Wunambal Gaambera Healthy Country Plan Second Planning Workshop Garmbemirri 5 – 7 May 2009 Workshop Report

This report includes:

- a list of everyone who was at the workshop
- · what the workshop was about
- · a summary of what everyone said
- photos of the workshop
- outcomes of the workshop and what happens next







Who was at the workshop and what was it all about?

Traditional owners at the workshop were:

Janet Oobagooma Sandra Mungulu Margaret Mungulu

John Jangoot Regina Karadada Sebastain Djanghara

Jane Djanghara Joseph Karadada Keith Nenowatt

Albert Peumora Mervyn Jangoot Kevin Williams

John Goonack Neil Waina Raphael Karadada

Gregory Goonack Desmond Williams Jason Adams

Basil Djanghara Sylvester Mangolomarra Dorothy Djanghara

Louisa Milgin Mark Unghango Penny Bid

Rita Mangolomarra Aileen Cheinmora Rosemary Cheinmora

Richard Karadada Brigette Ulgongo Raphael Karadada Junior

Other people at the workshop:

Bevan Stott (Wunambal Gaambera Aboriginal Corporation); Rob Warren

(WGAC - Uunguu Land and Sea Management); Tom Vigilante (Kimberley

Land Council); Frank Weisenberger (KLC); Pam Jennings (KLC); Stuart

Cowell (Bush Heritage Australia); Lyndall McLean (BHA); Heather

Moorcroft (BHA)

There were several workshop sessions.

Day 1 - big group

- Checking the vision
- Checking the targets
- Describing the targets and why they are important

Days 2 & 3 - smaller working group

- Understanding the planning process
- Looking at one target how healthy is it (viability), what are the problems (threats), and what can be done to fix the problems (strategies and actions)
- Looking at all other targets how healthy are they and what are the problems (threats)





Day 1 - Checking the vision

Dorothy welcomed everyone to the workshop. Sylvester and Heather explained that the vision would be in the front of the plan and needed to be short but strong, so that whoever read the plan knew what Wunambal Gaambera people wanted for their Country and how it should be in ten years time. The workshop checked the vision and agreed it was good and that it can go in the plan.



Sylvester and Heather going through the vision.

It is our vision that:

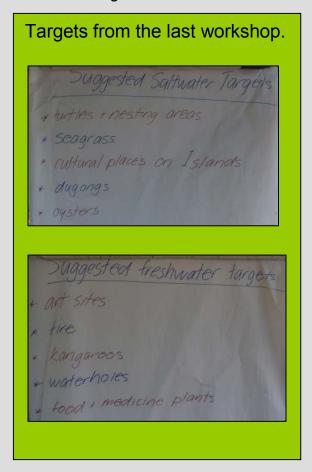
- we will look after our Country in the way of our Wanjina Wunggurr law and culture
- we will be living and making business on our Country
- · we want our Country to give us and our future generations a healthy life
- our Elders will pass on cultural knowledge to next generations
- we will protect our cultural places and things and share with others as our cultural law says
- we will use our traditional Uungguu knowledge and western science to help us care for our Country
- we will have Ranger stations on-country to help us look after Country
- others will respect us as the proper owners and managers of Wunambal Gaambera Country



Basil said the vision was good.

Day 1 - Checking the targets - the really important things

Heather explained that targets are the things that the plan will focus on. By looking after these targets, all parts of Country, and Country itself, should be looked after properly. The steering group asked that the workshop check the targets to see if they were right. The group went through the list of targets made at the last workshop and made some changes.







The revised targets.

Saltwater targets

- Turtles and dugongs
- Cultural places on islands
- Fish and seafoods

Freshwater targets

- Rock art
- Fire
- Kangaroos
- Waterholes
- Food and medicine plants
- Rainforests

Day 1 - Describing the targets and why they are important

The group talked about each target and said why it was important. The plan will have a description of each target that includes the things that traditional owners said at the workshop. Basil said "When all those things put into that book that will make country strong."

Rock art

- repainting
- keep it fresh
- fading
- rain/wind/animals
- humans
- all important
- rock painting
- inside caves
- burial sites
- know language to visit, talk language
- smoking ceremony to visit
- tourists need to be introduced

Fire

- fire right time to maintain land
- wrong time no good for animals
- small animals can't escape
- helps fruit/new growth for animals
- golf ball burning
- old way walking is respectful way
- tourists campfire

Food and medicine

- quinine, emu tucker
- bush anaesthetic tooth ache
- vine in rock, stem no leaf, naked lady - break for sap
- yam
- big supermarket
- white gum (season meat)
- animals spread seeds for new trees
- use fire to clean where no food
- hot fire fixes country

Kangaroos

- all kangaroos
- names for each & where they live
- red kangaroo in plains
- fire for hunting

Fish and seafoods

- crab, periwinkle (ngarrwar), cone shell (good for cold sick), oysters, clams, mangrove worms
- arndawan, trawler nets
- barramundi (has song in it)
- special fish have men's songs in them
- reef is important
- hammerhead shark
- stone fish (don't kill him) mangrove stops pain

Rainforests

- Wullorr
- yams grow (digging)
- in hills
- thick forest
- green patch in hills
- medicine
- scrubfowl
- fire goes through & burns everything
- feral animals hoof up ground
- no pigs? (Sir Graham Moore Island)
- Cape Bougainville
- wild grapes
- rough-scaled python in one rainforest

Waterholes

- river, creek, spring, billabong
- bullock/horse hooves it no good
- Wunggurr areas (more important)animals drink
- don't swim cos kills water
- lilies
- tourists litter
- need to introduce yourself to Wunggurr
- waterholes, talk to it

Cultural places on islands

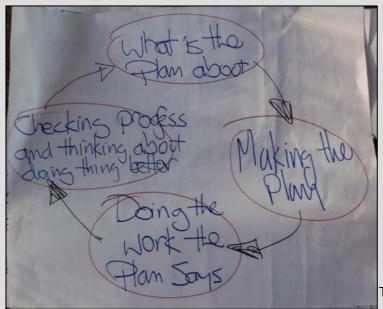
- burial sites
- lalai
- paintings
- footprints from Dreamtime
- trawlers nets/buoys
- burial sites damaged
- Louis helped fix damage
- tourists not respect
- no opportunity for young people to visit

Turtles and dugongs

- seagrass
- food
- eat all kinds
- Hawksbill don't eat Janet's mob does
- old people know how to stop poison
- good hunting everywhere
- turtle eggs
- if thirsty drink raw eggs
- goanna helps you find eggs
- certain people can hunt turtle

Day 2 - Understanding the planning process

Stuart explained the CAP (Conservation Action Planning) process that is being used for the plan. He and Frank then used some examples to show how it works.





Stuart (with Tom helping) using an example to show how the planning process works

Explanation of how the health of a target is rated.

The planning process





Frank using an example of toyota to show how the process works



Day 2 - Looking at one target - kangaroos

Stuart explained that the group would look at one target first - to get the idea of how the process works. The group discussed the target of kangaroos - what species are important, how to know if they are healthy and doing well, what the threats (problems) are and how to look after

them (strategies and actions). These things go in the plan.

The group agreed that all species of kangaroo are important.

The attributes, or how we know they are healthy, are when:

- the Country is burnt at the right time
- traditional knowledge is passed on
- the population is good
- they are good to eat when their tails are fat.

Some of the problems, or threats, are:

- government control over burning
- gardiya fires tourists and stations
- kids not being interested
- no opportunities to be on Country
- feral animals
- weeds
- parasites/worms/ticks
- gun laws

Desmond, Sylvester, Gregory, Mark and Raphael thinking about what the problems are.



Janet and Margaret, with Mark, Raphael, Raphael Junior and Jason, during the discussion on kangaroos.

Some ways (strategies and actions) to fix the problems (threats) or make kangaroos more healthy are:

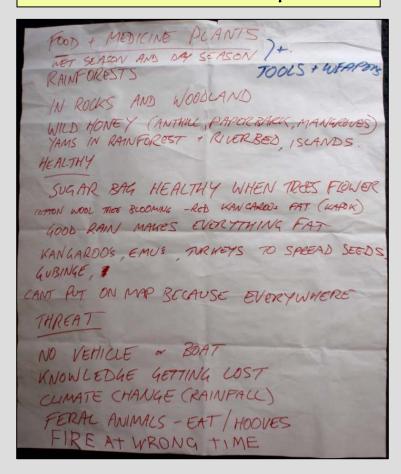
- traditional owners/rangers controlling burning
- fire breaks around some places
- access to country
- permits for fires
- rules for tourist fires and signs/information
- talking with station mob and working together on burning
- bush excursions
- school activities to learn about traditional ways
- using language more
- feral animal control
- weed work
- monitoring with AQIS
- monitoring numbers of kangaroos



Day 3 - Looking at the other targets

The workshop broke into two groups - men and women - to discuss the other targets and look at their attributes (important factors for the target to survive), the health (viability) and the threats (problems). At the end of these talks, everyone came back into the one group. Each group presented their work and the whole group considered whether it was right or needed more things added.

Food and medicine plants



Margaret, Janet and Sandra talking about food and medicine plants

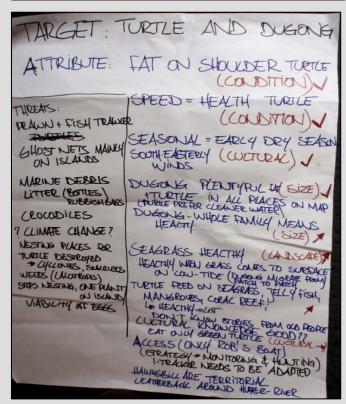


Record of discussion on food and medicine plants health and threats



Day 3 - Other targets continued

Turtles and dugongs





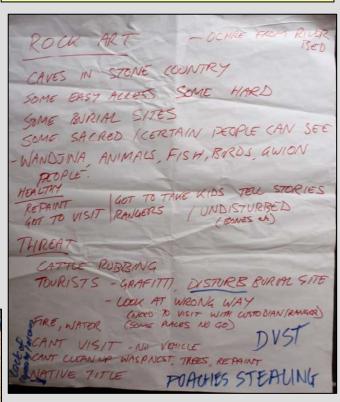


Map showing areas for turtles, dugongs and seagrass.



Louisa, Dorothy and Pam

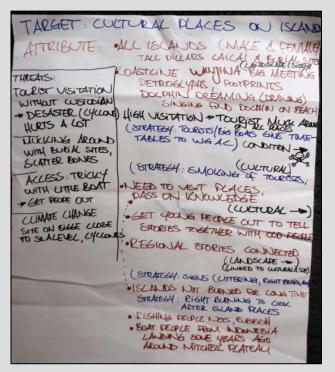
Rock art

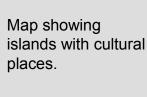


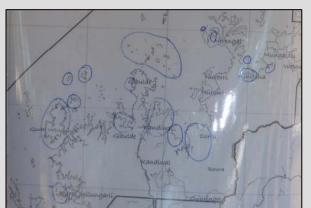


Day 3 - Other targets continued

Cultural places on islands

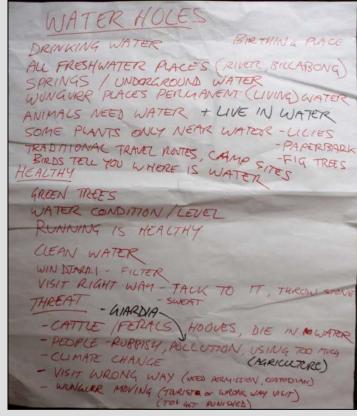


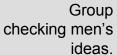




Lyndall presenting women's group ideas.

Waterholes

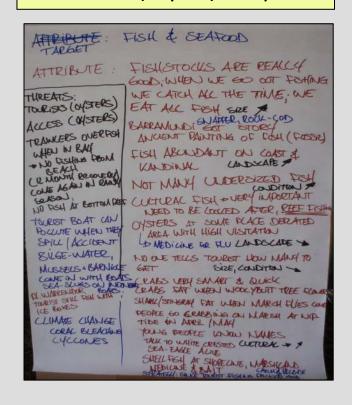






Day 3 - Other targets ... continued

Fish and seafood



Rainforests





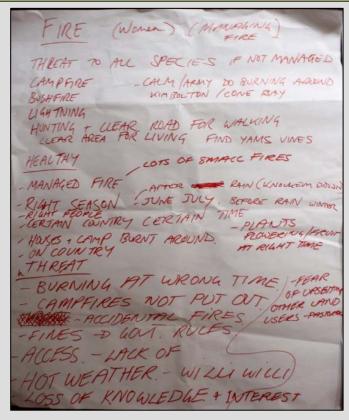
Frank presenting the men's group ideas.

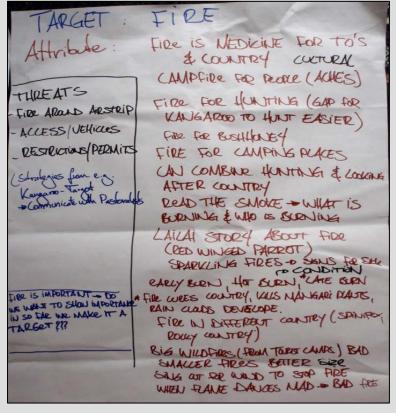


The group checking to make sure everything is included.

Day 3 - Other targets continued

Fire





Both the men's and women's groups worked on fire.



The outcomes of the workshop

Lots of things were achieved at the workshop:

- · The Vision was checked and agreed on.
- The targets were checked and fixed up.
- The attributes, health and threats of the targets were discussed.
- The strategies and actions for one target were recorded.

Although all these things have been done, the next workshop will check the targets again - to make sure there isn't something missing or not guite right.

What happens next?

- 1. Writing of the plan starts with all the information gathered so far from the workshops.
- 2. Another workshop is held soon to check if the targets cover everything, and to make strategies and actions for the rest of the targets and think about the objectives.
- 3. The steering group meet after the next workshop to make sure everything is on track.
- 4. A draft plan is ready for traditional owners to check by end of July 2009.

