permanent springs during the dry season.

These springs, rivers and billabongs are wild and are important places for us to us to hunt, fish and connect to country with our families. These water places are also culturally significant and are connected to important dreaming stories.

Many important animals are found around freshwater and require good habitat for nesting including Ngart (Turtles), Jirrwiyuk (Ducks), Jujja (Water monitors) and Koymarr (Crocodiles). Important plants like Ngan-nyolmi (Water lily) are also found here. Merlemerle (Butterflies) are often found in these places too.

Jawoyn people are custodians for a large area of the Arnhem plateau, headwater of our region's biggest rivers including:

- Mann River flowing through the Arnhem plateau.
- Katherine, Fergusson and Edith Rivers flowing west to the Daly.
- South Alligator River flowing north through Kakadu.
- Mary River flowing north into the saltwater.
- Waterhouse, Flying Fox and Mainoru flowing south to the Roper River.

We have a big responsibility to look after this water and make sure it's healthy for our people and our neighbours downstream.





Value 5 Water Places (Wark)

Goals

- All Jawoyn springs and waterways will be healthier.
- Our water will be clean and safe to drink and we will be enjoying healthy and rich resources from our water places.
- We will make sure that our voice is strong and heard when development pressure is threatening our water.

Threats

- Feral Animals
- Development Pressure
- Lonely Country



Key Strategies

3. Feral Animal Management
5. Knowledge Building
6. Weed Management







Value 6 Fire Management

Fire is our most powerful land management tool. We have used fire to protect and restore Jawoyn land for thousands of years.

We have a long continuous history of fire management on Jawoyn lands. All our old people grew up using fire and we carry on much of their knowledge today. Most Jawoyn people practice fire management day to day as they hunt and fish. We have rich fire management knowledge and great confidence using fire to manage our land.

As we became disconnected with traditional country in more recent times, this fire management regime became neglected and huge uncontrollable wildfires swept across the land, damaging everything in their path.

Feral animals and weeds have also impacted traditional fire patterns, especially in over-grazed areas close to water places.

Since the savanna fire carbon projects that began on Jawoyn land with the West Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (WALFA) project in 2006, we have been able to reclaim landscape wide fire management and establish a sustainable new industry.

This makes good money for Jawoyn Association and directly funds many of our land management programs.

We have been actively building our modern fire skills, using tools like satellite fire maps and building valuable networks with other land managers. We are now part of three savanna fire projects, WALFA (Manyallaluk and Arnhem land), Jawoyn Fire 1 (Barnjarn and Banatjarl,) and Jawoyn Fire 2 (Beswick, Jawoyn and Nitmiluk).

All money made from our fire management is reinvested in managing country, in supporting jobs and training for land owners and custodians, and connecting people back to country. The reduction in late dry season wildfire helps protect significant fire sensitive ecosystems and the many threatened plants and animal species in our region. We are seeing important birds, mammals and reptiles return to country.





Value 6 Fire Management

Goals

- Extensive fire knowledge will continue to be applied across Jawoyn land using science as well as our traditional knowledge.
- Everyone is working together to plan and implement fire management.
- New partnerships will be formed to extend our fire management across Jawoyn land regardless of tenure
- Important places and animals will be getting the right fire management they need to thrive.

Threats

- Bad Fire Practices
- Lonely Country
- Wrong people on Country
- Weeds



Key Strategies

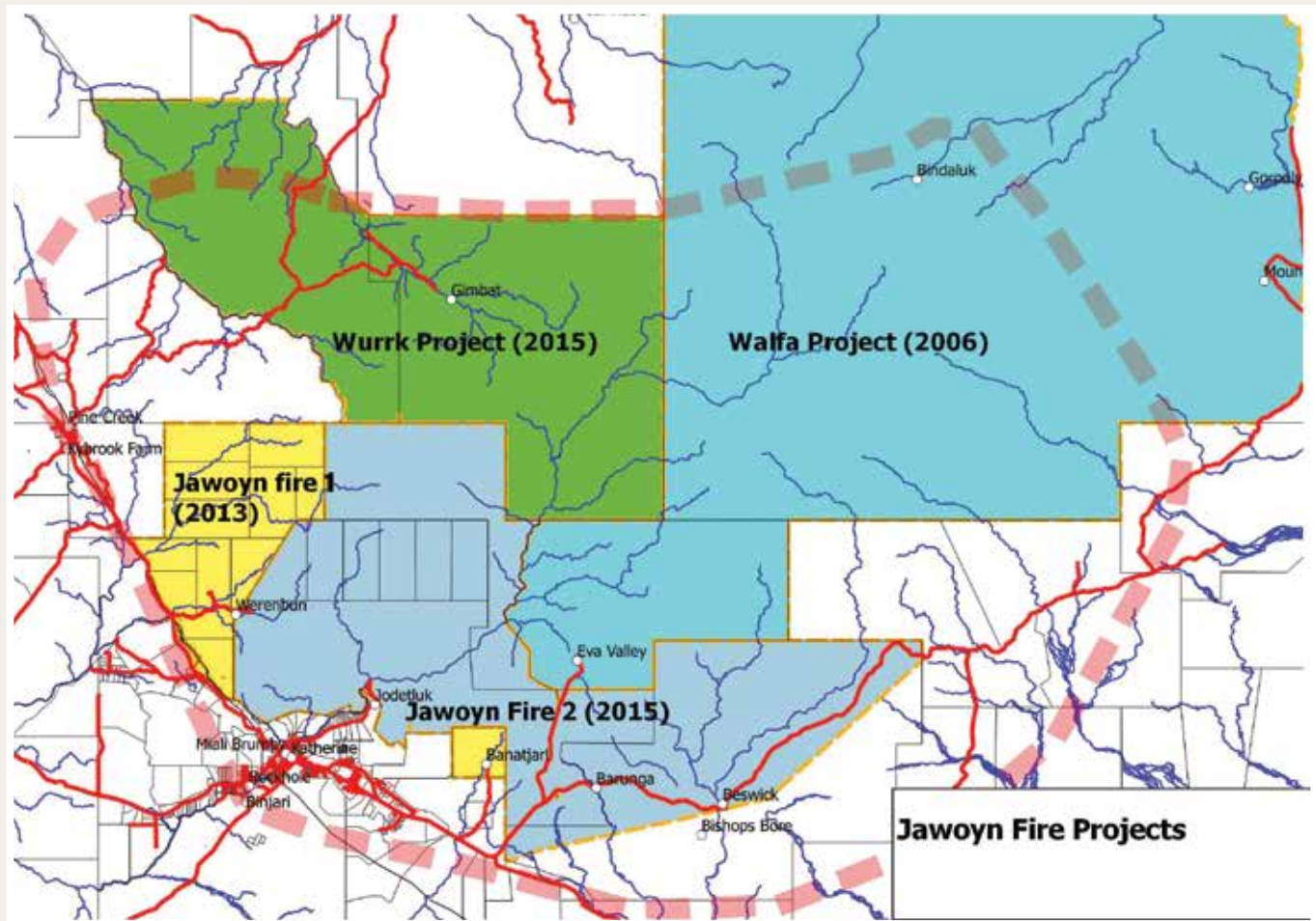
1. Increase Ranger Program
2. People on Country
4. Fire Management
5. Knowledge Building

We are proud of our fire management history. Other mob are looking to us for good fire management. But there is still a lot of work to be done. Our plants and animals are relying on us to manage this country properly using fire.





Value 6 Fire Management



Map 3: Jawoyn Fire Projects.





Value 7 Getting on Country

Maintaining a strong connection to country is very important for Jawoyn people. Our identity is inseparable to country.

The land makes us strong and we are proud of our knowledge, culture and identity. This is where our stories are passed on and where our kids can learn how to live off the land as our ancestors did in the old days.

Jawoyn country is big, rugged and remote it covers an area of 50,000 square kms. It includes the remote and large inaccessible stone country Arnhem plateau. These uplands recharge several large rivers that in wet season swell and feed river basins, aquifers, billabongs and floodplains. We have many bush tracks around Jawoyn country people have used for many years. The roads and tracks change year to year and they become washed out after big wet season making access to these further out places tricky.

In the old days, Jawoyn was made up of 43 clans. Everyone walked across their country in day to day life. Today, most people live in large centralised communities. We take opportunities to

access country when we can. These bush trips more often occur close to community and places further away are getting visited rarely if at all.

Getting on country increases people's spiritual, physical and mental wellbeing. We should all know our cultural protocols and have knowledge of our legal rights to our country. People are more empowered and confident when connection to country is strong.

Our old people get bored when they can't go bush regularly and a simple bush trip is all that is needed to make our old people happy.

Getting on country is how we can learn to be happy, healthy and proud.





Value 7 Getting on Country

Goals

- Our people will have many opportunities to get back onto country.
- Our people will be able to travel easily on their country.
- Our people will know certain protocols so they are confident out on country and the land and our old people are happy.
- Jawoyn communities will know our legal rights and responsibility for accessing country.

Threats

- Feral Animals
- Unauthorised Access
- Distractions and Unhealthy Lifestyle
- Lonely Country



Key Strategies

1. Increase Ranger Program
2. People on Country
5. Knowledge Building



My hopes and dreams (for Jawoyn People) will be to look after your culture and stay/live in the land – maybe they can be a doctor or they can be a nurse but they must go back to their country and that's my last word. Don't forget your culture and live on with it in your heart and mind and carry it until you die – and take it to the next generation and the next generation.

Margaret Katherine





Value 8 Employment on Country

On country employment leads to an increase in pride, confidence, cultural knowledge and overall wellbeing and this shows our kids bright hope for the future.

Meaningful on-country employment is very important for us. This provides opportunities to live our culture and look after country while also making a livelihood that supports us in the modern world.

The Ranger program is the largest employer at Jawoyn Association with 11 permanent staff and up to 40 casuals employed during peak times. This includes training and work experience. We also have a strong history of people working in tourism through Nitmiluk Tours.

Other on-country employment opportunities are currently offered with the following organisations:

- Land Management: Jawoyn Rangers, Banatjarl Strongbala Wimun Grup, Parks and Wildlife and Parks Australia, Neighbouring Ranger groups such as Manggarryi Rangers, Wagiman Rangers, Wardaman Rangers, Mimal Rangers and Warddeken Rangers.

- Tourism and Art Centre's: Nitmiluk Tours, Mimi Arts and Craft, Djilpin Arts and Katherine Regional Arts.
- Pastoral Stations: All surrounding pastoral stations.
- Service Providers: Roper Gulf Shire, Victoria Daly Shire, Sunrise Health, Wurli Wurlinjang Health Service.

Many outside people from all over the world want to learn about our culture, how we care for country and are connected to the land. This makes us proud of the knowledge we have and helps us continue our land and cultural management into the future.

If we can make a living off our country then this will show our kids that knowledge and understanding of our land is valuable that there can be a future in this for them. We need to have more role models in our community showing our kids the way. Giving them hope for the future.





Value 8 Employment on Country

Goals

- Our people will have meaningful on-country employment into the future. Young people will endeavour to work on their country.
- There will be an easy known transition path from education and training into existing employment. Young mob will want to be part of Junior Rangers and follow this right through to professional rangers and senior custodians for our land.
- There will be many opportunities to grow within all the employment organisations and our people will be in stronger leadership roles.

Threats

- Lonely Country
- Distractions and Unhealthy Lifestyle



Key Strategies

1. Increase Ranger Program
4. Fire Management
5. Knowledge Building
6. Weed Management



THREATS





Threat 1 Feral Animals

There are many different feral animals living on our country. Together they threaten our main values. They are creating erosion that washes mud and silt into our waterways making them muddy and shallow. They are killing our animals, eating out important plant communities, destroying our rock art and frightening people off country.

Buffalo love water and make our springs and billabongs muddy and sick. Buffalo numbers have built up to high densities in many parts of Jawoyn land and are causing damage with their hard hooves, heavy grazing and wallowing.

Some important animals and plants disappear when buffalo numbers are high, especially around these waterways. They make areas around these water places bare and this is where weeds like to grow.

Buffalo can be dangerous and people are scared to go on country when they are there. Buffalo have potential value to musterers and safari hunters, but if these agreements are not done properly, it creates conflict between our people.

Pigs are digging up our country, eating important plants such as Jampul and Yarwok (Yams) and Muluppirnti (Bloodroots) and digging up eggs from animals such as Ngart (Turtles) and Koymarr (Crocodiles). They make all our water places muddy and spread weeds and disease. Lots of culturally important animals such as Parnkoy (Mud mussels) and Ngart (Turtles) can't live in water when it's like that. They are also dangerous and make us feel unsafe when walking around.

Donkeys and horses eat out lots of plants, making bare ground where weeds love to grow. Top and bottom teeth mean horses and donkeys can eat grass down to the dirt, leaving nothing for kangaroos and other animals. Many areas have been overgrazed by these animals and now only weeds grow in their place.

Cats are clever and hard to find. In Kakadu, scientists have found an average of one cat per 10km². They are very good hunters and eat lots of our small mammals, lizards and birds. There are many cats around communities and towns.



Threat 1 Feral Animals

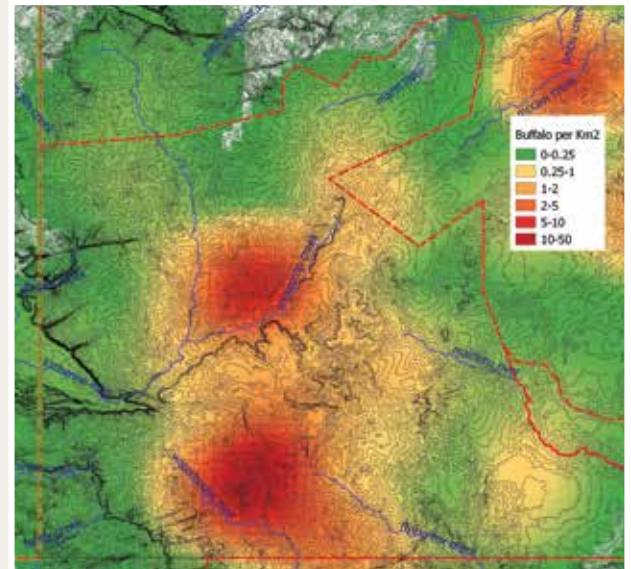
During the last 15 years we have watched helplessly as cane toads invaded our land and killed our animals. They have wiped out culturally important animals like the Kalwan (Plain goanna). Losing such important animals makes us sad.

Bigger feral animals including donkeys, horses, buffalo and cattle cause damage to sites of significance like rock art shelters by camping in these areas and rubbing up against the rock, wearing the art away.

Kangaroo, emu and other important animals cannot thrive when there are too many feral animals like buffalo and donkey stealing their food and changing the country.

A 2014 Arnhem buffalo survey found densities as high as 5–10 animals per square kilometre in the upper Katherine River region. This population is estimated at more than 20,000 animals.

Feral animal populations are regarded, together with fire and weeds, as the main threats to biological diversity on Jawoyn lands. Other threats such as unauthorised hunting and weeds increase because of feral animals.



Map 4: Buffalo density upper Katherine region.



Values Under Threat

- Cultural Sites and Rock Art
- Water Places (Wark)
- Important Animals (Wang)



Objectives

Medium Term

- Develop and start to implement a feral animal management plan.
- Create exclusion zones to fence out feral animals in 5 sensitive areas.
- Trial and adopt best practice management within these zones.

Long Term

- Informed, integrated and lawful commercial activities will be reducing the impact of buffalo, donkey, horse and cattle on our country toward tolerable levels.



Threat 2 Lonely Country

Old people feel sad when country is not visited or looked after. They say that when this happens the country is “lonely”.

Jawoyn country is big, very rugged and mostly inaccessible, with most of our people living in communities on the edges of our country. We walk around and hunt close to these places and visit remote country when we can, but a lot of areas are not visited.

The bush tracks are often washed out and not maintained and not many people have 4WD vehicles. We don't walk the land as our old people did.

In recent years, there has been a dramatic decline in traditional knowledge of Jawoyn country with the loss of many senior elders. This invaluable knowledge of the country and land management practices is not being passed down enough. This is a lost opportunity for younger generations and it's showing in the large areas of lonely country.

As our people have moved off the land many traditional practices have ceased to occur. This has resulted in the loss of both biodiversity and culture.

When there are Jawoyn people on country, there is often limited resources available to manage vast areas of land, particularly when faced with widespread threats such as invasive weeds, feral animals and wildfire.

It can be hard to create priorities for cultural and land maintenance, especially when many of our people are suffering poor health or hardship. Jawoyn families need to visit country so the land is looked after and to keep the old people happy. With roads, remote work stations and back to country programs, more families will be able to keep country happy.

Values Under Threat

- Living Culture
- Getting on Country
- Cultural Sites and Rock Art
- Employment on Country



Objectives

Medium Term

- Our getting on country program will facilitate on country camps and assist with on country trips to help people visit country.
- Our satellite ranger programs will ensure more people are out looking after country.

Long Term

- Remote work stations and access roads are developed, used and maintained; leading to more people having access to more country.





Threat 3 Bad Fire Practices

We know that fire is our most powerful land management tool, but when it is neglected and unmanaged it can be destructive. When we stop managing fire, wildfires can become very severe, large and burn for months.

Animal populations such as Turrk (Emus), were once plentiful on Jawoyn country and they are a very important animal for us. These fires can affect plant communities which these animals rely on for food. Some plants such as Yikkarr (Cypress pine) and rainforest communities need to be protected from fire.

Our grasslands need the right fires to be healthy and many animals rely on the grass seeds to survive. Animals such as Gouldian Finch and many of our small mice and rats such as Parrppom (Black footed tree rat) and Pirnti (Little Bush mouse) are dependent on our good fire management. Areas that were once jungles are now thinning out and are becoming more flammable.

It is our responsibility to manage the country properly, as we did in the old days. We also have a responsibility to our



neighbours to stop these large hot fires spreading into their lands.

Jawoyn Association are partners in what has become known as the Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (ALFA) project. We make money selling carbon credits from stopping these late season fires. This money funds all our other land management projects and contributes to the employment of many Jawoyn people. Uncontrolled fires can directly affect this.

Our fire management programs are getting bigger, more complicated and are making big money. There is a danger that we lose sight of why fire management is so important. The right people, landowners and junggai always need to be involved and empowered in this management.

An extensive focus on carbon credits could mean we forget why fire is so important for plants and animals and the different fire management needed for the different situations.

As our rangers become experts at fire management we need to make sure that the broad Jawoyn community does not step back and decrease their involvement.

Without proper education and engagement, people may lose touch with the right way to burn or not respect our projects. They might burn country the wrong time or place. We must ensure broad participation in fire management across our country.

Grassy weeds such as Gamba grass are a real threat into the future for our fire management on Jawoyn country. We have seen this grass change country really quickly across northern Australia by encouraging big hot fires that kill many small animals and plants.

*Too much country
can be burnt by
these large fires,
this makes it hard
for our animals to
find food and they
can go hungry.*





Threat 3 Bad Fire Practices

Values Under Threat

- Cultural Sites and Rock Art
- Fire Management
- Important Plants
- Important Animals (Wang)



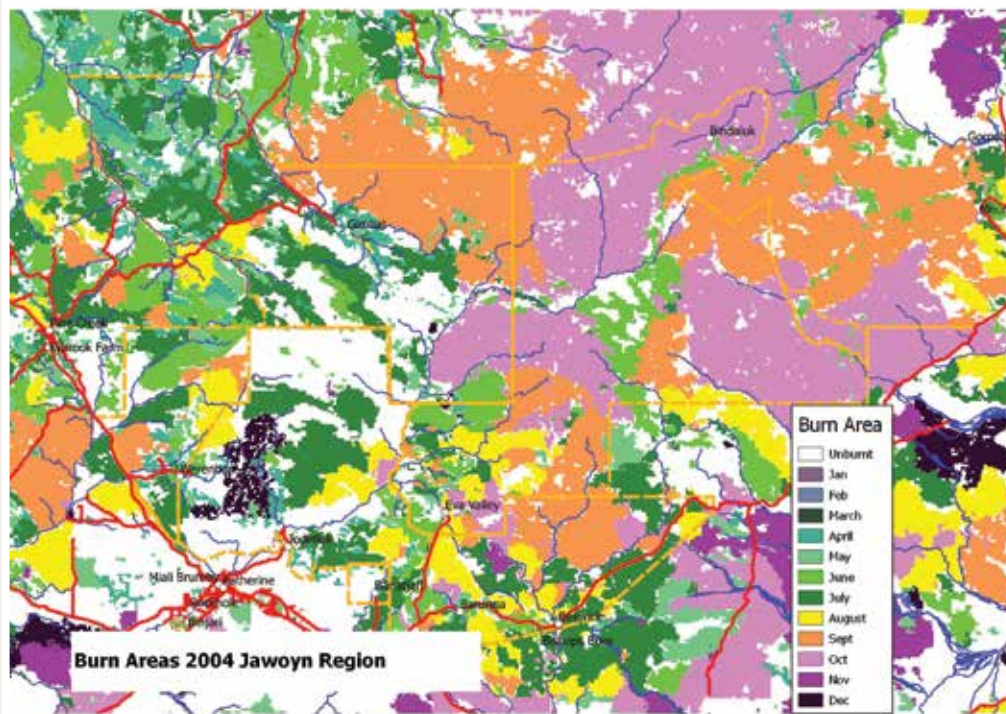
Objectives

Medium Term

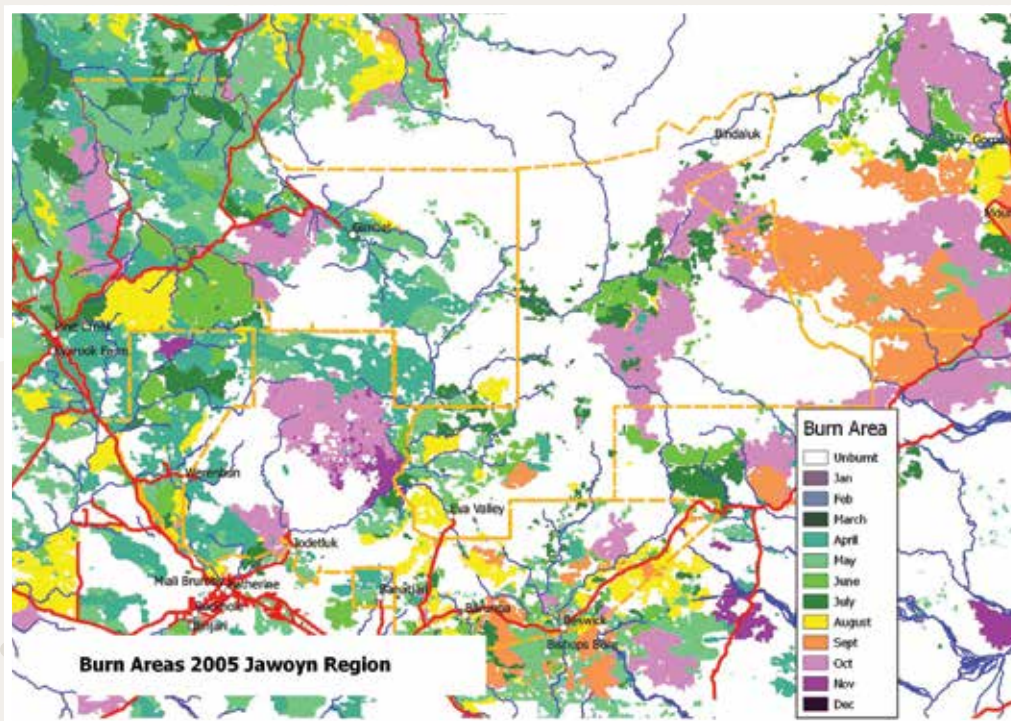
- Jawoyn people continue to manage fire on all Jawoyn land.
- Fire management projects are contributing to healthier country.
- Profits from our fire projects will be invested properly and reported the right way.
- Other HCP projects will benefit from our fire programs money.
- The community is involved and are supportive of our fire management.
- We will continue to manage Gamba grass and keep it out of Jawoyn country.

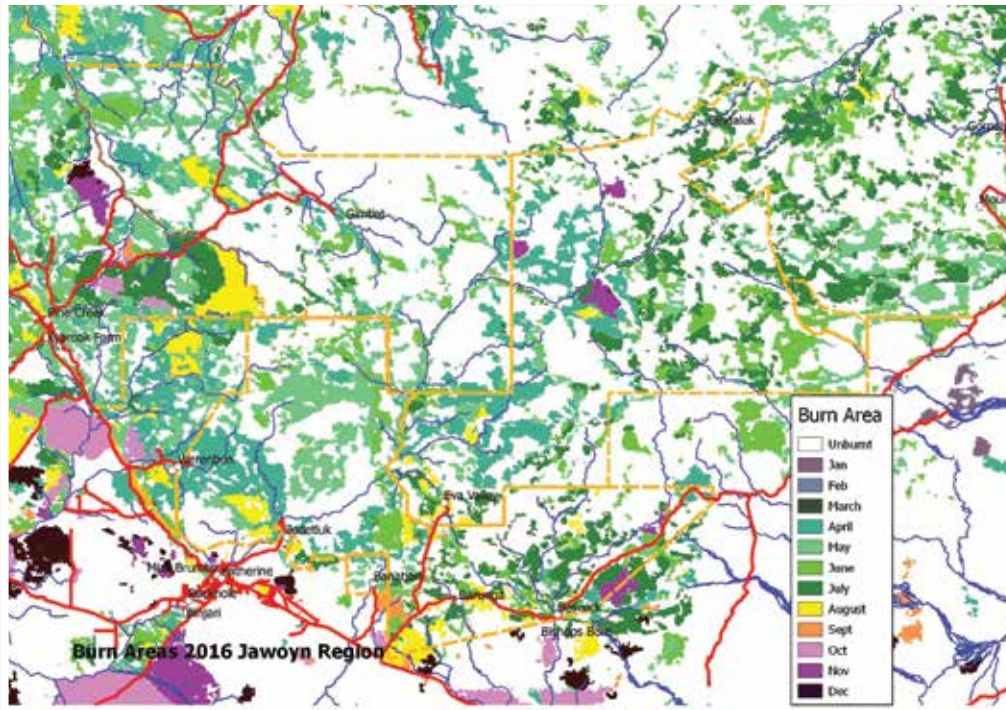
Long Term

- There will be less adverse unplanned fire on Jawoyn country, because of our partnerships and engagement.

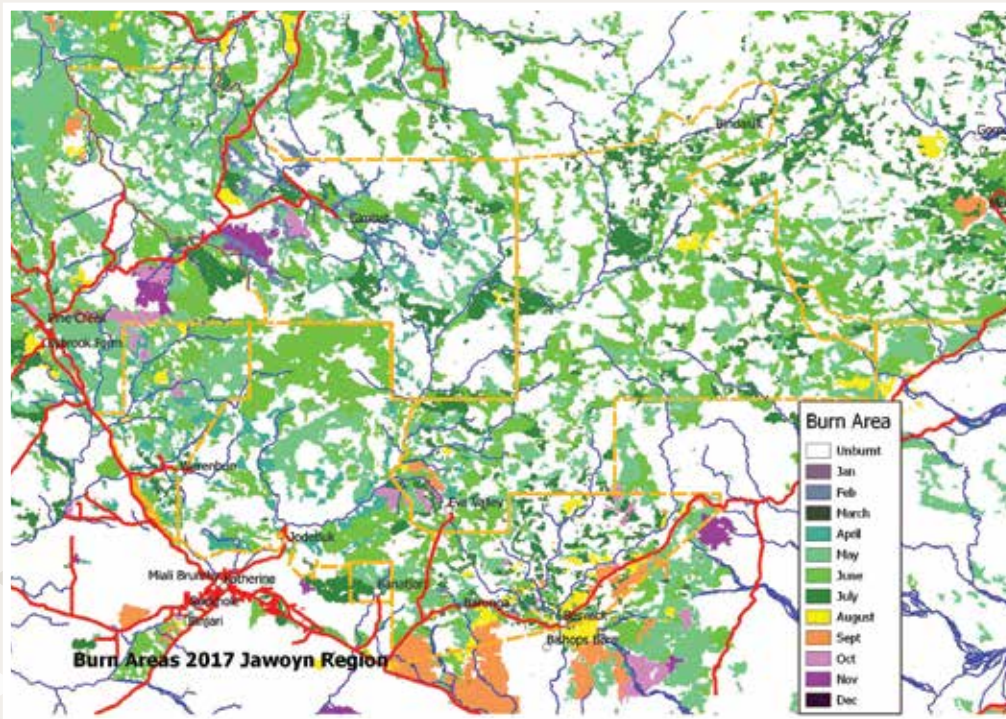


Maps 5 and 6 (above and below): Jawoyn Region in 2004-5 before we started our Savanna Burning Projects.





Maps 7 and 8 (above and below): Jawoyn Region in 2016-17, demonstrating the change to Good Fire Management.





Threat 4 Wrong People on Country

People are using Jawoyn lands without proper permission; this includes pig and buffalo hunting or fishing and even metal detecting. Unfamiliar people, those who do not belong to the Jawoyn tribal group, who venture onto Jawoyn lands without permission are trespassing. They are undermining our authority and disrespecting traditional protocols.

Jawoyn people know how to share their country with others. We will keep it open for visitors and commercial activities, but it will be on our terms. There are many important sites and protocols and if these sites are trespassed it can have severe consequences for us.

Our country is big and remote; it is hard to watch all the access points. Many parts of Jawoyn land are not fenced or gated or signposted.

Problems also arise around communities when visitors and workers on Jawoyn country assume they can undertake activities on Jawoyn lands without the approval of traditional owners.

Unauthorised land use threatens the main values of our land, it can spread weeds,

cause wildfires and see the exploitation of our resources and lead to unsustainable harvesting. Our rangers do not have any legal authority when confronting trespassers. This disempowers us when we want to question strangers.

If people are hunting on our lands without us knowing this makes us feel unsafe. There are many unlawful commercial activities occurring on Jawoyn lands, this includes safari hunting, buffalo catching, grog and drug running etc. Sometimes it's overwhelming and we feel we cannot make an impact.

Some people from Jawoyn communities are not following the right protocols when hunting. Sometimes they are taking too much and being greedy. Today we can use guns and cars and it is easier to overhunt if we are not careful.



Values Under Threat

- Cultural Sites and Rock Art
- Fire Management
- Getting on Country
- Important Plants



Objectives

Medium Term

- We will ensure commercial activities will have proper approval and remain legal.
- We will trial a permit system that enables visitors to respectfully share our country.

Long Term

- Increased capacity for compliance powers for rangers and passive surveillance.



Threat 5 Weeds

Many new plants have arrived on Jawoyn land, some of these are weeds that can threaten the overall health of our country. Weeds can change country quickly, they push out our native plants which are the food source or shelter for many of our animals. They can grow quickly and produce much seed. They can encourage hot intense wild fires and impact our wetlands.

We have many weeds on our country. The worst of these weeds are Gamba grass, Grader grass, Mission grass, Hyptis, Chinee apple, Bellyache bush and Parkinsonia.

Weeds are taking hold along road, rail, electricity and gas pipelines; anywhere there has been big disturbance or high use by people. Weeds love to grow in areas that have been overgrazed by feral animals especially around waterways.

The Katherine River, Barnjarn and Beswick are the most impacted due to a longer history of disturbance from mining, people and introduced animals.

Many weeds seed heavily. Some have fluffy seeds that can be spread by machinery or by wind. Some have seeds that get caught

in the coats of animals and machinery and spread this way all across country.

The worst weeds can change the way country looks and functions, and how we live off the land.

Gamba grass can take over our native grass and cause really hot fires that are dangerous to control. These fires kill young trees, plants and animals. Our country is not used to these types of hot fires. You can see the country around Darwin has changed a lot in the last 20 years from Gamba grass alone.

Grader grass grows in all disturbed areas especially red and black soil areas that have been over grazed and damaged by buffalo and other feral animals. The seeds are spread easily by cars, machinery and on animals. They are also washed down with floodwaters. This grass can spread very easily and take over country. It responds well to germination after fire. This needs to be considered in burning regimes.

Weeds such as Bellyache bush and Parkinsonia impact on our wetlands. They take over productive areas pushing out native plants and causing access problems for us to hunt and fish. They are hard



to control and grow very well in the wet season when it is hard to get in to control them. We don't like using weed spray in our wetland areas.

Many of these weeds have either been introduced as pasture crops or have come in with machinery and vehicles. We have to be careful with any new developments in our country and make sure the machinery is free from weeds. We also need to make sure that we keep our vehicles clean when we are working on country so that we do not spread weeds from one area to another.

Many of these weeds are in the early stages of invasion and are abundant on neighbouring lands. We need to work with our neighbours to stop the further spread of weeds on to our country and have control and surveillance programs in place to stop weeds from establishing. It is cheaper and less work to stop weeds before they have established.

All these weeds threaten the sustainability of our savanna burning carbon projects and the value of our conservation lands such as Nitmiluk and Kakadu National Parks.



Threat 5 Weeds

Values Under Threat

- Fire Management
- Water Places (Wark)
- Important Plants



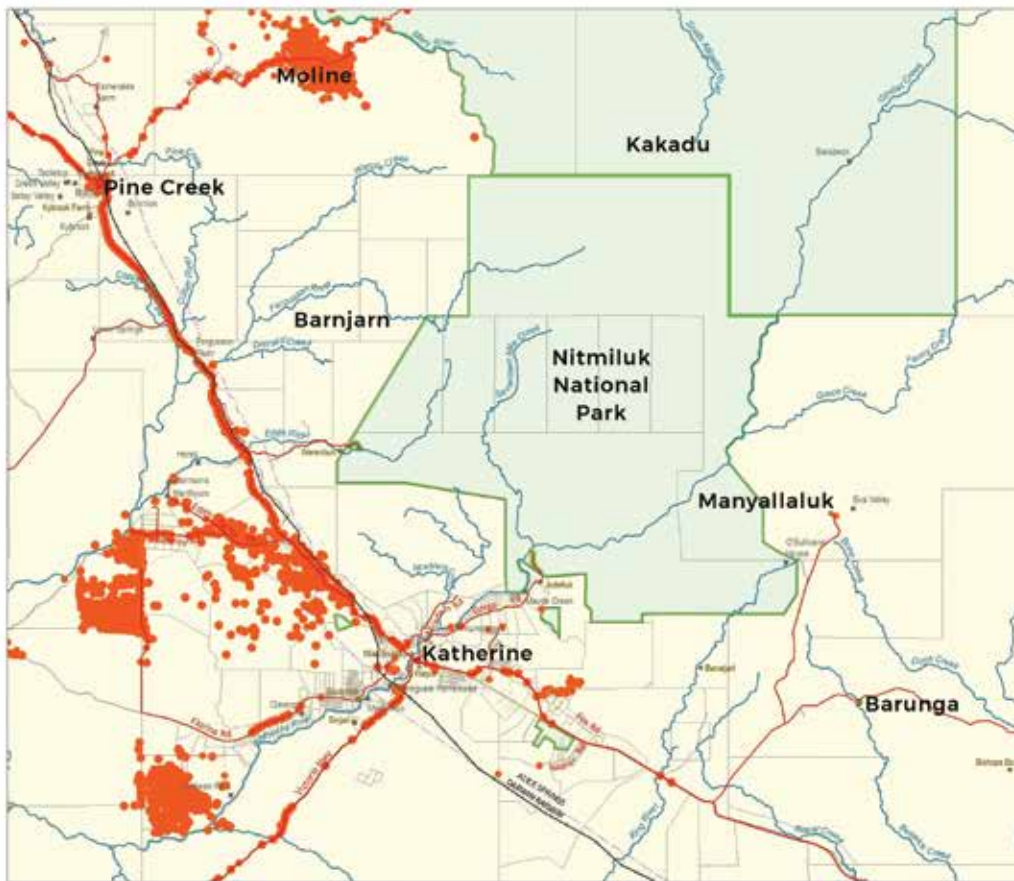
Objectives

Medium Term

- Our weed management program will help reduce the impact of these weeds.
- We will keep on top of emerging weed threats and ensure early prevention and commit to long term management.

Long Term

- We will stop Gamba grass spreading on our land and keep it out of Arnhem Land.
- Develop a specialised weed management unit.



Gamba Grass Threat to Jawoyne Land Trust

- Legend**
- Railway
 - - - Gas Pipelines
 - Gamba grass
 - ▭ NT Parks and Reserves



0 5 10 km

Produce: Unnamed Topographic Series (2008)
 Map: Gamba Grass (2014), Zone 53
 Revised/Drawn: Geospatial Data & Remote Sensing (2014)

DATA SOURCE:
 Parks and Wildlife Northern Territory
 Canberra/Perth/Perseus
 Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics
 Database 2004 © Commonwealth of Australia (Bolt) 2014

For further information, please contact:
 Weeds Management Branch
 Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (DENR)
 Phone: (08) 8952 4214 / 0820 (0807 05 020) a/c
 13 Landline Toll, Tawhema Creek NT 13000
 Northern Territory of Australia

Map prepared 20/07/2019
 © Northern Territory of Australia

Weeds Branch, Northern Territory Government.

Map 9: Jawoyne country is on the front line of a Gamba grass invasion.



Threat 6 Distractions and Unhealthy Lifestyle

Our communities are struggling with disadvantage, unemployment, overcrowding and access to good education. Disadvantage contributes to poor health for many of our people and social problems including drug and alcohol abuse, depression, suicide and violence. We struggle to keep our culture relevant to our kids when they are overwhelmed by new technology and other cultures.

With our daily lives occupied with the stresses and distractions of the modern world, our country and culture is not getting the attention it needs. This makes our old people sad and worried for our future.

Many parts of our culture are lost now and as old people are passing away we are slowly losing our languages, our stories, songs and ceremonies, our laws and our way of life. Important places and sacred places are not being looked after as they should and as time passes these places and their stories are disappearing. This is making our old people worried for our land and our people.

Young people are becoming scared of country as they lack cultural knowledge and do not know the right protocols to keep them safe. Some young people feel shame and do not see the value in knowing culture. They see it as too different to the modern world and have no time for our traditions.

Many of our people are sick and passing away young from an unhealthy lifestyle. The food we eat and the lack of exercise is affecting our people all over Jawoyn country. Our kids want fast foods and junk food and too much sugar. Getting back to country and regularly accessing traditional bush foods such as is important. There is knowledge of many bush foods and medicines that we can be using to help make us healthy again.

Values Under Threat

- Living Culture
- Getting on Country
- Employment on Country



Objectives

Medium Term

- Our getting on country program will help us to reconnect with country and culture.
- Culture camps and school programs will ensure more young people are getting access to cultural knowledge and on-country education.

Long Term

- On-country employment will help increase people's confidence and general wellbeing.





Threat 7 Development Pressure

As the population grows there will be more demand on our land and our water. Agriculture, mining, pastoralism and other developments will all affect our land into the future. The pressure for development is strong and as our people are in poverty it can be hard to resist the money and opportunities.

Jawoyn people understand that development can offer us opportunities, but it needs to be done right. We want to have the power to decide when certain developments impact our people and country.

We are lucky to have control over much of our land, but there is a danger that we can be ignored or developers find an easy way to go around us, especially if we are passive, uninformed and divided.

We have already seen what bad development can do to our country and now we are living with the pollution legacy. Edith River has been badly polluted from Mt Todd Gold Mine. The Katherine River has now been badly poisoned from The Tindal RAAF Base. We have been told that we can't eat any of the animals or drink the water from these places.



We have had to fight before to protect our sacred sites from mining at Coronation Hill and at other sites within the Gunlom Land trust. Mining will continue to occur around Pine Creek and Mount Todd and add to the legacy pollution we already have to deal with.

Increased agriculture and pastoral work will see more land clearing and more demand on our water. Ground water can be over exploited and springs might dry up and there will be pressure in the future to dam our rivers.

All of these things have and will continue to impact the health and flow of these waterways and important places into the future.

With land clearing and pastoral growth, access to places we have always used can be restricted due to more fences and changes in land title. Disturbance to our country encourages threats such as weeds. We have seen before how the rail corridor brought new weeds to Jawoyn country. We need to be aware of these threats into the future.

We need to be better informed, united and involved in the decision making and planning of these new projects. We want to be involved in these future challenges and leave a legacy of positive outcomes and healthy Jawoyn country for the future.

Values Under Threat

- **Living Culture**
- **Water Places (Wark)**



Objectives

Medium Term

- **We will play an important role in future development projects to ensure our values and lifestyle is maintained.**
- **An effective land management committee will be established to ensure participation in key decision making.**

Long Term

- **Our land management committee is managing multiple projects that look after our country and benefit our people.**

STRATEGIES





Strategy 1 Increase Ranger Program

1.1	Satellite ranger program	Develop Activity Based Satellite Ranger Programs in all Jawoyn communities.
1.1	a. Community project model	Activity Based Satellite Ranger model established.
1.1	b. Rangers in communities	Activity Based Satellite Ranger groups are operating from Pine Creek, Katherine, Barunga/Beswick (starting with Fire Projects).
1.1	c. Banatjarl projects	Satellite Ranger Base set up at Banatjarl. Initial activities include the Feral Animal Exclusion and Banatjarl Bush Garden.
1.2	Almuka rangers	We will employ more women as rangers, they can work as part of the ranger teams on all projects. They will be supported to take on their own cultural revitalisation projects such as school programs, junior rangers, garden projects and bush medicine products.
1.2	a. Balancing men and women	We will actively encourage and enable more women to become rangers and have some separate women activities. Engage the Banatjarl Strongbala Wimun Grup to support and mentor the Women Ranger Program.
1.2	b. Healthy Banatjarl Garden and bush garden growth	Banatjarl garden is healthy and being used regularly and creating regular opportunities for Elders to pass on cultural knowledge. Expand Banatjarl type gardens in schools, public spaces and communities.
1.3	Junior rangers	We will make sure kids in Jawoyn communities are learning culture. We will establish a dedicated Junior Ranger program and offer traineeships, creating a clear pathway to a land management career. The Junior Rangers will be a partnership between Jawoyn Rangers, Individual Schools, Banatjarl Strongbala Wimun Grup and Parks and Wildlife.
1.3	a. Ranger traineeships	Two ranger traineeships offered each year. Male and female.
1.3	b. Junior Rangers	Establish a regular Junior Ranger Program.
1.3	c. Pathways to ranger jobs	Junior Rangers trainees have work opportunities to follow into.
1.3	d. Partner with schools	Support initiatives in all schools in Jawoyn Country that teach culture, language and develop work skills.
1.4	Elders in land management	We will actively engage elders in the governance of our land management program. They will be helping us set priorities, share knowledge with younger people and keep us culturally safe. We will respect our elders and pay them properly.
1.4	a. Cultural protocol training	All rangers are inducted and able to follow identified cultural protocols.
1.4	b. Senior Cultural Rangers	Ongoing culture program to pair old people and young people. Invite old people on all ranger trips. Will need to formalise arrangements and take care of pensions. Senior Cultural Rangers (men and women) are employed (part time) to work with each ranger group.
1.5	Fee for services	We will diversify the sources of our funding by taking on contracts for land management services.
1.5	a. Skill and capacity training	Rangers undertake training in key industry areas such as weed control, civil construction, croc management and fencing.
1.5	c. Financial Independence	Fee for service work managing fire, roads, weeds, feral and visitors covers majority of Rangers costs (with no decrease in government funding. Already carbon credits count for at least 50%.)

Values this strategy will help:

- Living Culture
- Cultural Sites and Rock Art
- Important Plants
- Important Animals (Wang)
- Water Places (Wark)
- Fire Management
- Getting on Country
- Employment on Country



Threats this strategy will tackle:

- Distractions and Unhealthy Lifestyle
- Lonely Country
- Bad Fire Practices



Strategy 2 Getting on Country

2.1	Culture Camps	We will make more opportunities for people to visit country through dedicated culture camps and regular bush trips to all of Jawoyn country. Rangers will organise big multi-day walks and canoe trips and small walks will become part of our regular work program. We will build partnerships with schools and health services to make more opportunities for more people to get back to country.
2.1	a. Culture Camps	Four culture camps are held each year with organised cultural activities.
2.1	b. Return to Country	Six facilitated Return to Country bush trips will be held each year. Rangers provide transport, safety and support for family groups to visit land, especially remote areas. Rangers to manage and document sites as directed.
2.1	b. Canoe trips and multi day walks	An annual canoe trip, multi day walk and regular day walks will be supported by Jawoyn Rangers. These will be documented and will have a strong emphasis on healthy lifestyle choices.
2.2	Remote work stations	We will establish infrastructure in remote areas as a base for land management and other on country activities.
2.2	Remote work stations	5 operational remote work stations will be set up on Jawoyn land.
2.3	Good roads	We will make sure that our track network is properly maintained. We will get the equipment and training that we need to maintain our roads, but also take on contracts that help pay for it, such as road maintenance contracts.
2.3	a. Road mapping	All roads are mapped and their condition assessed yearly.
2.3	b. Road maintenance	All existing roads are maintained.
2.3	c. Road work crew	Bush roadwork subsidised with outside contracts. Soil conservation, weed control and machinery operation (civil construction) training for road work crew.
2.4	Visitor Permits	We will make a permit system to enable people to lawfully visit Jawoyn country and respect our rules. Our rangers will pursue compliance and enforcement powers. We will support sustainable tourism enterprises.
2.4	a. Trial permit system	We will set up and trial a visitor permit system.
	b. Visitor and Worker Inductions	We will induct visitors and workers on our country.
2.4	c. Compliance powers	Lobby for compliance powers for rangers.
2.5	Signage	Visitor information at key visitor sites, to communicate our land ownership and how visitors should behave (Sites include Bokolortmi, Hot Springs, Maranboy).
2.5	a. Signpost culture sites	Priority sites have signage to educate and assist with managing visitor access.
2.5	b. Interpretation signage	Fire season open/closed sign (in Kriol), Jawoyn season sign, Bokolortmi sign.

2.6 Festival and events	There are many important festivals that occur on Jawoyn country such as Baranga and Walking With Spirits. As it is on our country we should support and use the opportunity to show case our work.
2.6 a. Ranger display	Stall kit to have publications, photos, maps related to our work and kit should have materials that are comfortable for stallholder.
2.6 b. Banatjarl Wumin Grup Stall	Bush medicine, Weaving and Bush Tucker workshops and displays to showcase and increase pride in our culture. Stall to sell merchandise and Bush products.
2.7 Culture Sites and Rock Art	Across Jawoyn country we have many special places of great cultural and spiritual significance. We have thousands of rock art galleries, burial places, sacred sites, and ceremony grounds.
2.7 a. Establish Culture Committee	Culture Committee will be established and lead by Elders.
2.7 b. Prioritise Sites	Sites will be prioritised and mapped.
2.7 c. Work Camps	2 dedicated camps will be held annually to maintain these prioritised sites.
2.7 d. Documentation	

Values this strategy will help:

- Living Culture
- Cultural Sites and Rock Art
- Getting on Country
- Employment on Country



Threats this strategy will tackle:

- Distractions and Unhealthy Lifestyle
- Lonely Country
- Wrong People on Country



Strategy 3 Feral Animal Management

3.1	Fencing Enclosures	We will exclude buffalo from two heavily impacted springs and rock art sites at Banatjarl and use them as demonstration sites to help people understand the impacts of buffalo. We will make sure existing fences around cultural sites and springs are maintained and working. Buffalo, Horses and Cattle will be effectively managed across all Jawoyn country. We will explore ways to manage pigs and cats effectively. We will be supported by the community to expand successful management strategies across Jawoyn land.
3.1	a. Fence art sites	Highly significant rock art sites that are heavily impacted by feral animals will be fenced.
3.1	b. Spring enclosures	10 priority sites (particularly springs) will be intensively managed to control feral animals. 2 fenced trial sites will be established at springs at Banatjarl. 3 more established in other priority areas.
3.1	c. Maintaining fences	Maintain and improve existing fences.
3.1	d. Pig control trials	Effective pig control methods will be developed. Trial different methods at the fenced trial sites (Banatjarl).
3.2	Feral Animal Management Program	We will develop a feral animal management strategy that is informed by science and commercial realities. It will engage Jawoyn communities from the start. We will not be shy to shoot and cull when there is a high risk to peoples safety or the land.
3.2	a. Feral enterprises	Commercial activities will subsidise buffalo and pig control and or community owned enterprises.
3.2	e. Jawoyn Enterprise	Potential enterprises such as pet meating, mustering, safari hunting and wild harvest for human consumption are employed across Jawoyn lands by Jawoyn people.

Values this strategy will help:

- Cultural Sites and Rock Art
- Water Places (Wark)
- Employment on Country



Threats this strategy will tackle:

- Distractions and Unhealthy Lifestyle
- Wrong People on Country
- Feral Animals



Strategy 4 Fire Management

4.1 Strategic Fire Plan	The Jawoyn Rangers Strategic Fire Management Plan will be updated annually following community consultations.
4.1 a. Fire protection	Actively protect important cultural and infrastructure assets.
4.1 b. Fire projects on parks	Jawoyn people are managing fire/savanna burning projects in Nitmiluk and Southern Kakadu.
4.1 c. Fire projects on pastoral land	Jawoyn people are helping to manage fire on pastoral leases.
4.1 d. Profitable fire projects	Fire management pays for itself and makes profit.
4.2 Maximise Co-benefits	We want to make sure we are managing fire for more than just carbon. We will increase employment opportunities and do more burning our selves, covering more country on ground and less by expensive helicopters, making more profit for Jawoyn. We will expand carbon projects across all land and explore opportunities to form more partnerships. We will engage with more land owners so they can help make decisions and get involved.
4.2 a. Fire reporting	The profits from our fire projects will be spent and reported on properly.
4.2 b. Other values benefit from fire projects	Increase in on country employment, On-country fire walks and cultural site management.
4.2 c. Community engagement	Actively engage traditional owners, Djunkayi and other custodian and the Jawoyn community to ensure broad support and sustainability for our fire projects.
4.2 d. Training and Skill Development	Rangers will be trained in modern data analysis and use of appropriate technology (Incl Raindance, GIS, Meteorological Information) to gain information to make more informed decisions.

Values this strategy will help:

- Fire Management
- Employment on Country



Threats this strategy will tackle:

- Distractions and Unhealthy Lifestyle
- Lonely Country
- Bad Fire Practices



Strategy 5 Knowledge Building

5.1	Publication and Information	Collate the knowledge we have from our old people and use this existing knowledge to contribute to teaching culture at schools. Actively build the current cultural database to include all this information. Use this information and keep it relevant within the Ranger Program and the Jawoyn Association.
5.1	a. New resources	Create additional resources to support passing on of knowledge. Embrace new forms of technology to engage the young generations. Source young people with these skills to transfer existing information to new forms of media.
5.1	b. Publications	Print and distribute existing material into schools and communities. Foster and develop partnerships with organisations to support this such as Mimi Arts, Djilpin Arts
5.1	Interimship with Cultural Heritage Org.	Collation and dissemination of stored cultural knowledge.
5.1	Rock art documentation	Design documentation protocols, prioritise sites, and upload documentation onto database.
5.2	Research and monitoring	Research on Jawoyn land will be directed by Jawoyn priorities and co-designed with researchers.
5.2	Research partnerships	Jawoyn will develop a targeted research program with partners with the aim to gain more insight into relevant areas and to contribute to our land management activities.
5.2	Monitoring program	Collect information and skills to measure progress on improving health and reducing threats for Jawoyn country.
5.2	Water quality monitoring	Conduct regular baseline water quality monitoring on main waterways in Jawoyn country and regularly monitor to pick up any changes.
5.3	Land Management Governance Capacity	Develop an effective Land Management Advisory Committee. The role of the committee is to keep land management activities on track, monitor and evaluate work plans and play a strong advocacy role for important land management issues.
5.3	a. Advisory committee	Advisory Committee will be formed with active participants. Advisory committee understands and adopts rules and protocols for Jawoyn people and Jawoyn Ranger team to operate with confidence. Advisory Committee will educate Jawoyn community on legal rights to access country.
5.3	b. Environmental issues	Advisory Committee will investigate, communicate and prioritise important land management issues.

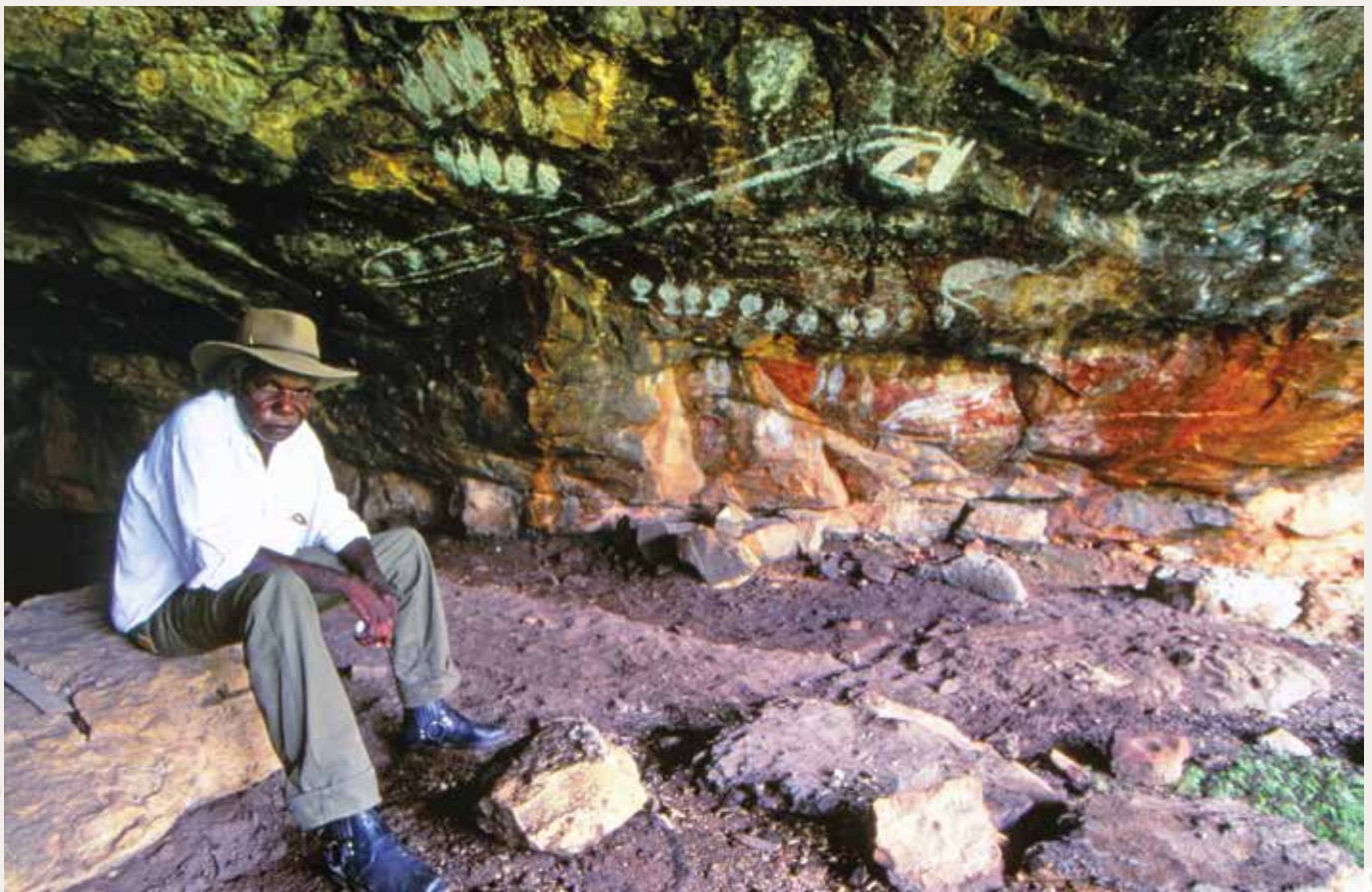
Values this strategy will help:

- Cultural Sites and Rock Art
- Important Plants
- Important Animals (Wang)
- Water Places (Wark)



Threats this strategy will tackle:

- Distractions and Unhealthy Lifestyle
- Wrong People on Country
- Development Pressure



Strategy 6 Weed Management

6.1 Weed Strategy	We will lead a regional, long term, strategic response in our region. We will initiate an Arnhem Regional Weed Response via Arnhem Land Fire Abatement with corridor owners, mines, pastoral and government to manage weeds.
6.1 a. Business planning	Develop a fee for service business plan
6.1 b. Minimise priority weeds	Develop a Jawoyn Weed Management Strategy.
6.1 c. Arnhem weed workshop	Host an Arnhem Regional Grassy Weed Workshop.
6.1 d. Weed partnerships	Develop new weed partnerships with external stakeholders (Corridors, Mines, Parks and Wildlife).
6.1 e. Ranger exchange	Offer 2 Ranger exchanges to Arnhem land each year.
6.1 f. Weed Management Unit	Develop a dedicated, highly trained and efficient Weed Management Unit within the Jawoyn Rangers.
6.1 g. Biosecurity surveillance	Continue communication with weeds branch and biosecurity for any new potential pest species.

Values this strategy will help:

- Important Plants
- Getting on Country
- Employment on Country



Threats this strategy will tackle:

- Distractions and Unhealthy Lifestyle
- Weeds
- Development Pressure





Strategy 7 Important Animals (Wang)

7.3	Researching Animal Populations	Conduct baseline surveys of important animal populations to gain understanding on animal populations.
7.3	a. Prioritise Sites	Identifying 3 priority sites for surveying.
7.3	b. Research Partners	Identifying appropriate stakeholders to undertake animal trapping and to train rangers in techniques and process.
7.3	c. Animal surveys	Detailed surveys for small mammals, grain eating birds and aquatic animals. Site assessments conducted at 3 priority sites.
7.1	Emu Project	We will find out more information on our emus, both culturally and scientifically. We will find out how other people are breeding captive emus. This will build our capacity to breed up our emu population and maybe other important animals in the future. The knowledge learnt will be used to establish a breeding program.
7.1	a. Emu knowledge exchange	Jawoyn emu knowledge collection and visit to Southern Australia (SA or WA) where there are many emus, to research emu farming techniques and gather knowledge.
7.1	b. Captive breeding	We will establish captive breeding infrastructure for emus in a Jawoyn community and build capacity to manage.
7.1	c. Emu release	Jawoyn captive bred emu released into Jawoyn Country.
7.1	d. Emu feast	A yearly emu cook up so people can remember the protocols and stories associated with this important animal.
7.2	Emu Sanctuary	Landowners will declare an emu sanctuary and we will make special effort to manage and study emus. Old peoples knowledge of emu to be used to further develop a strategy to help the Emu come back. Katherine River Valley identified as an important place for Emu.
7.2	a. Declare emu sanctuary	Jawoyn landowners declare at least 2000km ² area an emu sanctuary.
7.2	b. Emu management	Dedicated management, including fine scale fire and targeted feral animal control and monitoring program established.
7.2	c. Emu research partnership	Partnership to peruse emu research priorities.

Values this strategy will help:

- Living Culture
- Important Animals (Wang)
- Getting on Country



Threats this strategy will tackle:

- Feral Animals
- Lonely Country
- Distractions and Unhealthy Lifestyle



David Hancock/SkyScans

	THREAT rating against our VALUES	Threats to Living Culture	Threats to Cultural Sites and Rock Art	Threats to Getting on Country	Threats to Water Places (Wark)	Threats to Important Plants	Threats to Important Animals	Threats to Fire Management	Threats to Employment on Country	Overall THREAT rating
1.1	Buffalo Pigs	Buffalo Pigs	Buffalo Pigs	Buffalo Pigs	Buffalo Pigs	Buffalo Pigs	Buffalo Pigs	Buffalo Pigs	Buffalo Pigs	Very high
1.2	Cane Toads Cats	Cane Toads Cats	Cane Toads Cats	Cane Toads Cats	Cane Toads Cats	Cane Toads Cats	Cane Toads Cats	Cane Toads Cats	Cane Toads Cats	High
1.3	Horses Donkeys	Horses Donkeys	Horses Donkeys	Horses Donkeys	Horses Donkeys	Horses Donkeys	Horses Donkeys	Horses Donkeys	Horses Donkeys	High
2	Lonely Country	Lonely Country	Lonely Country	Lonely Country	Lonely Country	Lonely Country	Lonely Country	Lonely Country	Lonely Country	Very high
3	Bad Fire Practices	Bad Fire Practices	Bad Fire Practices	Bad Fire Practices	Bad Fire Practices	Bad Fire Practices	Bad Fire Practices	Bad Fire Practices	Bad Fire Practices	Very high
4.1	Unauthorised Land Use	Unauthorised Land Use	Unauthorised Land Use	Unauthorised Land Use	Unauthorised Land Use	Unauthorised Land Use	Unauthorised Land Use	Unauthorised Land Use	Unauthorised Land Use	High
4.2	Overharvesting	Overharvesting	Overharvesting	Overharvesting	Overharvesting	Overharvesting	Overharvesting	Overharvesting	Overharvesting	Medium
5	Weeds	Weeds	Weeds	Weeds	Weeds	Weeds	Weeds	Weeds	Weeds	High
6	Distractions & Disadvantage	Distractions & Disadvantage	Distractions & Disadvantage	Distractions & Disadvantage	Distractions & Disadvantage	Distractions & Disadvantage	Distractions & Disadvantage	Distractions & Disadvantage	Distractions & Disadvantage	High
7	Development Pressure	Development Pressure	Development Pressure	Development Pressure	Development Pressure	Development Pressure	Development Pressure	Development Pressure	Development Pressure	High
7.1	Mining	Mining	Mining	Mining	Mining	Mining	Mining	Mining	Mining	Medium
7.2	Land Clearing	Land Clearing	Land Clearing	Land Clearing	Land Clearing	Land Clearing	Land Clearing	Land Clearing	Land Clearing	Medium
7.3	Dams and Water Extraction	Dams and Water Extraction	Dams and Water Extraction	Dams and Water Extraction	Dams and Water Extraction	Dams and Water Extraction	Dams and Water Extraction	Dams and Water Extraction	Dams and Water Extraction	Medium
7.4	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	
	Summary Rating	Combined Very High	High	High	Very High	High	Very High	High	Very High	
	Trend	Trend Down	Trend Down	Trend Down	Trend Down	Trend Steady	Trend Down	Trend Up	Trend Up	

