



10 MAYALA COUNTRY PLAN 12 FUTURE OF FITZROY RIVER WARNING 14 NATIVE TITLE COMPENSATION

Aboriginal people are warned that this newsletter may contain images of deceased people.

Message from the Chairman



Marboo Ngimbi,

Welcome to the December edition of the Kimberley Land Council newsletter. It was great to see you all at the AGM at Home Valley. I think we can all agree it was a beautiful setting and one of the shadiest AGMs we've had in a long while. I thank everyone who participated in the *KLC Our Future* survey during the AGM week. Your opinion on where our organisation heads over the next 5 to 10 years is vitally important.

Overall the AGM was very positive, with lots of discussion among members, points raised and questions asked. Having these types of conversations is what ensures myself and the KLC remains accountable to our membership. One of the key issues discussed at the AGM was the future of the Fitzroy River and the concerns of Traditional Owners about the increasing development pressure on the river system.

As a result of this concern, the KLC issued a media release outlining the fears of Traditional Owners and calling for a comprehensive engagement process with all native title holders impacted by development along the river.

In other news, I would like to extend a big congratulations to the Yawuru

people who last month were recognised with another determination of native title. The Edarrbur native title claim covers a stock route, as well as current and former reserves within the Roebuck Plains pastoral release. The area is of high cultural, economic and social value for the Yawuru people, in particular a series of freshwater places (jilas) which Yawuru people have always used as stopping places.

The KLC represented the Yawuru people in the native title claim and we offer our sincere congratulations on such an important and long-awaited day.

In October, I attended the inaugural Indigenous Water Forum, presenting about the Kimberley water story, the challenges we face and the opportunities for Traditional Owners. It was a great honour to be asked to present at this event and heartening to know that people are keen to learn more about Indigenous water values.

We have recently said goodbye to our final round of Jawun secondees for 2019. The Jawun program increases the capacity of Indigenous leaders, organisations and communities to achieve their own development goals. Jawun secondees are placed with Aboriginal organisations across

Australia to deliver strategic projects. This in turn leads to lasting, material and measurable improvement in the lives of Kimberley Aboriginal people.

The KLC also participated in the first meeting of the Kimberley Aboriginal Regional Peaks Working Group.

The meeting was called to discuss the motivation, principles and values that must underpin a next generation regional authority model for the Kimberley, to identify key functions of regional authority and to bring key Kimberley organisations and leaders together.

In other exciting news, Kimberley rangers have recently returned from Nepal where they attended the World Ranger Congress. The trip was a deadly opportunity for our rangers to present on the world stage and show the value of Indigenous land and sea management in Australia and abroad.

Lastly, I would like to wish everyone a very happy and safe Christmas. Enjoy this time with family and friends, and the beautiful wet season weather.





Looking back on the KLC

1999 - 20 years ago

KLC is working with Traditional Owners on more than 80 native title claims across the Kimberley region.

All of these claims are at different stages, and many of the smaller claims have been combined into larger applications for country. The Federal Government in Canberra changed the Native Title Act last year and made new rules for native title claims. A lot of KLC work this year has gone into helping Traditional Owners to meet the new rules to get their claims reregistered with the National Native Title Tribunal.

This work has stretched KLC resources but it is important that claims are reregistered.

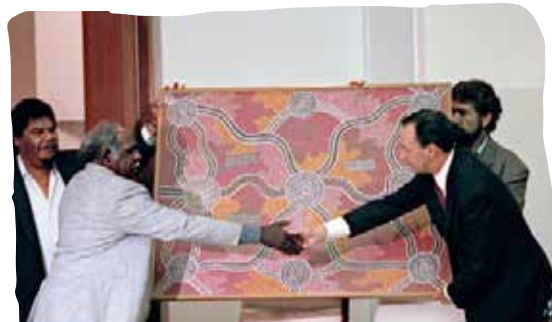
Throughout 1994 and 1995 several submissions sought to increase interagency coordination in delivering and assessing the effectiveness of relevant services.

1994 - 25 years ago

Following the Mabo High Court decision, the Prime Minister invited proposals from Aboriginal people on ways to increase participation of Aboriginal people in Australian economic life and to safeguard and develop Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture.

This aspect of the government's approach to Aboriginal affairs, post-Mabo, is known as the Social Justice Package. It's another door opened for Aboriginal people to start negotiating the best and most practical ways of ensuring their rights and protecting their heritage.

Photograph: naa.gov.au





2019 AGMs

Home Valley Station

Another huge Kimberley Land Council AGM was held this year, this time at Home Valley Station in the east Kimberley.

Kimberley Aboriginal people travelled from all over the region to attend the event and hear about the work of the KLC in the past 12 months.

This year's theme was Voice Treaty Truth and reflected the important road we are on regarding constitutional reform. It was a big week with successful AGMs from KALACC, KLRC and Aarnja, as well as some incredible cultural performances.

During the KLC AGM, updates were provided by KLC Chairman Anthony Watson and Deputy CEO Tyronne Garstone, as well as a financial report by

the KLC's Chief Financial Officer Rita Rose.

The meeting sparked good discussions about issues important to KLC members, and about the operations of the KLC.

Throughout the AGM, KLC staff conducted the KLC Our Future survey, which is an important step in our strategic planning process.

More than 60 surveys were completed throughout the week, which was a huge effort and will be critical to informing the future direction of the KLC.





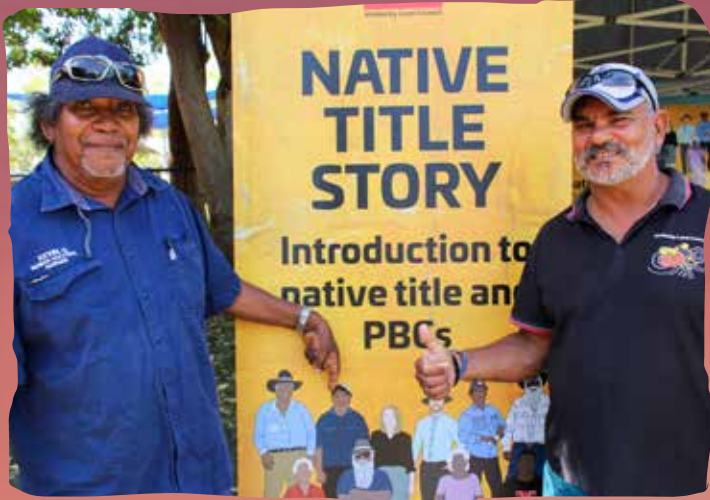
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2019 AGMs



Home Valley Station



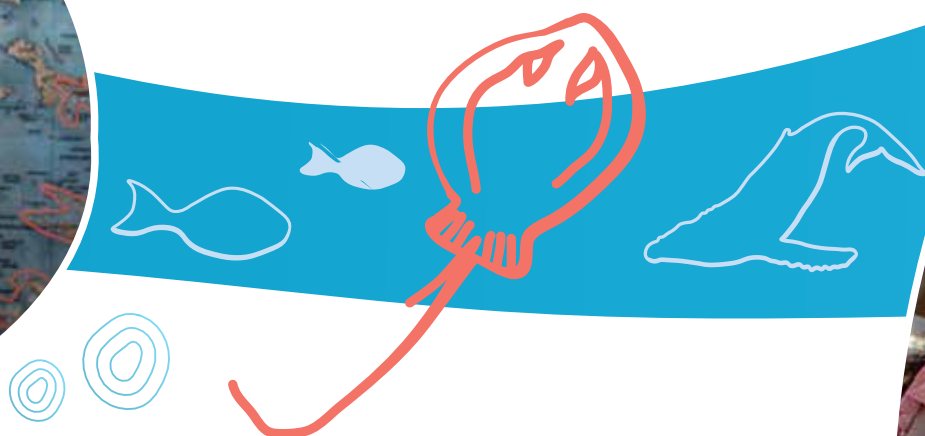
2019 AGMs





Home Valley Station





New plan to protect hundreds of Kimberley islands and sea country

A plan designed to care for and protect hundreds of islands, interconnecting seas and reefs in the Buccaneer Archipelago and King Sound has been released by Mayala Traditional Owners this week.

The Mayala Country Plan establishes a vision and action plan for managing the environmental and cultural values of 3,833 square kilometres of biologically unique land and sea country off the west Kimberley coast.

Key actions featured in the 10-year plan include the development of a Mayala Indigenous ranger team and the establishment of a Mayala Indigenous Protected Area. The Mayala people have applied to the Commonwealth Government for funding to establish an IPA and are now awaiting a decision.

Mayala Traditional Owner Janella Isaac said the Country Plan is an important tool for Mayala people to ensure their country is managed, looked after and enjoyed sustainably for years to come.

"Our cultural values are the key to keeping our traditional country safe and well for all to enjoy," Janella said.

With no recorded feral animals, few weeds and limited wildfire, the more than 300

islands scattered across Mayala country are important, but fragile refuge areas for native wildlife.

Mammal species that are highly threatened on the Kimberley mainland are protected within the offshore islands of Mayala country, including threatened species, such as the Nabarlek, Northern Quoll and Golden-backed Tree-rat.

Mayala Traditional Owner Janine Mandijalu said the Country Plan was the result of numerous field trips, workshops and planning sessions to ensure the final document would respect the wishes of the Mayala old people and the needs of future generations.

"Mayala people's interconnectedness with our islands and saltwater country is what makes this Country Plan unique," she said.

In October 2018, the Federal Court of Australia recognised native title for the Mayala people – more than two decades after their native title claim was first lodged. With native title





of the Mayala old people and the needs of future generations.

“Mayala people’s interconnectedness with our islands and saltwater country is what makes this Country Plan unique,” she said.

In October 2018, the Federal Court of Australia recognised native title for the Mayala people – more than two decades after their native title claim was first lodged. With native title determined, the Mayala people can now fully exercise their rights and apply for funding for the establishment of a Mayala Indigenous Protected Area.

A Mayala IPA would deliver the ‘missing link’ for a continuous Indigenous conservation corridor along the west Kimberley coastline.

Kimberley Land Council Deputy CEO Tyrone Garstone congratulated the Mayala native title holders on the development of the Country Plan just one year after their native title was recognised.

“The Mayala Country Plan delivers a comprehensive outline for how to deliver environmental, cultural, social and economic outcomes by the Mayala people, for the Mayala people,” he said.

“Establishing an Indigenous Protected Area will provide employment, get people back onto country, protect culture and maintain some of the last remaining wild refuges.



KLC members issue Fitzroy River warning at AGM

Members of the Kimberley Land Council have spoken out about their concerns for the future of the Fitzroy River at the recent AGM.

Members passed a resolution calling for a consultation process for all native title holders impacted by decisions regarding the Fitzroy River.

KLC Deputy CEO Tyronne Garstone said the resolution highlighted the serious fears of Traditional Owners for the future of the Fitzroy River and its tributaries.

"Traditional Owners all over the Kimberley are expressing their concerns about the ever-increasing development pressure on the Fitzroy River," Mr Garstone said.

"Our members are telling us they are worried. They know people want access to the river for irrigation and other development purposes and they understand the risk that places on the long-term health of the river."

The Fitzroy River catchment received National Heritage Listing in 2011 for its cultural and environmental values. Mr Garstone said it is the preservation and protection of these values that are at the heart of Traditional Owners' concerns.

"The Fitzroy River is living water – it is the lifeblood of the Kimberley," he said.

KLC Director Wayne Bergmann acknowledged the effort of the WA Government to consult with Traditional Owners, but said outstanding issues remained.

"We recognise the State Government's attempt at consulting, but the reality is many people remain unaware of the proposals for the Fitzroy River or simply have not been given a seat at the table," he said.

"This includes those native title holders located at the end of the river in saltwater country who are largely absent from the current engagement method.

"Aboriginal people have native title rights throughout the entirety of the river and should have as much say as any other stakeholder about the future of this significant river system.

"We are calling for a consultation process, driven by the KLC, our representative body, to bring us altogether to discuss this adequately and as a matter of urgency.

"We urge the State Government and all other interested parties to heed these concerns and listen to the wishes of Kimberley Traditional Owners.

"Our connection to the Fitzroy River is through our culture and this needs to be a priority."

"Aboriginal people have native title rights throughout the entirety of the river and should have as much say as any other stakeholder about the future of this significant river system."

Wayne Bergmann
KLC Director



KLRC seeks support

Australia's first regional Aboriginal languages centre is calling for support following the cessation of operational funding, leaving its future in doubt.

The Kimberley Language Resource Centre (KLRC) was established in 1984 to stem the impacts of colonisation on Kimberley Aboriginal languages.

In the International Year of Indigenous Languages, the KLRC finds itself searching for alternative sources of funding.

KLRC Chairperson and Bunuba Elder Patsy Bedford says 35 years of language and oral history is at risk if the KLRC is unable to secure support for its work.

"Language is embedded in our wellbeing and is central to our identity," Mrs Bedford said. "Without language we are nothing.

"We need this language centre to thrive and survive otherwise this integral part of our culture will be lost."

The KLRC works directly with Kimberley Aboriginal people and communities to support them with strategies, programs and resources to revive and maintain their languages.

"All the languages of the Kimberley region are endangered," she said.

"The KLRC aims to stop the ongoing loss of our languages by reviving and maintaining the intergenerational transmission of languages and cultural knowledge.

"As a regional representative body we can provide services across the Kimberley. We have an archive full of language materials and oral histories for the Kimberley Aboriginal language groups to draw upon.

"But without funding, these services cannot continue and grow. We are currently relying on volunteers and have no ongoing funds to maintain our operations, including our office at Halls Creek.


"We are calling on our operational funding provider, the Commonwealth Department of Communication and Arts, to reinstate our operational funding on a multi-year basis to give the organisation a chance to do its job of finding resources for Kimberley Aboriginal language groups.

"We know we cannot survive on DCA's funding alone and would like to speak to any organisation or person who wants to contribute to the survival of our languages."

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner June Oscar, a former Chair of the KLRC, said it was inconceivable that the organisation could shut down.

"The Kimberley Language Resource Centre (KLRC) has been part of the fabric of the Kimberley for 35 years and they do such important work in keeping our cultural heritage alive," said Commissioner June Oscar.

"It's vital that community services like these receive adequate funding."



"We need this language centre to thrive and survive otherwise this integral part of our culture will be lost."

Native title compensation

What you need to know

Native title holders can get compensation for things the government has done that stop native title holders from exercising their rights, like extinguishing native title to build a bridge or road. [1]

The laws for native title compensation come from the Native Title Act and the Racial Discrimination Act. The High Court recently looked at these laws and what they mean for the Ngalirwuru and Nungali people and their country around Timber Creek in the Northern Territory.[2] The High Court made some rules about how native title compensation should be worked out.

What is compensation?

Compensation is money for loss or pain that someone has suffered because of something another person has done. Even though money isn't the same as the thing that was lost, it's meant to help the person recover from their loss. For example, if someone drives through a stop sign and hits your car, you can get compensation to help you fix your car and pay your hospital bills.

Compensation is much harder with native title because we don't think about country like its money, so it's hard to work out how much money should be paid when country is lost.

Who can get native title compensation?

Native title holders who have lost some or all of their native title rights because of something the government has done

might be able to get compensation. If native title holders have already been given compensation for what the government did, they usually won't be able to get more compensation.

Under the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth), native title holders can make a claim for compensation for things done by the government after 31 October 1975 (the date the Racial Discrimination Act was passed).

Only PBCs or authorised applicants can make an application to the Federal Court for native title compensation.[3]

How is compensation worked out?

The High Court case about the Ngalirwuru and Nungali people and their country around Timber Creek is important because it's the first time the High Court has said what the law is for how compensation for loss, extinguishment or impairment of native title rights is worked out.

The High Court considered the importance of country and the impacts on culture, dreamings, song lines and sacred sites and decided that there are two things that need to be looked at to work out how much compensation should be paid for loss of native title:

- economic loss; and
- cultural loss.



Compensation for economic loss

The High Court said that compensation for economic loss is worked out by comparing native title to freehold title. Freehold is the strongest type of land ownership under the Australian legal system, and it means you can do almost anything with the land, as long as you follow the law. For example, you can put a fence up to stop people coming in or you can sell the land.

To compare native title to freehold title you first need to work out what kind of native title was impacted by the thing the government did. There's two types of native title – exclusive and non-exclusive. Your native title determination tells you what type of native title you have.

The High Court said that compensation for loss of exclusive native title could be worked out as 100 per cent of the value of the freehold title.

The High Court said that compensation for non-exclusive native title is worked out by reducing the value of freehold title depending on what kind of native title was lost.^[4] For example, if you had rights to hunt but the government built a road through your hunting ground, the Court would have to think about your lost right to hunt compared to what your loss would have been if you had freehold title over the land.

The High Court also said that the government has to pay interest on compensation for economic loss.

For the Ngaliwurrurru and Nungali people, compensation for economic loss of non-exclusive native title worked out to be 50 per cent of the value of the freehold title - which was \$320,250 (plus interest of \$910,000).

Compensation for cultural impacts ('cultural loss')

The High Court also looked at how compensation can be worked out for the impacts of the loss of native title rights on cultural matters, such as loss of dreamings, song lines and sacred sites. The High Court called this "cultural loss", however this does not mean that people have 'lost' their culture. "Loss" is the label used in compensation law to identify the different things that someone might be

compensated for. In native title compensation law, the courts are using the label "cultural loss". It is important for native title holders and their lawyers to recognise that this means impacts on culture and not that people have lost their culture.

The High Court said that cultural impacts (or 'cultural loss') is very different from economic loss and it is often the most important part of the harm caused by extinguishment, impairment, or other impacts on native title from government activities.

For the Ngaliwurrurru and Nungali people, the High Court looked at things like their dingo dreaming and the ceremonies they held on the land, how the government activities had impacted these things, and what that meant for native title holders. The High Court recognised that this was very hard for the Ngaliwurrurru and Nungali people and that it meant that they could not properly protect their land anymore in accordance with their cultural obligations. The High Court awarded compensation for cultural loss of \$1.3 million.

How can we make a claim for compensation?

Only native title holders can make an application for compensation so talk to your PBC or the Kimberley Land Council.

Remember that making an application for compensation will be very hard because it means translating spiritual hurt into compensation. To do this the Court needs to know how much pain and suffering native title holders have felt because of things the government has done to their country. This will be hard for people to talk about. The Kimberley Land Council can help support PBCs and native title holders with this.

[1] Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) s 51.

[2] Northern Territory v Mr A. Griffiths (deceased) and Lorraine Jones on behalf of the Ngaliwurrurru and Nungali Peoples [2019] HCA 7.

[3] Sections 50(2) and 61 of the Native Title Act.

[4] In the Griffiths case, the Court held that the native title rights and interests held by the Ngaliwurrurru and Nungali Peoples were "essentially usufructuary, ceremonial and non-exclusive" and so should be valued at "no more than 50 per cent" of the freehold value of the land. In doing so, the Court found that the Full Court of the Federal Court's valuation (at 65% of freehold value), and the trial judge's valuation (at 80 per cent of freehold value), were manifestly excessive. The Court noted that the identification and assessment of any deduction from the freehold value is to be a "broad-brush exercise" which is essentially "evaluative" in nature and "not one of precision", but must be anchored in an assessment of the nature of the native title rights and interests held.





Study exchange shares the Kimberley story with South America

Kimberley Land Council CEO Nolan Hunter has returned from a recent trip to South America as part of an AIATSIS study exchange, exploring land rights and Indigenous issues.

Together with Dr Lisa Strelein (AIATSIS), Nolan travelled from Bogota to Cuzco, Peru, presenting at various forums and visiting Indigenous communities.

AIATSIS received funding from the Council on Australia Latin America Relations (COALAR) to conduct the Indigenous expert exchange. COALAR has been established by the Australian Government with the aim of enhancing Australia's economic, political and social relations with Latin America. The aim of the exchange was to facilitate the transfer of each country's respective expertise to improve outcomes for Indigenous peoples in all countries.

Colombia

There are 81 ethnic or Indigenous groups in Colombia, comprising about 2 million people.

They have been disproportionately affected by Colombia's 50 year civil war, which ended two years ago with the signing of the peace agreement.

Peru

There are 55 Indigenous groups in Peru that are recognized by the database prepared by the Ministry of Culture. The largest Indigenous group is the Quechua who, according to the 2017 census, constitute 86 per cent of the Indigenous population, and 22.3 per cent of the general population. It is argued by some scholars that Indigenous political mobilisation in Peru has been significantly damaged because of the protracted civil war between the Peruvian government and Sendero Luminoso (c. 1980-2000), a conflict which disproportionately affected Indigenous groups.

Edarrbur determination recognised



The Kimberley Land Council extends its congratulations to the Yawuru people who were recognised with another determination of native title in November.

The Edarrbur native title claim covers a stock route, as well as current and former reserves within the Roebuck Plains pastoral release.

The area is of high cultural, economic and social value for the Yawuru people, in particular a series of freshwater places (jilas) which Yawuru people have always used as stopping places.

Thomas 'Unda' Edgar, Yawuru PBC Chairperson said "After so many years of hard work we continue to fill in the gaps of our traditional estate. It made no sense to have small parcels of land left out, and so we're very happy that Yawuru can now look after all of our country and look after the culture that has existed in that land since Bugarrigarra."

Dean Mathews, Yawuru PBC Director said "The work Yawuru does to look after Country

is really important and we are very happy that this can be enhanced with management of the land returning to Yawuru, who can continue to ensure consistent and high-quality land management across the entire Yawuru estate".

Senior members of the Yawuru community with traditional connections to the area were present in the Federal Court in Perth when the determination was made by Justice O'Bryan.

They included Dean Mathews, Kevin Puertollano, Micklo Corpus, Thomas Edgar Yawuru PBC Chairperson and Ronald Wade Yawuru PBC Director. The KLC represented the Yawuru people in the native title claim and we offer our sincere congratulations on such an important and long-awaited day.

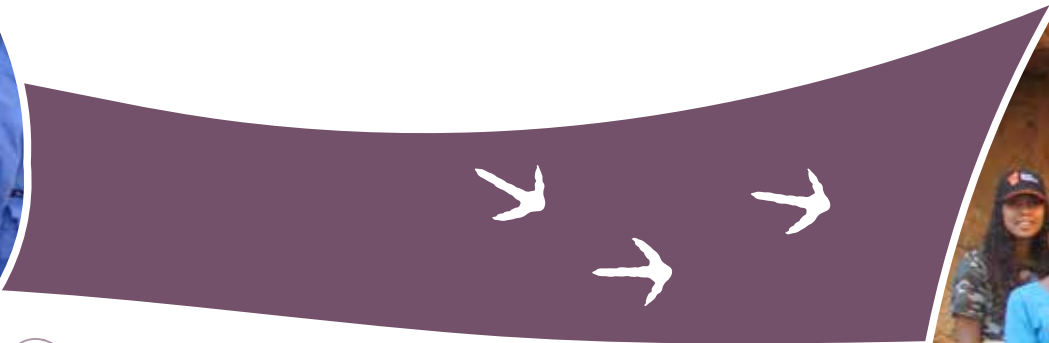
Yawuru native title holders thanked the Kimberley Land Council for its support in the development and success of the claim.



"The work Yawuru does to look after Country is really important and we are very happy that this can be enhanced with management of the land returning to Yawuru, who can continue to ensure consistent and high-quality land management across the entire Yawuru estate."

Dean Mathews
Yawuru PBC Director





Women rangers protecting country and culture

More than fifty Indigenous trail-blazing women have gathered together on country in a show of strength and unity for a women's ranger movement that is sweeping across the country.

Travelling from all parts of the Kimberley to Bandlingan (Windjana Gorge) on Bunuba country, the Kimberley forum was the third in a series of women specific ranger meetings held across the north of Australia as efforts to secure long-term funding for female positions ramps up.

In the Kimberley, women ranger teams have doubled in the past two years, with more women looking after more country than ever before. However, women's ranger teams continue to face major challenges, such as ongoing shortfalls in funding, the uncertainty of short-term contracts and cuts to programs and policies.

Kimberley women rangers are now calling on the Australian Government to double funding for Indigenous Rangers across Australia and work towards achieving gender equity.

Ngurarra Ranger Coordinator Chantelle Murray was the first female ranger coordinator in the

Kimberley. She says there has been a major shift in both the numbers and value placed on women land and sea managers.

"When it comes to conversations about land management women play a very important role in looking after country through both cultural and western ways," Chantelle said.

"There are a lot of opportunities arising for women rangers but not as much funding as we have expected.

"We all need to work together across different levels to tell our stories to accomplish our vision of more women rangers as this is very important to us and our future generations."

The Kimberley Women's Ranger Forum was an opportunity for the rangers, coordinators and cultural advisors to discuss the challenges that face female rangers, identify solutions and push for policy changes and more jobs.





Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner June Oscar attended the forum and delivered the opening speech.

Ms Oscar, a proud Bunuba woman and strong Kimberley leader, says working as a ranger enables women to contribute to their future, their families and communities, benefiting every single Australian.

“Our women rangers hold a vital place in actively using our knowledge, and learning innovative practices, to keep our country, our people and all human and non-human relatives healthy and strong,” Ms Oscar said.

“This forum is a celebration of our women and recognition that we must support and grow the roles our women rangers fulfil in maintaining our civilisation – the oldest on Earth – for generations to come.”

The Kimberley Land Council, which organised the event together with the Bunuba Rangers, and facilitates the Kimberley Ranger Network, has been working hard to increase women ranger numbers across the region.

The Kimberley Women’s Ranger Forum was held from 9 to 13 September 2019. The forum was organised by the Kimberley Land Council and hosted by the Bunuba Rangers. Backing from WWF-Australia and Lotterywest is part of a broader initiative to support Indigenous women rangers, including work to create the nationwide ‘Women Rangers Network’.



Women rangers



protecting country and culture



Marine and national parks projects

The Western Australian Government made an election commitment in 2017 to extend the network of land and marine parks across the state, including new national parks in the Fitzroy Valley and marine parks in the Buccaneer Archipelago.

The government believes national and marine parks provide the best environmental protection for land and sea country as they create special protections, such as against damming. These protections are afforded under the Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 (CALM Act). In 2019, the government proposed amendments to the CALM Act that will allow the creation of specific cultural zones and joint vesting of marine parks. These amendments will ensure that Traditional Owners have additional rights in managing their waters.

The KLC is currently supporting working groups nominated by Bardi Jawi, Dambimangari, Mayala and Yurriyangem Taam native title holders in their discussions with government (through the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions).

These working groups will not make any decisions, instead their role is to listen to what government is proposing, think about what might be best for country and to provide the native title holders with the information they need to decide what is the best outcome for their country.

There is no obligation on any native title group to agree to a new park. It is up to each group to make their own decision about what is the best outcome for their country.

The KLC's role is to support the working groups with legal and land and sea management advice and to conduct research as needed.

The KLC is working collaboratively with the State and each working group to promote and negotiate best practice outcomes for each native title group. Funding has been provided by the State Government for the KLC to provide this support to the groups.

In the last six months a number of meetings and field trips have taken place to assist the native title holders with receiving the information they need to decide what is the best outcome for their country.



If you would like to know more about the process please contact the above groups if you are a member, or phone the KLC. For more information on the state government's Plan for Our Parks see <https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/parks-and-wildlife-service/plan-for-our-parks>



Ngurrara canvas goes global

The Ngurrara canvas has travelled all the way from the Great Sandy Desert to the United Arab Emirates.

Showcasing at the Sharjah Architecture Triennial, the canvas is one of the main pieces of the exhibition which has the theme, 'the rights of future generations.'

Terry Murray, the youngest of the forty artists to work on the canvas said the Sharjah triennial will show the world that every different culture has "power and meaning".

"The painting was awakened in the desert after 20 years and now it is going global," Terry said.

In 2017, the Ngurrara canvas, which measures 8 metres by 10 metres, was taken back to Lake Pinnini – the place it was painted – for its 20th anniversary.

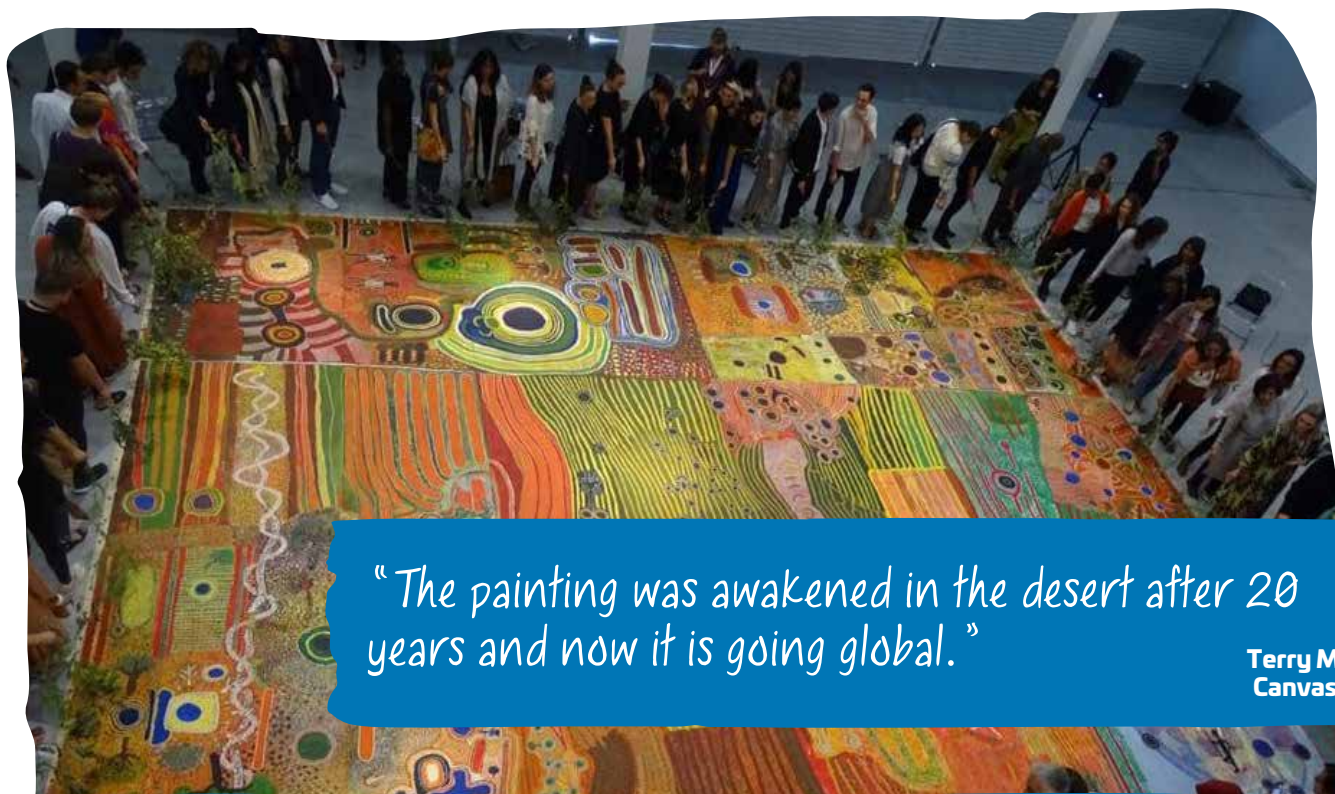
The international exhibition of the canvas represents the next step in its journey and the telling of the Ngurrara people's story to the world.

"I think everybody is excited that now it's the next step we are going overseas internationally and representing the Ngurrara people of the Great Sandy Desert," Terry said.

"We are showcasing the iconic Ngurrara canvas and remembering all 40 artists past and present.

"I think we are travelling with the spirit of the canvas, with all our elders. Their spirits are within us and within the canvas. That's what makes it so powerful."

For more information about the Sharjah International Triennial, please visit <https://www.sharjaharchitecture.org/>



"The painting was awakened in the desert after 20 years and now it is going global."

Terry Murray
Canvas artist





Rangers return from Nepal

Kimberley rangers have made it back home safely after their epic trip to the World Ranger Congress.

Amber, Zac, Monique and Cissy met with 600 rangers from more than 70 countries. They learnt about Swiss Junior Ranger Programs, female rangers' anti-poaching techniques in Zimbabwe, leadership coaching, European train-the-trainer models, new remote sensing technology, and the international ranger federation's important work.

We were very happy to see Indigenous Rangers and Female Rangers as key themes of the event, and are really proud of the ladies who presented on our growing Kimberley Indigenous women's ranger program in front of a huge international audience.

The team even managed to squeeze in a few jungle safaris, sampled local street food and culture and got a glimpse of the Himalayas.

We're looking forward to exploring more overseas opportunities next year.

The trip was supported by Thin Green Line, International Ranger Federation, the Australian Government, WWF, Bush Heritage and Kimberley Land Council.







Wishing you

a

**Merry
Christmas**

and

a

very

Happy New Year



Kimberley Land Council
ICN: 21

The Kimberley Land Council welcomes donations to support our activities – donations of \$2 or more are tax deductible. The Kimberley Land Council acknowledges the financial support provided by the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of Western Australia.

