

KARRKAD KANJDJI

Supporting country,
culture and community

2022
Annual Report

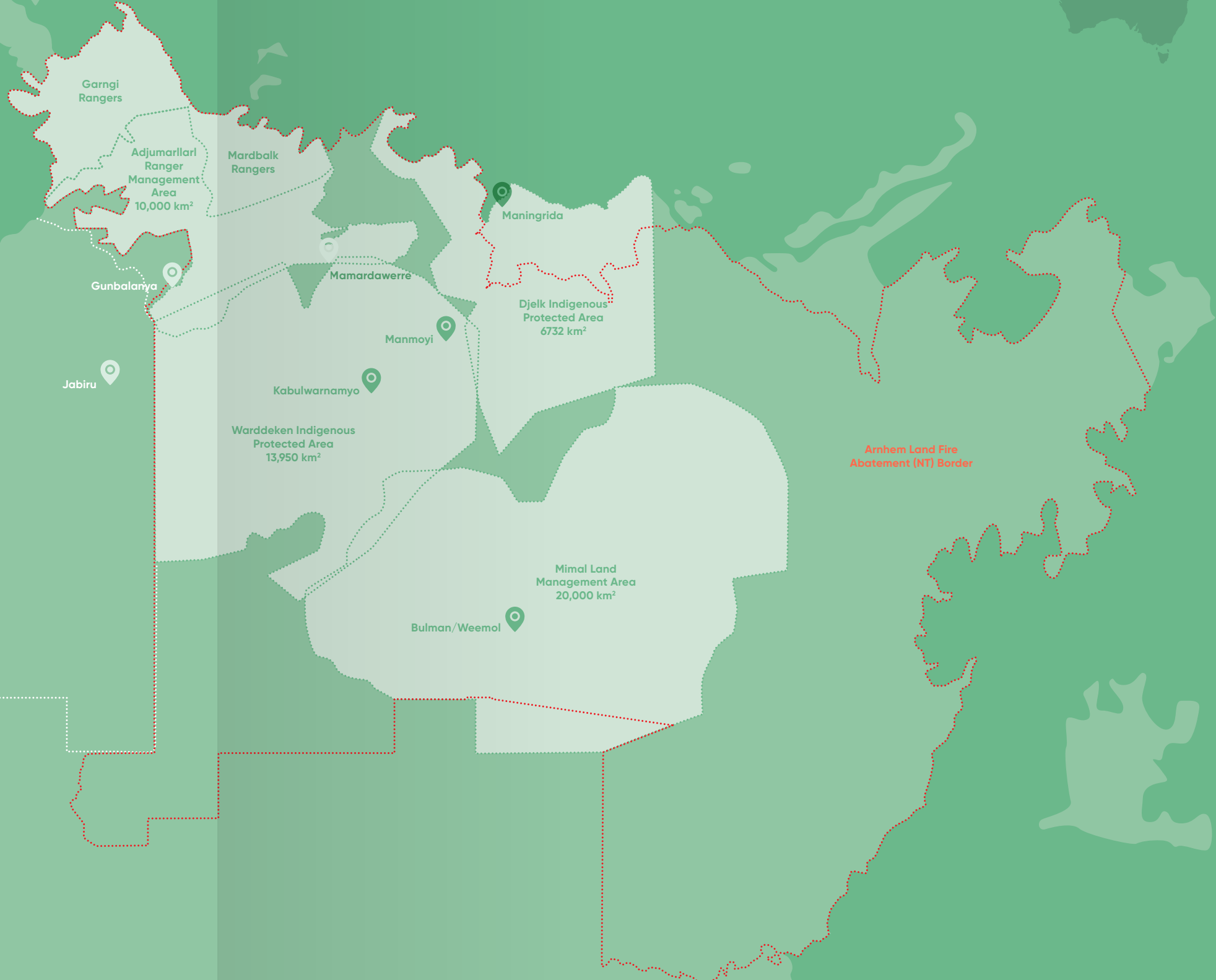
The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust (KKT) was established by Traditional Owners of Warddeken and Djelk Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) in 2010.

They named us Karrkad Kanjdji (pronounced gada-gut guny-jee) after Arnhem Land's stone country highlands or karrkad (gada-gut), and savanna lowlands or kanjdji (guny-jee) that we work together to protect.

Today we support Indigenous rangers to manage Country across roughly 50,000 square kilometres of ancient landscapes.



Darwin



Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT) Border

Cover Image: Nawarddeken Academy student, Andrick Nadjemerrek on the Mamardawerre airstrip. Photo by Chester Clarke.

Images supplied in-kind by: Chester Clarke, Kelly Dixon, Celina Ernst, Stacey Irving, Emma Lupin, Amelia Moulis, Jacqui and Michael Parshall, Renae Saxby, Cody Thomas, Mimal Land Management, Nawarddeken Academy, Warddeken Land Management Limited. All rights reserved.



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A note on language

The areas where we work are highly linguistically diverse. Each different Indigenous language of this region is often also composed of several varieties or mutually intelligible dialects. Most are endangered, with some smaller language groups having very few speakers whilst others have more than 1000 speakers. However most, if not all, of these have a standard spelling system or orthography designed by linguists in consultation with speech communities. Depending on the language, knowledge of these spelling systems is sometimes limited and can result in non-standard or alternate spellings.

KKT occasionally uses words from local Indigenous languages to reflect culturally specific terms and expressions commonly used by the communities we partner with. We have provided a list of common terms on the back page and have made the best effort possible to check these with local speakers and linguists to respect standard spelling systems. Nevertheless, we acknowledge there may still be occasional differing views about spelling and usage.

The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust brings together Indigenous landowners and like-minded supporters to address the most pressing issues for Arnhem Land, our nation and the world at large. These include regenerating our natural environment, taking action on climate change, creating meaningful and equal employment opportunities, and supporting the continuation of the world's oldest living culture.

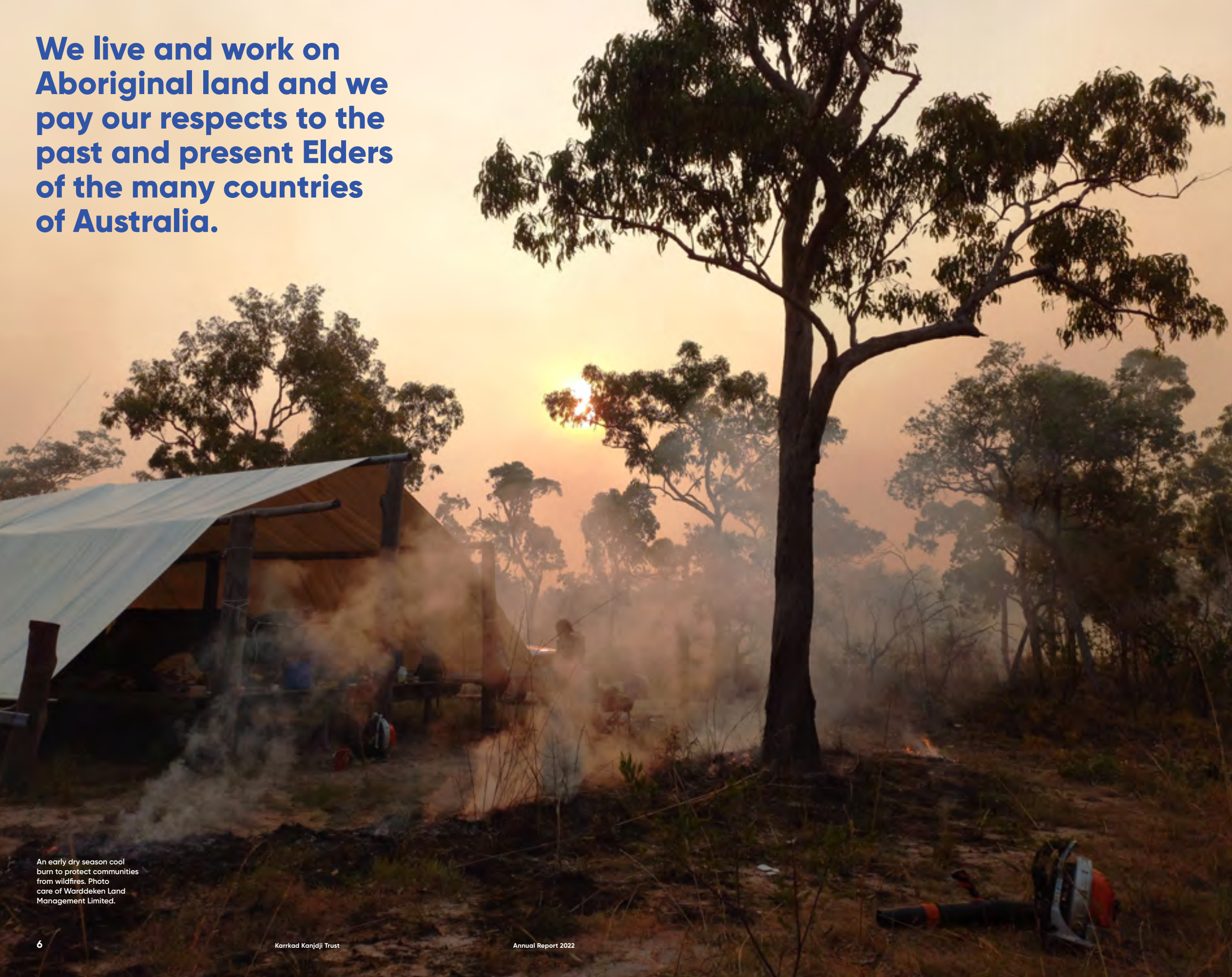
Healthy country, culture and community

We work with Indigenous rangers in one of the most culturally rich and biodiverse regions of Australia. Every project is 100 per cent community owned, from concept to implementation.



Nawarddeken Academy senior student and aspiring daluk (women's) ranger, Maureen. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited.

**We live and work on
Aboriginal land and we
pay our respects to the
past and present Elders
of the many countries
of Australia.**



An early dry season cool burn to protect communities from wildfires. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited.

An area of global significance

Arnhem Land is home to more than 160 plant species found nowhere else in Australia or the world, an unusually high number of threatened animal species (at least 32), and at least 370 plant species that are found only in the Northern Territory. Australia has one of the highest rates of biodiversity loss in the world, and species in this unique biodiversity hotspot are under threat from wildfires, the incursion of feral animals and weeds, and the loss of traditional land management knowledge.

Beginning 300 kilometres east of Darwin and adjacent to Kakadu National Park, the central feature of West and Central Arnhem Land is the vast rocky escarpment of the Arnhem Plateau. The area is characterised by elevated stone country, floodplains, remnant rainforest patches, savanna woodlands and spectacular sea country. This region is also one of the most linguistically diverse per capita in the world and is home to what is thought to be the largest kunwarddebim (rock art) collection in the world. Arnhem Land has a strong history of Indigenous ownership continuing to this day.

Critical work on Country

Indigenous ranger programs are one of Australia's biggest conservation success stories, developed through an Australian Government program to create meaningful employment, training and career pathways for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Rangers receive a small amount of government funding to manage their land and sea areas while maintaining their cultures and sharing their skills and knowledge with others. Today, it is the fastest growing sector for Indigenous employment nationally.

Ranger programs create a healthier environment with reduced carbon emissions and a resurgence of native plants and animals. Evidence has shown that communities with strong ranger programs also enjoy better economic, health and educational outcomes, lower rates of interaction with the criminal justice system, more role models, higher skill levels, strengthened language and culture, and increased pride, self-esteem and wellbeing. Where these programs are fully supported and resourced, the benefits are felt throughout communities.

From the Co-Chair

Dean Yibarbuk

Ngad Bininj bu karridjare success future ngalengarre bu karrinan. Wanjh ngad Bininj karrihni kuhri kunbolk kadberre ba bu karrimurrngayekmen wurdurd, dabborrabbolk, mak yawuhyawurrinj, daluk, bininj. Wanjh kunred kanmurrngayekwong kadberre kore kunbolk kadberre karrihni, mayh kadberre, djudjulng mak nakimuk, bim karrinahnan, djang warridj karrinahnan. Bolkki yiman Karrkad Kanjdji Trust (KKT) kanbidyikarrme raise fund kore project funded program ngalengarre yiman bolkki ranger program, Academy ngalengarre mak bimken mak nawern Nawarddeken dja Warddeken djobs ngalengarre.

Wanjh karridjarrirnjmey kore kabman (government) kanwong kunwardde wanjh bolkki karrikarrme KKT nawu kunwardde kayawan kadberre. Wanjh kanbidyikarrme kadberre Trust kore njale karridjare ngalengarre company yiman Warddeken mak Nawarddeken djob ngalengarre education, mak djob ngalengarre ranger karohrowk mayhken mak bim. Wanjh kamurrngayekmen kadberre company Warddeken Land Management.

Mandjewk nakudji KKT birrimarnbom kunwardde nakimukken \$5 million ranger programs ngalengarre. Minj nangale kayime kunukka, wanjh KKT kahkuruyime. Wanjh kahngalke kunwardde kadberre bu djobken bolkkime mak djarreh yungki.

Bolkkime yiman ngaye ngahnan education manwern mayali ngalengarre wanjh ngadjareni ngawam school wanjh teachers ngandibukkahbukang ngalengarre schoolken. Wanjh ngandibukang kunwok Balanda mak numbers wanjh ngabengkan ngalengarre Balanda school bu wanjh ngadjordminj ngabengkan rowk kunkukbeleken mak kore ngad ngarrgku kunmayali.

As far back as I can remember, I have always wanted to find a solution for Indigenous Australians to succeed for the longterm. I wanted my people to live on Country with their families so they could grow strong in culture and make both themselves and the landscape healthy again. Today, the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust (KKT) has helped our communities succeed and my dream has been realised.

Stepping away from relying solely on government funding and focusing on philanthropy has meant we can take bigger risks and jump into the programs that our people really want and need. We are developing a pathway, our pathway, a Bininj (Indigenous) pathway. In the past, government programs have been implemented and due to policy changes, they are taken away again, philanthropy enables us to have autonomy over our lives.

KKT has had a tremendous past year, raising over \$5 million to support our ranger organisations. Who else would fundraise for us and raise that kind of money? The KKT team is incredible; they listen to us first, then they are able to help us make it happen. They have been so successful but the work is not done yet, we need to keep fundraising so that our people's lives are secured into the future, not just for the next few years.

For me, education is key, it is what has helped me get to the places I have and allowed me to share my story with people all over the world. One of the greatest successes last year was the expansion of the Nawarddeken Academy, our bi-cultural primary school that was first established in Kabulwarnamyo in 2015. Independent registration status was extended to allow the school to expand to two other outstations, Manmoyi and

'For us, this is the future now, we are the champions of our movement. Our organisations are Bininj owned, KKT is Bininj led and that is not going to change.'



Bolkki ngahnan kunmayali boken kunkukbeleken ngalengarre kore schoolken mak kore djobken. Bu bolkki yimerranj bi-cultural education wanjh kunkukbulerriken mak kunkukbalandaken wanjh kamak rowk karlobme kadberre school kunekke yimerranj. Education yiman key kore ngarridjare kanbidyikarrme ngarrgku ba ngarrbenkan kunkukbeleken kunwok ngarrkarremenmenbekkan. Wanjh bolkki Mamardawerre, Manmoyi, Kabulwarnamyo independent kadberre school.

Boyen KKT staff and board ngarrikarrme meeting kore Murumburr Country kore Kakadu National Park ngarrihni ngariyolyolmeng bu baleh kayimerran bu KKT ngalengarre djob kare kakimukmen o baleh. Bu kunkuyeng 10 years KKT karremarnmarnbom mankarre mak murrngayekwong ngalengarre Warddeken djobs.

Yiman ngaye Deputy Chair ngahnan Company KKT durrmidanginj kunkuyeng kamak rowk ngalengarre KKT Company kanmarnbom ngad Bininj kanmurrngayekwong. Wanjh bolkki kunmayali kore ngad Bininj mak Balanda karridjarrkdurrmirri kunmurrngayekmen karrinan bolkkimeken mak djarreh yungki.

Bolkki ngad Bininj mak Balanda karrimarneyime thank you ngadburrunng Shaun Ansell bu kengekken CEO kadberre. Kankarrmeng kadberre wornahwornang Warddeken Land Management.

Bolkki ngaye 'thank you' ngayime, Kamak rowk

DISCLAIMER: The Kunwok translation, paraphrasing, changes, and spelling was dictated and confirmed by Dean Yibarbuk (speaking his own dialectal variety of Kunwok and idiolect). Claudia Cialone helped with typing.

Mamardawerre so that all of our young children across the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area could receive the full-time education they deserve. KKT supporters came together to raise roughly \$1 million to front the start-up costs involved in setting up two new schools, as this is not included in Independent Schools funding.

In preparation for the future, KKT staff and board met on Murumburr Country in Kakadu National Park to reconnect and reflect on what is most important for KKT to achieve moving forward. We want to grow in a way that is true to our people and I would like to see KKT expand and help other communities if that is what our neighbours want. What KKT has done in the last 10 years is fundamental in making our programs work.

I am so proud of what the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust has achieved. I want to thank the staff and board. I couldn't have wished for a team who have their minds and hearts in the right place. Their passion astounds me and they always work together with our supporters to make good things happen.

Lastly, I would like to thank Shaun Ansell, the previous CEO of Warddeken. Without his dedication to this work, Warddeken would not be the organisation that it is today. He will be missed.

Thank you to you all.

From the Co-Chair

Justin Punch



The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust is a unique organisation, tasked by Indigenous Land Management groups in Arnhem Land to accelerate their efforts to preserve their unique and increasingly threatened natural and cultural assets. In many ways, the challenge is nothing new: these communities have maintained precious ecological knowledge from generation to generation for tens of thousands of years, and in the face of acute threats for over 200 years. But when KKT was established it was the first organisation of its kind in Australia, and we continue to break new ground in developing the model for how philanthropy can support Indigenous Land Management in a holistic and powerful way.

Over the 12 years since KKT was founded, much has changed for our environment. The latest State of the Environment report, released in July 2022, paints a grim national picture of an environment that is 'poor and deteriorating'. It is a picture of unprecedented land and marine heatwaves impacting ecosystems across the continent; of the loss of over one third of our original eucalypt woodlands and up to 78 per cent of our original saltmarshes and mangroves; of current laws failing to constrain overall levels of land clearing; and of a list of threatened, endangered and extinct native species growing longer each year.

Yet, alongside this, the Indigenous Land Management we support has begun to receive greater recognition

as a real, workable solution to the interconnected challenges of climate change, species loss and nature degradation, as well as social inequality. This has been echoed in government, with increasingly bi-partisan agreement for increased resourcing of Indigenous rangers. It was also reflected in the State of the Environment report, with a new chapter focussed exclusively on Indigenous connection to Country, wellbeing and heritage, which explicitly acknowledges that 'Indigenous ways of knowing and seeing are essential for meeting the environmental challenges of today and the future.'

Today, Indigenous rangers are at the frontline of our global biodiversity challenge, combining Traditional Knowledge with western science and technology on their own terms. KKT is a critical partner in enabling these organisations to meet their potential, in some of our most important landscapes.

Our very first project, the Nawarddeken Academy, is a case in point. In 2014, the Kabulwarnamyo community told us that rangers struggled to remain on Country without adequate support systems and services for their families, including education. Elders told us that the lack of two-way education on Country threatened the transfer of ecological knowledge. So we supported the founding of a small bi-cultural primary school, which eventually navigated bureaucratic

barriers to become a fully registered independent school.

In June 2022, I joined the Federal Minister for Education, the Northern Territory Minister for Education and hundreds of dignitaries, community leaders, teachers, children, supporters and community members to celebrate the Nawarddeken Academy's expansion across three campuses. This expansion means that, today, every child in every ranger community across the Warddeken IPA has access to quality education, and the momentum for early learning and high school education is unstoppable.

KKT helped to take this project from a long-held dream to an expanding reality; it is a testament to what we can achieve in partnership. This is only the start of what's possible for KKT, and what is required in the face of enormous challenges ahead.

This year has seen further evidence that climate change is upon us. In Arnhem Land this has meant a disrupted wet season, a shorter and earlier window in which to conduct cool burns, and a longer and tougher wildfire season predicted. Australia's Top End is being impacted by rising sea levels, increasing water salinity and warmer than average ocean temperatures – which is contributing to national changes in rainfall patterns. This is not only impacting sea Country, but further undermining vulnerable ecosystems on land.

We are also observing the human impacts of climate change. Time and again, Traditional Owners are telling our team that Arnhem Land is becoming a harder place to live and work due to unbearable temperatures. For peoples who have existed on this land for so long, the speed at which this change is occurring and the impact it is already having on health and wellbeing is deeply concerning. There is much work to be done.

2022 developments

In 2022, despite COVID-19 and its associated economic challenges, KKT raised \$5.2 million. This is up 33 per cent on the prior year – a trend that our exceptional CEO, Stacey Irving, and her equally exceptional team has now maintained for the duration of her tenure. This record level of funding has enabled us to support a wider range of projects with our partners under each of our six pillars of activity, and we are now supporting more projects of greater diversity than ever before. With this has come greater flexibility and responsiveness to the needs of our partners, further enhancing our impact..

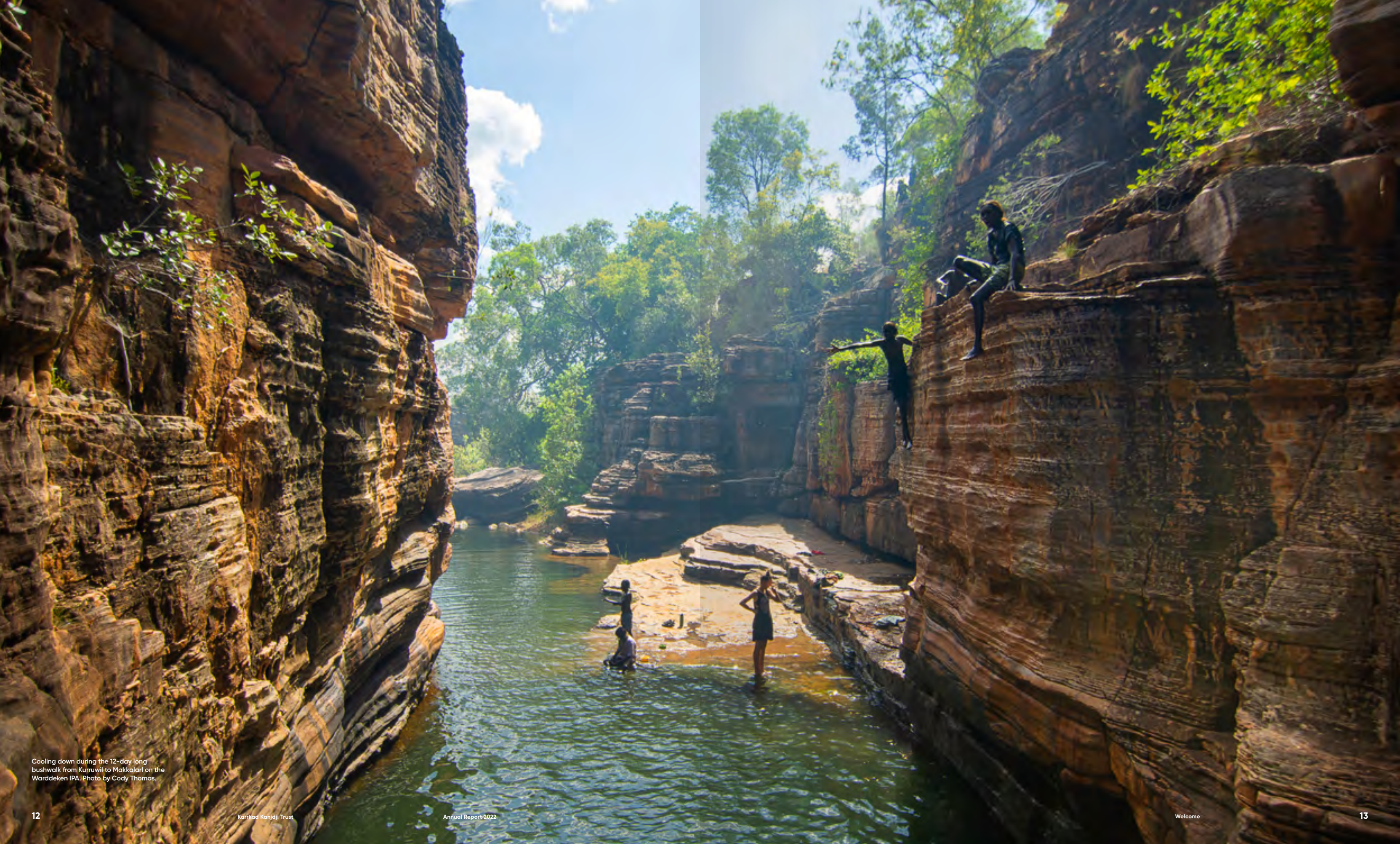
The funding and project platform we have built has also given us the opportunity to refresh our purpose, vision and values. Together, all of our Bininj and Balanda directors, staff, and partners have consolidated our understanding of KKT's role in delivering a brighter future for the next generation of custodians in the region where we operate, and we

look forward to sharing this in our new five-year strategy.

We welcomed a new staff member in January 2022, Amelia Moulis, to grow our strategic capabilities and capacity for donor engagement and communications. We have been excited to add her expertise to our team as Impact Manager.

Finally, may I offer my most profound thanks to the people who have helped again to make this happen in another challenging year: to the Traditional Owners, rangers and coordinators with whom we work, along with their CEOs and representatives, across the Warddeken, Mimal, Bawinanga, Adjumarllarl, Mardbalk and Garngi ranger projects; to our supporters both longstanding and new, who continue to recognise the immense impact of Indigenous Land Management at this critical point in time; and to the KKT team, both management and board, who have consistently adapted to our changing circumstances in a way that has continued to strengthen our organisation for the long term, the only time horizon that really matters.

A handwritten signature in orange ink that reads 'Justin Punch'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written on a white background.



Cooling down during the 12-day long bushwalk from Kurruwil to Makkalarl on the Warddeken IPA. Photo by Cody Thomas.

Chief Executive Officer's report

Stacey Irving



For the second year in a row, I find myself reflecting on the strength and resilience of the Indigenous ranger movement, particularly in the face of immense unforeseen challenges. KKT's partners, Aboriginal-owned and -led conservation organisations in Arnhem Land, have continued to care for their Country, their way, regardless of our ever-changing external circumstances. Communities living on Country are blending Indigenous ecological knowledge and western science to improve habitat, manage threats, reinstate fire management, preserve cultural heritage, provide employment, and educate the next generation of Traditional Custodians. Such a holistic and focussed effort, where each and every piece of work strengthens the whole, provides an interconnected strength and flexibility that enables communities to adapt in response to a changing climate and the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust is here to accelerate and strengthen this work for the long term. We listen to the needs and vision of communities, and support them to realise their vision for healthy country, culture and community.

Over the 2022 financial year, the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust achieved this by granting \$3.2 million to projects across Arnhem Land. This is a 78 per cent increase on the 2021 financial year. Additionally, we raised over \$5 million to deploy towards

critical projects and operations in the next year, and beyond. As KKT has steadily grown our dedicated community of supporters, we have been increasingly able to match the immense ambition, scale and diversity of the work being undertaken to care for Country. The generosity of our supporters has translated into direct investment across the key features of Indigenous led conservation (our Pillars) in Arnhem Land: protecting biodiversity, investing in women, safeguarding Indigenous culture, managing fire and climate, supporting people on Country and educating future Custodians. Each part strengthens the whole.

In a year with many highlights, our diverse approach to supporting the preservation of native species stands out. While we continued to grow our support for ecological monitoring, species protection projects and feral animal control, we also responded to requests from Traditional Custodians for enhanced support for the cultural elements of biodiversity preservation. Cultural practices including ceremonies and rituals related to native and endemic plants and animals are seen as integral to the regeneration and return of these species to the Arnhem Plateau. In response, we granted support to specific ceremony and ritual practices which involve bringing custodians together, reuniting them with Country, taking part in cultural practices and documenting these practices.

In 2021, together with our founding partner, Warddeken Land Management Ltd, we also reached a milestone that was five years in the making. The employment of Warddeken's third Women's Ranger Coordinator in November means there is now equal and supported opportunities for all women in the ranger workforce across the whole 1.4 million hectare Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area. Five years ago, Warddeken's first Women's Ranger Coordinator role was created at the Kabulwarnayo ranger base, which led to a near-instant increase in women's engagement in the ranger program. Two years ago, a second Women's Ranger Coordinator began at the Mamardawerre ranger base with similar success. And now, Warddeken's final ranger base at Manmoyi has a dedicated women's coordinator. All three roles are philanthropically funded and the work programs they support are placing women, and the knowledge they hold, at the forefront of the Indigenous ranger movement.

We have also continued to invest in the capacity and longevity of ranger groups this year. Over the past twelve months, we have increased our involvement in training and upskilling through two key initiatives. Firstly, we co-funded a custom built and delivered fire training program available to all rangers taking part in carbon abatement activities across Arnhem Land. The first year of this project focused on developing and

'As KKT has steadily grown our dedicated community of supporters, we have been increasingly able to match the immense ambition, scale and diversity of the work being undertaken to care for Country.'

delivering training that supports rangers to work with and around helicopters, and to conduct aerial prescribed burning with an incendiary machine. I was lucky enough to walk by the Bawinanga ranger office when the team saw, for the first time, the training video they had made in their language. I don't have words to describe the feeling in that room, at that special moment, with comprehension dawning on every face.

A second initiative we supported in this space signaled a significant first step in a long-held ambition of many Traditional Custodians: to have an Indigenous-led and -owned organisation designed specifically to meet the wide range of training needs required for Indigenous rangers to succeed and progress into more influential roles within their organisations. We funded a feasibility study that supported two of our partners, Mimal and Warddeken, to understand what this might look like and what it would take to make it happen. We are thrilled to now be taking this initiative to the next stage, and supporting our partners to build this organisation.

In August 2022, for the first time since the before the pandemic, the KKT board and staff team were able to come together on Murumburr Clan Country. Here, we reflected on the past few years and planned for the future. Our thoughtful and visionary board asked that we continue to

grow the impact and reach of KKT yeledjyeledj (slowly, at a measured pace). They want us to increase the depth and breadth of our support, and share more with neighboring ranger groups. With this guidance, over the next five years we will aim to Enhance, Grow, Sustain, and Share our work and our approach to supporting Aboriginal-led conservation. My heartfelt thanks goes out to all involved in this critical work. To the rangers and communities on the ground, who are actively safeguarding Country and culture: thank you for inspiring us daily. To the partner organisations that are at the core of KKT: thank you for your commitment and drive. To the supporters that back this work: thank you for being on this journey with us and making this work happen. To our Board and Staff team: thank you for your tireless effort and belief in what we do.

Directors

Chairs

Directors



Justin Punch
Co-Chair

Appointed 2016

Justin is an experienced environmental investor focused on climate change and the energy transition. He is the Chair of the Australian Renewable Energy Agency, a Director of Tasman Environmental Markets and a co-founder of Assembly Climate Capital. He holds Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Law degrees from UNSW and a Master of Business Administration from Harvard Business School.

Dean Yibarbuk
Co-Chair

Traditional Owner of Djinkarr and a An-dirrdjalaba clan member
Appointed 2013

Dean is a Traditional Owner of Djinkarr, near Maningrida. He speaks many Indigenous languages, his first being Gurr-goni. He is a current Director of Warddeken Land Management Limited, the Nawarddeken Academy and Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT). Dean is a qualified researcher, an Aboriginal ecologist with a wealth of experience in complex and multifaceted community-based projects and has been involved with the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust since its inception.

Emeritus Professor Jon Altman AM
Director

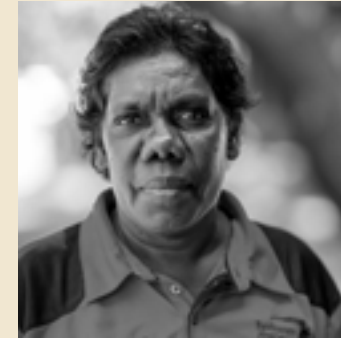
Appointed 2010

Jon is a global leader among scholars exploring alternate futures for Indigenous peoples, linking conservation economies with poverty alleviation; his research has been grounded in Arnhem Land collaborations since 1979. He was Director (1990–2010) of the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research at the Australian National University, where he is an Emeritus Professor at the School of Regulation and Global Governance. Jon is a director of a number of not-for-profits including Original Power and the Institute for Postcolonial Studies.

Otto Campion
Director

Traditional Owner of Malnjangarnak and a Balngarra clan member
Appointed 2021

Otto is a Banggarra man and Traditional Owner of Malnyangarnak. He is a well-respected Elder, clan and ceremony leader, educator and Senior Ranger. He is the current Chair of the Arafura Swamp Rangers Aboriginal Corporation (ASRAC), Director of Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT), and the Founder and Director of Aboriginal Research Practitioner's Network (ARNPNet). Otto received an honorary Doctor of Letters from Charles Darwin University in 2021.



John Dalywater
Director

Traditional Owner of Namarr Kaworowk and a Wariba clan member
Appointed 2018

John is from the Wariba clan and a Traditional Owner of Namarr Kaworowk. He studied Environmental Health at the Charles Darwin University and worked in the field for many years. He's currently a Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) mentor and works as a liaison for local community members and government departments. He's the Chair of the Mimal Land Management Board and for the past decade has served on numerous boards, including Sunrise Health Service, Bulman Outback Store and Gulin Gulin Buffalo Company.

Teya Dusseldorp
Director

Appointed 2020

Teya is the Executive Director of Dusseldorp Forum, an independent foundation with a 30 year history of increasing the life opportunities of children and young people. Prior to this she has worked as a human rights lawyer and documentary filmmaker. Teya has degrees in Arts and Law from Sydney University and a Master of Arts in Social Inquiry from UTS. She is a member of the Lendlease Reconciliation Action Plan Advisory Board and an Honorary Associate of the Faculty of Education and Social Work at the University of Sydney.

Frederick Hunter
Director

Traditional Owner and Bolmo Dedjrungi clan member
Appointed 2017

Fred Hunter is a long-term park ranger at Kakadu National Park and a Traditional Owner of the upper regions of the East Alligator River on the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area. He has served as the Chairman and is now Director of Warddeken Land Management Limited, and was appointed Chief Ranger in 2020, the first Aboriginal Ranger in the 40 year history of the park. Fred has an extensive knowledge of the flora and fauna of this region and often cooks and presents Bininj bush tucker, such as barramundi, magpie goose and turtles, at various Kakadu festivals.

Cindy Jinmarabynana
Director

Traditional Owner of Ji-bena and a Mu-rarrkich and Ana-gawanabama clan member
Appointed 2020

Cindy is a Traditional Owner of Ji-bena and belongs to the Marrgiach and Angaywunbamar clan groups, in the Djelk Indigenous Protected Area. Cindy holds a Bachelor in Teaching and Learning and is currently the Learning on Country Coordinator and Pre-school Teacher at Maningrida Community College. She has served on numerous boards and committees and has been involved in various Strong Women groups. Cindy is dedicated to sharing her knowledge of culture and traditions with the next generation.

Alternates



Margie Moroney
Director

Appointed 2015

Margie has worked as a finance industry professional for almost 30 years, with leading global banking organisations and a range of government and semi-government investment vehicles. She has been on the boards of statutory marketing organisations and Chair of a CSIRO Advisory Committee. She was the inaugural donor and fundraiser for the Nawarddeken Academy, of which she is now also a Director.



Terrah Guymala
Alternate for Warddeken

Traditional Owner of Ngorkwarre and a Bordoh clan member
Appointed 2020

Terrah is a Bordoh clan member and Traditional Owner of the Ngorkwarre estate within the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area. Terrah has been a Warddeken Ranger since 2007 and is currently a Senior Ranger at the Manmoyi ranger base. He is deeply passionate about building Warddeken into a strong company that can assist Bininj to continue living and learning on their homelands. Terrah has been a Director of Warddeken since its inception and is currently a member of the Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT) board of Directors. When not working as a ranger, Terrah is a talented musician with an impressive career spent performing both solo and with the band, Nabarlek.



Conrad Maralngurra
Alternate for Warddeken

Traditional Owner of Kudjekbinj and a Ngalngbali clan member
Appointed 2020

Conrad is a Traditional Owner of Kunjekbin Country of the Nyirridja clan within the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area. He is a senior caretaker for the Mamardawerre Outstation and an integral part of Warddeken Land Management Limited. Conrad has been an active member of the Nawarddeken Academy, Warddeken and Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT) boards and represented Warddeken at the 2018 Banksia Indigenous Awards in Melbourne. Conrad holds a depth of Indigenous knowledge and plays a key role in passing traditional practises and language to younger generations of Bininj.



Annette Miller
Alternate for Mimal

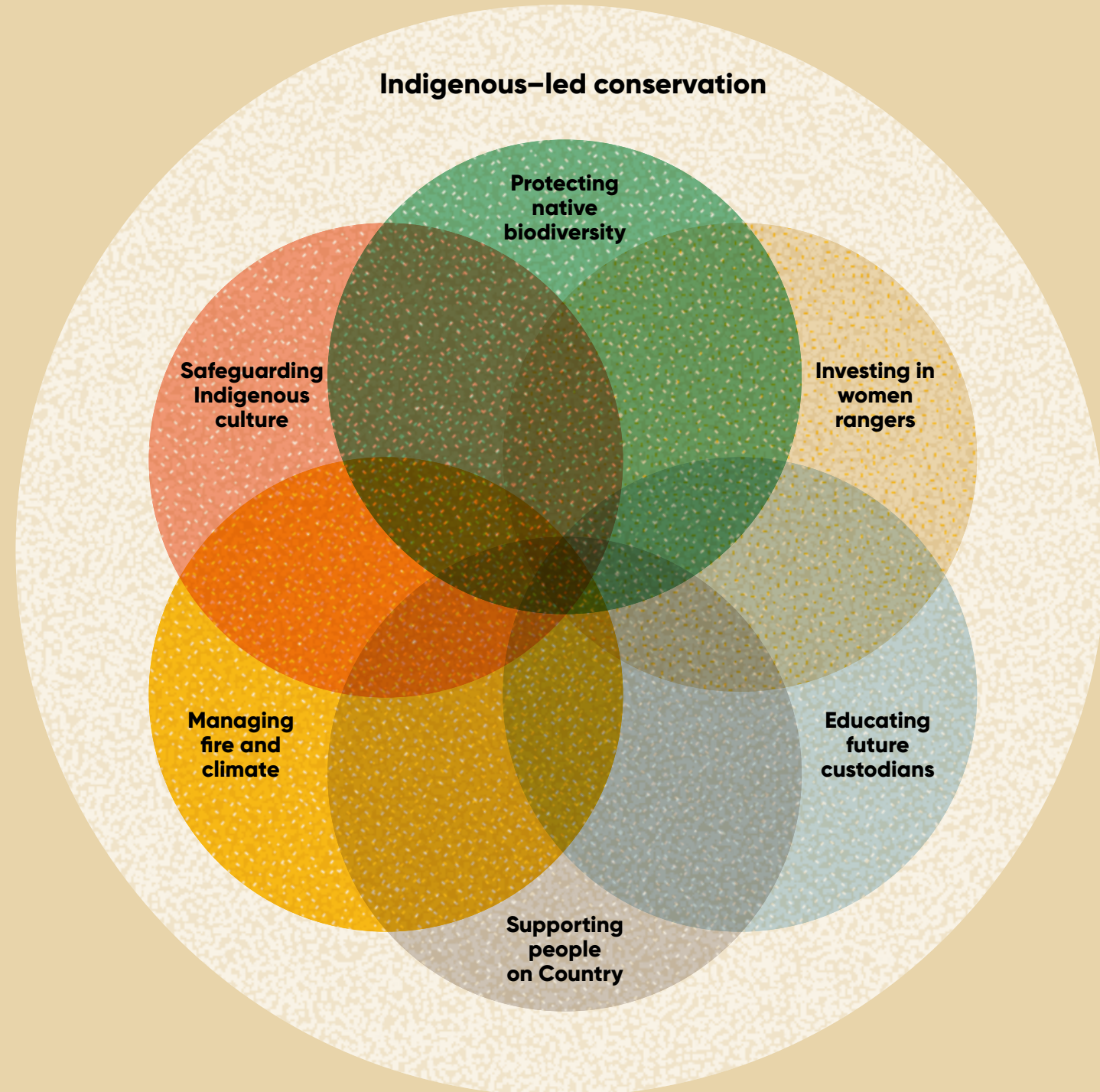
Traditional Owner of Bigedi and a Marranangu clan member
Appointed 2018

Annette is a Traditional Owner of Bigedi and belongs to the Maranangu clan in the Mimal region. Annette has served on the Mimal board since 2017. She is a highly respected Elder who has worked tirelessly to conserve language and culture. Annette spent her working life as an educator and was the Deputy Principal of Gulin Gulin (Bulman) School until her retirement.

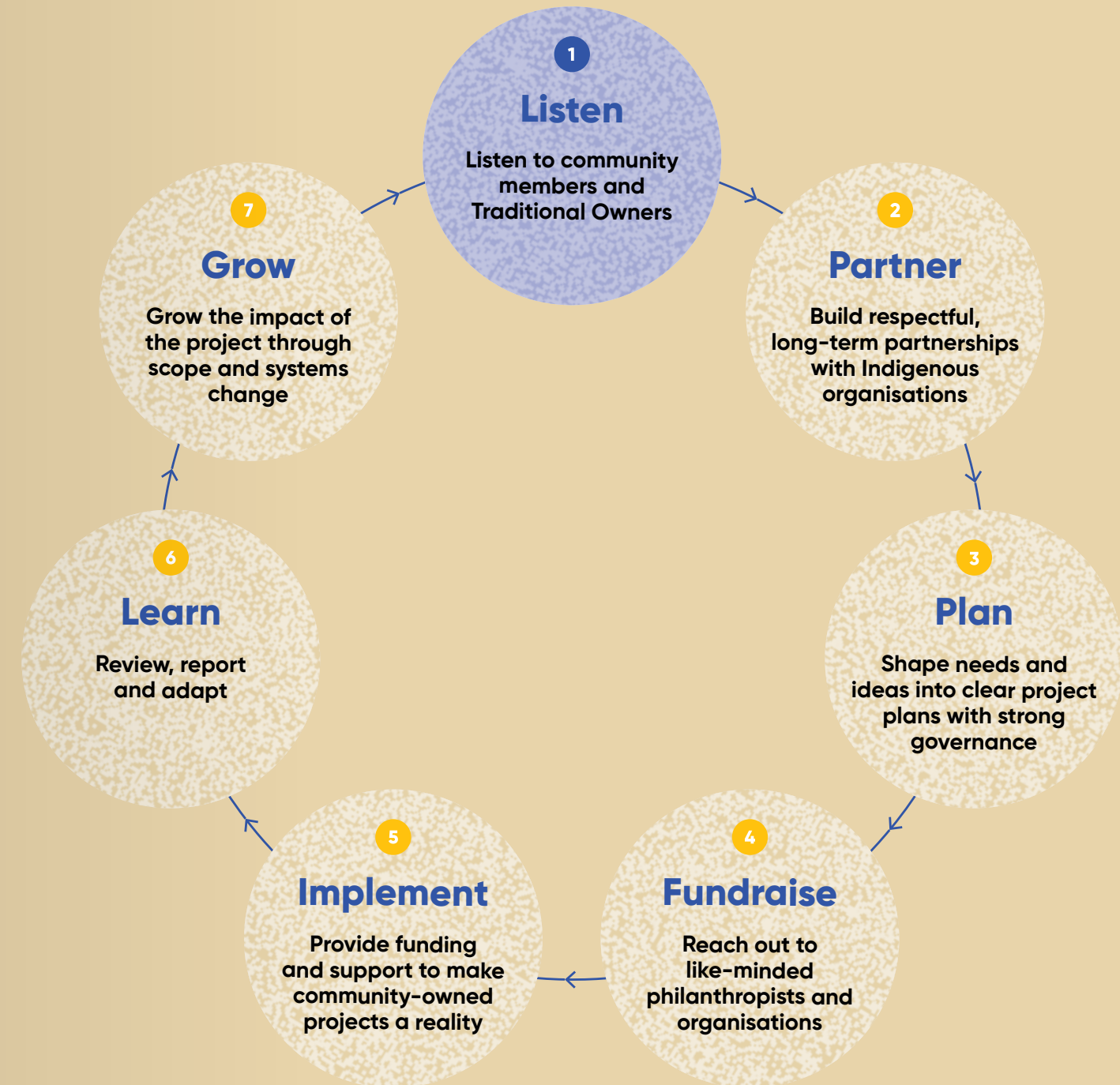


Our pillars

There are many parts to our conservation work, woven together to create lasting impact.

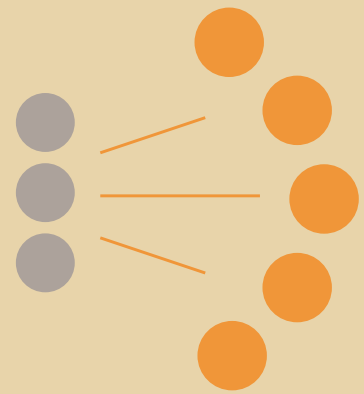


How we work together



Our three-year progress

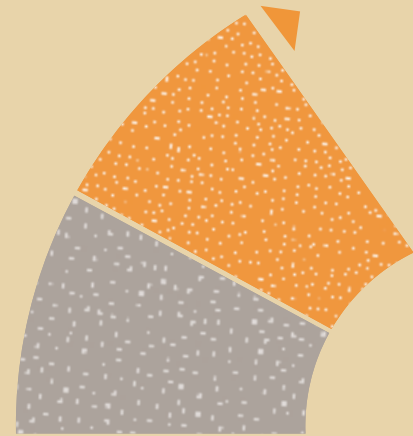
KKT has always maintained a strong focus on supporting Indigenous-led environmental and cultural projects in Arnhem Land, guided by community needs. Over the past three years, the scale and scope of our work has grown steadily, and we look forward to growing our impact further over the coming years.



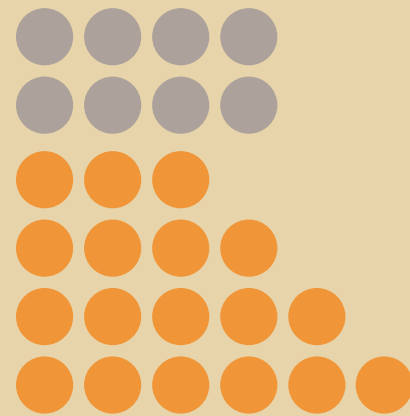
From **three** partners to **five** partners

47,382

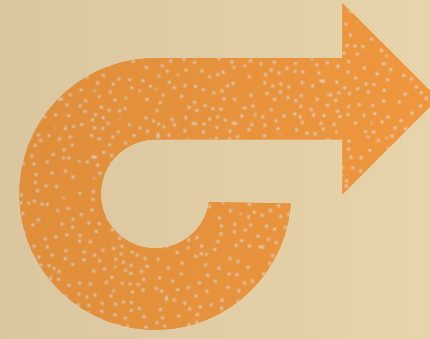
Partnering with ranger organisations protecting **40,682** square kilometres in 2019 to now **47,382** square kilometres plus regional partners covering **80,000** square kilometres



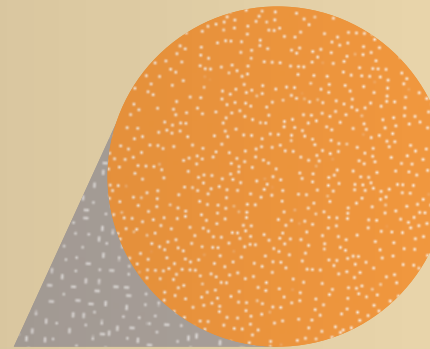
From working with **23%** of Arnhem Land's ranger groups to **46%**



From funding **eight** projects to **eighteen** active projects



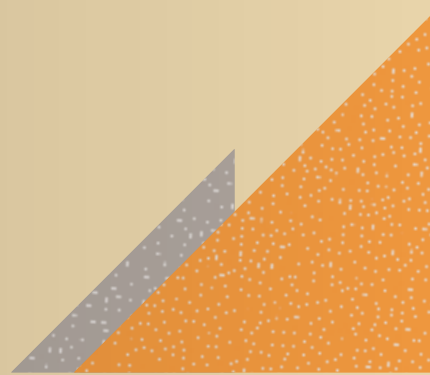
Largest single project: **\$3.6** million raised for the Nawarddeken Academy since 2019



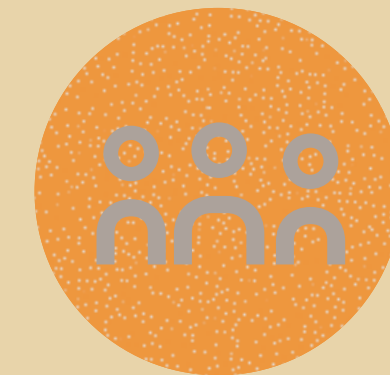
Largest regional program: **\$3.1** million raised for women's ranger programs since 2019



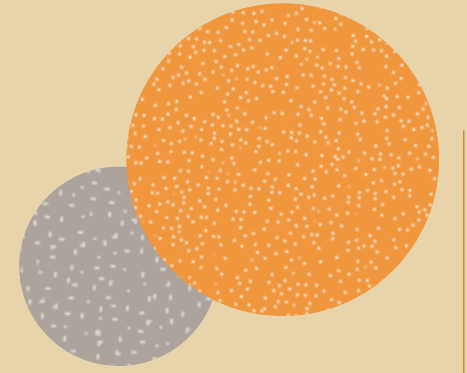
662% growth in number of supporters



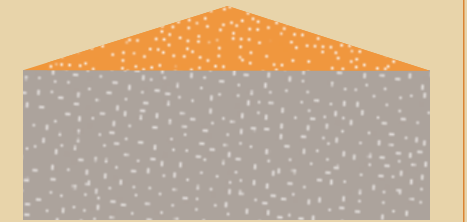
From **\$1.9** million raised in 2019 to **\$5.2** million raised in 2022



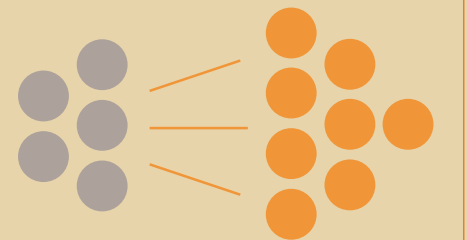
5% growth in number of staff



57% growth in funds raised



14% increase of investment in KKT's operations and organisational sustainability



From **five** Indigenous board members to **eight** Indigenous board members including alternates

We take a holistic approach to conservation. Each project that we support strengthens the ability of Indigenous peoples to manage their natural and cultural assets.

Projects that are practical, vital and impactful

Tyson, Nawarddeken Academy student conducting a traditional burn alongside his family. Photo by Cody Thomas.

Protecting native biodiversity

Thriving native ecosystems, protected by Indigenous rangers

Projects supported: 3
Allocation of total grants made: 11.4%



'Native animals are important in our country because they have a connection with us, and we have a connection with them and to the land.'

Sarah Nabarlambarl Billis
Senior Warddeken Ranger

Warddeken deployed 290 wildlife monitoring cameras this year with KKT's support.

A frill-necked lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingii*) camouflaging against a Melville Island bloodwood tree (*Corymbia nesophila*). Photo by Stacey Irving.

Around 85 per cent of Australia's plant species are endemic, and our nation is home to half the world's marsupial species. But Australia also has one of the highest rates of biodiversity loss in the world.

Over one in 10 land mammal species are now extinct, with one in five threatened, and 13 per cent of our natural vegetation lost. Our precious places are suffering from changes in land use, the invasion of weeds and feral animals and the impacts of a changing climate. Unless this shifts, further extinctions are expected within the next 20 years.

Arnhem Land is one of Australia's most biodiverse and culturally rich regions, and remains vulnerable to these threats. Many Traditional Owners and Djungkay (collectively: landowners), who manage these areas with knowledge dating back tens of thousands of years, believe that the land suffers most without its people. This is called 'orphaned' or empty Country.

In the second half of the twentieth century, landowners largely moved away from remote parts of Arnhem Land, encouraged by missions, work opportunities and larger communities. During this time, yearly wildfires grew more

destructive, hooved animals destroyed freshwater places, and invasive species outcompeted native species. The disruption in intensive Indigenous Land Management led to plummeting numbers of native mammals, including culturally important species. Refugia such as rainforest patches shrunk, and freshwater places grew muddy and dry.

The homelands movement, which started in the late twentieth century, began to reverse these trends by encouraging Indigenous peoples to return to their lands and actively care for Country. Today, Indigenous rangers, living and working on Country, are best placed to curb the decline in native biodiversity and improve the habitat for future generations.

The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust supports rangers in Arnhem Land who tirelessly blend Indigenous ecological knowledge and western science to control threats and help native species thrive in their natural environment. This year, the projects we have supported in this pillar include:

- Mayh (Animal) Recovery Project
- Buffalo management: mustering and exclusion zones
- Anbinik (*Allosyncarpia ternata*) rainforest protection

The white-throated grasswren (*Amytornis woodwardi*), also known as yirlinkirrkirr on Barradj Estate on the Warddeken IPA. Photo by Kelly Dixon.



Native biodiversity case studies

Protecting threatened species

Partners: Warddeken

Mayh (animals) of the kuwarddewardde (stone country) are very important to Traditional Owners in Warddeken; many have a special cultural significance, such as a totem or association with sacred sites or ceremony.

The Mayh Recovery Project optimises the recovery and survival of fauna in the Warddeken IPA, engaging rangers across a number of interconnected activities aimed at increasing mayh populations through ecological research and improved management on the ground.

In addition to long-term monitoring work, Warddeken implemented their first threatened species grid at Barradj this year to understand the densities of feral and native species. The Mayh team deployed 100 cameras covering four habitat types (spring, floodplain, woodland and rocky outcrop) spaced approximately 400 metres apart in a grid arrangement. This required extensive GPS navigation, providing training opportunities for rangers.

When the cameras were later collected, rangers reviewed over 120,000 images with further support from machine learning. Some of these captured threatened and priority species such as bakkadji (Black-footed tree-rat), djebuh (Northern brushtail possum), yirlinkirrkirr (White-throated grasswren), rakul (Partridge pigeon), and mulbbu (both Arnhem Land rock rat and Fawn antechinus).

To protect these mayh into the future, Warddeken has developed a two-way method to identify individual feral cats, and protect known threatened species habitats from late-season wildfires by establishing targeted firebreaks.

Project statistics

Biodiversity monitoring and Mayh recovery focus



Species recorded:



Managing feral livestock in Mimal

Partners: Mimal

An estimated 150,000 water buffalo inhabit Arnhem Land, including change to 30,000 in Mimal's management area.

Buffalo were first introduced to the Northern Territory in the nineteenth century as working animals and a food source for remote settlements. They have since become feral; their hooves decimate floodplain habitats and freshwater sources across northern Australia, wipe out native plant and animal species, promote the spread of weeds, and injure people. This makes buffalo the single biggest threat to conservation in the region.

Mimal Rangers combine a number of management approaches to curb buffalo damage, such as installing exclusion fences, tagging animals for herd management, mustering and educating the community. This year, Mimal also mapped and fenced off exclusion zones around key freshwater systems and pockets of savanna woodlands. Rangers are monitoring habitat and biodiversity changes in these areas and comparing them to mapped inclusion zones to better understand the impacts of feral livestock and support informed decision-making for the conservation of native ecosystems.



Below left: Exclusion fence installed by Mimal Rangers at their local Weemol Spring. Photo by Stacey Irving.
Below: Wild water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) attempting to hide amongst the trees. Photo by Stacey Irving.



Protecting an ancient species

Partners: Warddeken

Anbinik (*Allosyncarpia ternata*) is a large evergreen tree endemic to the Arnhem Land Plateau. Anbinik is a 'proto-eucalypt', ancestor to the eucalypt species found across the world today. Only 735 square kilometres of anbinik rainforest remains, 62 per cent of which occurs within the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area. It survives in fragmented monsoon rainforest patches, where it dominates the canopy, forming beautiful cool areas in a hot climate.

For thousands of years, Bininj protected anbinik rainforest patches from late-season hot wildfires with skillful and deliberate 'cool' burning around perimeters. This practice was interrupted in the twentieth century by European colonisation, and fire regimes have since changed significantly. Anbinik is a large, slow growing tree – if patches are reduced in size by hot wildfires, recovery takes decades.

'Anbinik is the tree from the very beginning.'

Mary Naborlhborlh
Warddeken Elder (1930-2012)

Today, Warddeken Rangers, with the support of the Karrkad Kanjji Trust, are reinstating protection for the most vulnerable anbinik patches. At the beginning of the dry season, after consultation with landowners, rangers visited and worked around 26 priority patches. Rangers created firebreaks about 17 of these patches by walking through the landscape with matches and drip torches. Breaks made of earth and soil were established at two patches, and the remainder were protected by aerial prescribed burning, where incendiary capsules were dropped from helicopters along planned fire lines.

Wildfires are an annual threat in Arnhem Land. Rangers are planning to not only conduct these measures yearly, but also increase the number of anbinik sites they protect. They are also aiming to establish satellite monitoring that can track changes in canopy cover and boundaries, and to conduct pre-season manwurrk (fire) training to induct new rangers into the anbinik protection program.



Managing fire and climate

Using fire to mitigate climate change, practice culture and conserve habitat.

Projects supported: 3
Allocation of total grants made: 11%



'We use fire for many reasons: not only for conservation and management, but also as a healing process for land, for people, for native plants and animals. Fire is a tool that we have used from the beginning, from the deep past until today.'

Dean Yibarbuk, Traditional Owner of Djinkarr
Chairperson of Warddeken Land Management Ltd and Co-Chair of KKT



Aerial burning being conducted using raindance machines over the Warddeken IPA. Photo by Stacey Irving.

Arnhem Land's ranger groups abated 697,346 tonnes of greenhouse gases in 2021.

Historically, Indigenous Australians would burn the landscape as part of their traditional cultural practices. Fire was a way of connecting to the land, a tool for hunting and cooking, and part of a broader regime of landscape management to protect culturally and ecologically important sites.

Burning was often conducted in a patchwork fashion, with 'paddocks' created by strategically placed firebreaks that prevented wildfires from spreading into key areas of the Country. After European colonisation, traditional fire management practices declined and wildfire outbreaks, ignited by lightning, shifted to be much later in the dry season.

Managed fires conducted in the early dry season reduce the frequency, intensity and extent of large-scale fires in the late dry season. This is because fires burn cooler earlier in the year when there is a higher water content in the 'fuel load' (leaves and detritus) compared with later in the season. By shifting when burning takes place, the intensity of fires is reduced, which also reduces the release of greenhouse gases like methane and nitrous oxides.

Scientists agree that greenhouse gas emissions have caused global temperatures to rise by 1.2 degrees Celsius since 1990, and temperatures are continuing to rise. In Arnhem Land, this means increasingly more days over 35 degrees Celsius, which contributes to heat stress for humans, plants and animals. Sea levels in the Top End are also rising at more than double the global average, turning freshwater floodplains into saltwater and changing rainfall patterns. Climate change is a lived reality here.

Mimal Rangers using leaf blowers to control fire across the landscape. Photos by Stacey Irving.



Fires produce around 50 per cent of the Northern Territory's overall emissions, primarily due to large-scale late-season fires, whereas early-season fires reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 52 per cent. Early burning also helps to protect the flora and fauna of Arnhem Land from wildfires.

Across northern Australia, more than 23 million hectares of savanna woodland is burned in a managed way every year. The resulting reduction in emissions is quantified and sold through the Climate Solutions Fund (a carbon market run by the Australian government) or alternatively on the voluntary market. Ranger groups can sell carbon credits for a financial return on these markets, helping fund fire management activities.

In 2011, Aboriginal landowners founded Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (ALFA), to support their engagement in the carbon industry. The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust supports both individual ranger groups and ALFA in their efforts to reduce carbon emissions, fight wildfires, engage landowners in cultural burning practices, protect key sites and habitats, and secure an ongoing sustainable source of income for ranger groups.

The projects we have supported in this pillar this year include:

- ALFA training project
- ALFA expansion project
- Fundraising for ALFA Section 19 renewals



Climate change and wildfire seasons

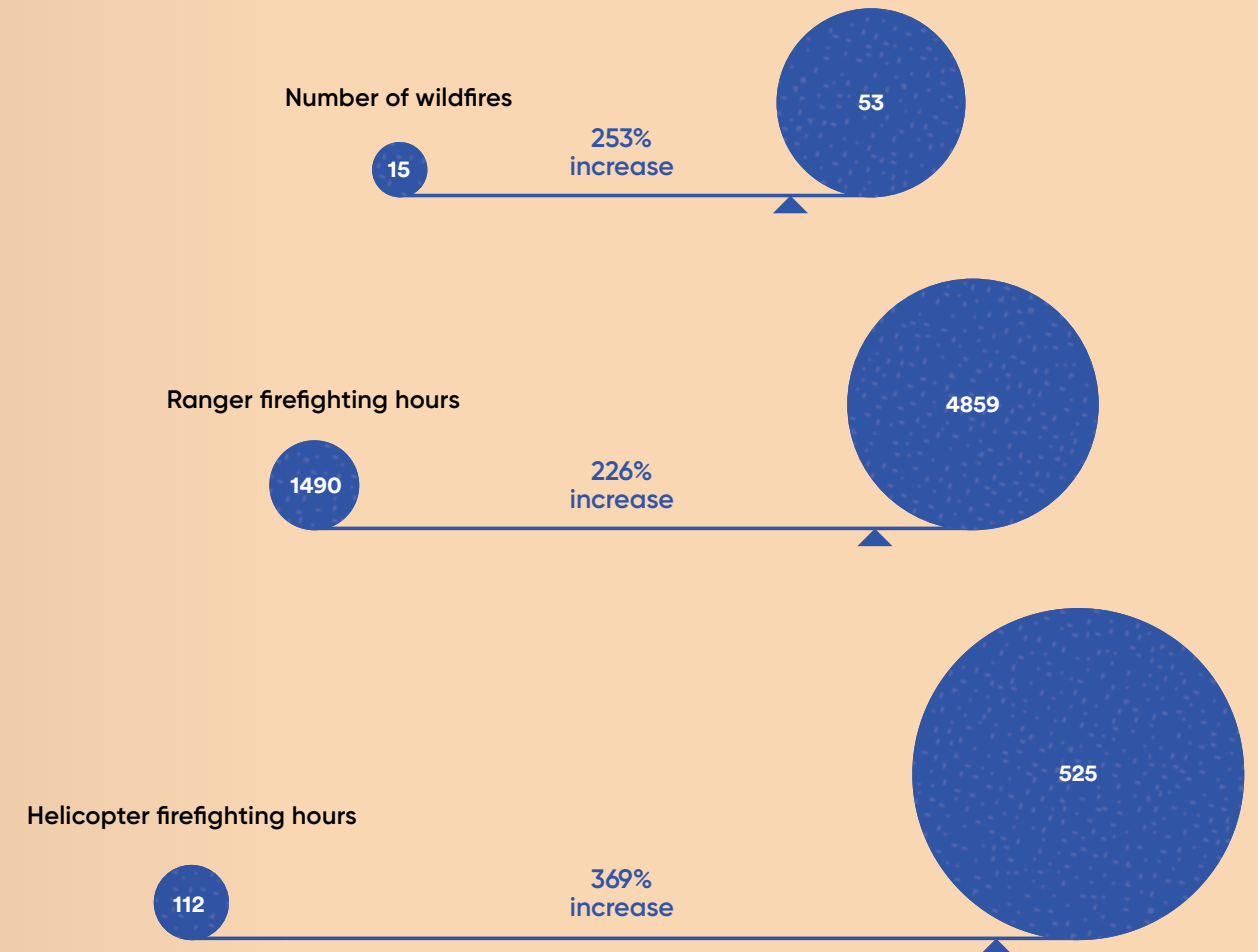
Climate change has begun to undermine the traditional fire regimes anticipated by both senior Bininj and western ecological science – and rangers are having to respond.

The current burning regime practiced by rangers is modelled on historic burning patterns from before European colonisation, but climate change is altering the natural cycle with a reduced window to conduct early-season burning. At the same time, the late dry season is becoming longer. This is changing how fire behaves in the landscape.

The shorter time frame for early-season burning means that resources need to be deployed much more intensely over a shorter period. If early burning cannot occur, the resilience of the landscape to late-season wildfire is reduced, resulting in hotter, more intense fires in the late season. Combined with an extension of the late dry season, this is driving up the financial costs for fire mitigation, and intensifying the strain on staff and operations.

Warddeken 2016

Warddeken 2021



Capacity building for fire management

Partners: ALFA

This year, ALFA began rolling out an exciting training program across Arnhem Land to build the capacity of remote ranger groups to confidently manage fire. In partnership with Train Safe NT, ALFA has adapted four nationally accredited units to the needs and aspirations of Indigenous fire practitioners in this region.

The program involves on-the-job training and mentoring for late-season fire suppression, aerial ignition practices, safety around aircraft and prevention of injury. A particular highlight has been the trial of demonstrative videos in local languages so that all rangers are able to gain the knowledge they need.

ALFA has prioritised the delivery of two units this season focused on safety around aircraft and aerial ignition practices, and has delivered these to five ranger groups so far. They are now training further ranger groups in the first two units, and have also developed and opened enrollments for the next two units. By taking a flexible and adaptive approach to achieving training outcomes, these units have had a high completion rate, with 61 accreditations issued in this first year.

Mimal Rangers conducting early burning. Photo by Stacey Irving.

Project statistics

Training delivered to five ranger groups in 2022 **5**

32 rangers completing 'Safety Around Aircraft' unit

29 rangers completing 'Aerial Ignition' unit

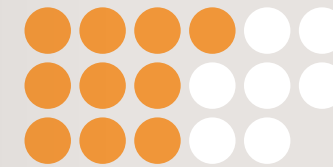
84% completion rate from enrolments



Project statistics

6700 km² of land eligible for carbon abatement for the first time

13 rangers involved in ground burning



10 rangers and 7 Traditional Owners directly involved in aerial burning

New carbon abatement areas

Partners: ALFA

Every year, ranger groups across Arnhem Land coordinate highly sophisticated projects that support and enhance the fire management rights and obligations of Traditional Owners.

For many years, Traditional Owners from north-west Arnhem Land watched the emergence of fire projects in neighbouring regions and expressed interest in establishing and registering their own fire project across 25 clan estates in the region starting north-east of Kakadu National Park and continuing to the coast. With the support of KKT, ALFA undertook pre-consultation work with individual Traditional Owners in 2021 which showed they were overwhelmingly in favour of registering and operating a north-west Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NWFALFA) project in time for the 2022 fire season.

Following further consultations, applications for land use agreements, vegetation mapping and verification, collaborative planning and capacity building, the Mardbalk, Garngi and Adjumarlari Rangers worked together to conduct burning for the first time in 2022. Some of these ranger bases are located offshore, so this new carbon abatement program involves reuniting Traditional Owners with their homelands in order to reinstate traditional burning methods, as well as using modern technologies for landscape-scale preventative burning on the mainland.

Rangers and Traditional Owners undertook aerial prescribed burning and asset protection burning in early 2022, but the land has not been managed in this way for a long time, so they are committed to expanding this project over the coming years to reinstate a healthy fire management regime for the long term.

Investing in women rangers

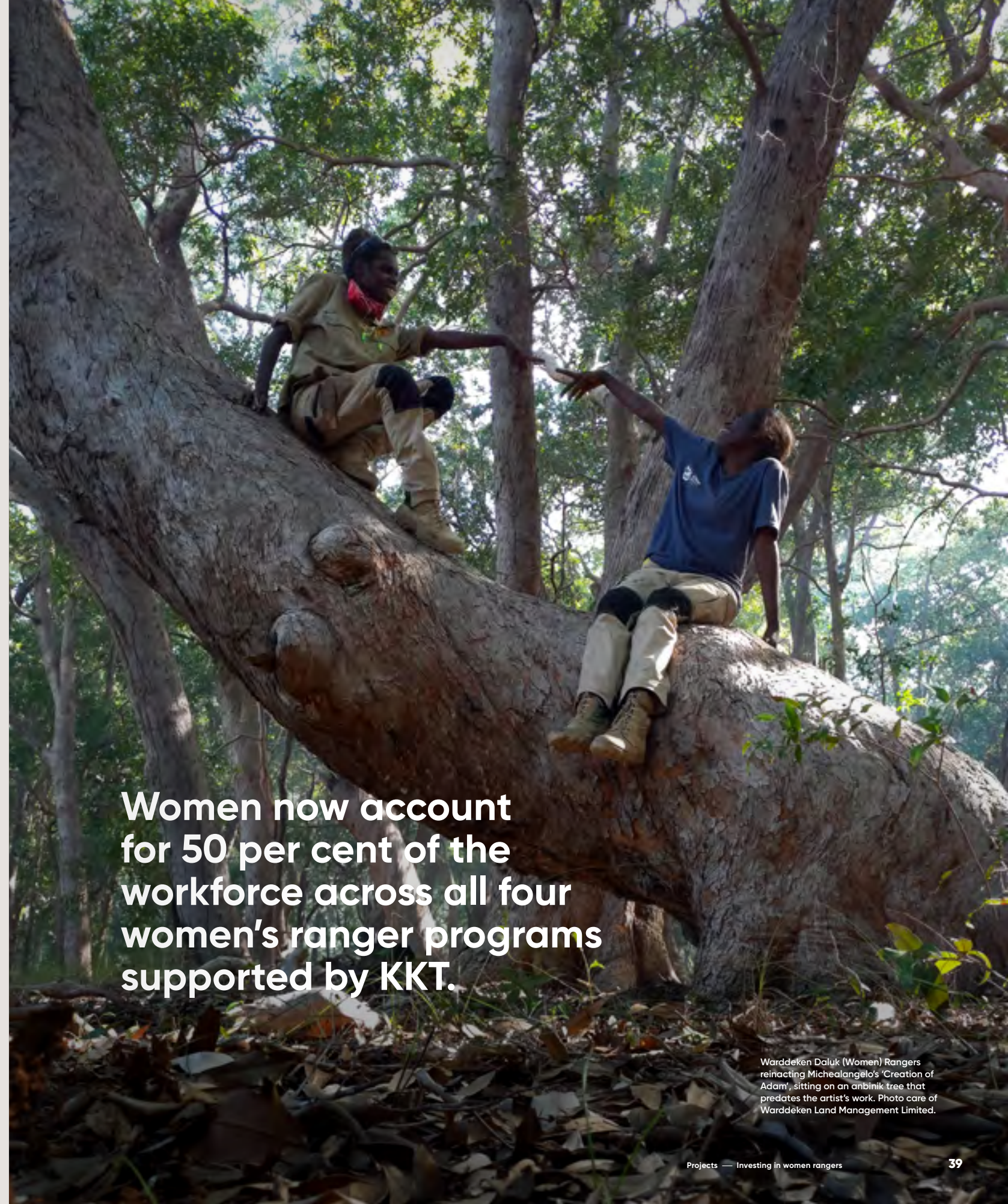
Strong Indigenous women, equitably engaged in caring for Country

Projects supported: 3
Allocation of total grants made: 21.4%



'Knowing that what we're doing is making a change, that's the main thing. Getting everyone back on Country and looking after the Country. I love being outdoors... meeting new people and sharing knowledge. It's good to be working on Country, it makes you feel good.'

Jasmine Daly
Mimal Ranger



Women now account for 50 per cent of the workforce across all four women's ranger programs supported by KKT.

Warddeken Daluk (Women) Rangers reenacting Michealangelo's 'Creation of Adam', sitting on an anbinik tree that predates the artist's work. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited.

Over 57 per cent of Australian land is recognised as part of the Indigenous Estate – an area larger than India. The majority of this is managed through Indigenous ranger programs blending precise Indigenous ecological knowledge with cutting-edge science. Over a decade ago in Arnhem Land, such ranger programs consisted predominantly of men managing feral animals and re-establishing a program of early burning to protect Country from wildfires.

Globally, research has shown that greater involvement of women in local decision making leads to better natural resource management and conservation outcomes. The presence of women in ranger workforces is integral to the holistic management of Country. Indigenous women have exclusive access to certain places throughout the landscape, and are the holders of very specific ecological knowledge, including animal behaviour, habitat specifics and traditional management techniques. Strong and engaged women rangers incorporate their knowledge into landscape-wide conservation management and ensure it is passed down to the next generation of custodians.

Purposefully designed women's ranger programs, running alongside men's programs, can provide opportunities for women in a workplace that is flexible, welcoming and culturally relevant. Not only does this benefit Country; it has transformative benefits for families, communities and for the women themselves. Evidence shows that Indigenous ranger jobs in remote Australia significantly improve health and wellbeing, increase pride and sense of self, and provide training and upskilling opportunities.

Government funding is currently insufficient to meet the task of running multifaceted Indigenous ranger programs in remote areas. Women's ranger programs require dedicated coordinators, infrastructure, vehicles, gear, wages, training and logistical support to operate across these vast areas. The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust supports core costs for establishing and growing women's ranger programs and the networks required to strengthen the women's ranger movement.

The projects we have supported in this pillar include:

- Four women's ranger programs across Warddeken and Mimal
- Strong Women for Healthy Country Network



Top: Warddeken Daluk (Women) Rangers, Rosemary and Suzannah Nabulwad presenting to their ranger team. Photo by Stacey Irving.
 Above: Ancient anbinik isolate on the Warddeken IPA. Photo by Stacey Irving.
 Right: Mimal Ranger, Anthea Lawrence heading out to work for the day. Photo by Renae Saxby.

Women rangers case studies

Warddeken Daluk (Women) Rangers

Partners: Warddeken

The Warddeken women's ranger program was established in 2016 at the request of the Kabulwamanyo community, where the first Warddeken ranger base was located and rangers were managing over 1.4 million hectares of Country. With the support of KKT's donors, Warddeken was able to employ their first Women's Ranger Coordinator, and in the subsequent 12 months alone, women's participation in the workforce increased from 18 per cent to 40 per cent.

In 2020, Warddeken's second Women's Ranger Coordinator was employed at the Mamardawerre ranger base, engaging a core group of seven women to manage the northern part of the IPA. Then, in late in 2021, Warddeken's third ranger base, located at Manmoyi in the centre of the IPA, employed their first Women's Ranger Coordinator. This means that today women across the entire IPA have equal access to employment and training opportunities.

Over 25,000 hours were worked by women in the 2022 financial year, which constitutes 44 per cent of the total hours worked within the Warddeken ranger program. Women work to deliver Warddeken's Plan of Management and keep Country healthy across many programs:

- Protecting anbinik patches
- Surveying, documenting and protected kunwarddebim (rock art) sites
- Early-season burning
- Wildfire suppression
- Ecological monitoring
- Facilitating Nawarddeken Academy bush trips

Women rangers undertake regular training and upskilling (on the job and formal) as part of their roles. Recent opportunities have included bombardier training to safely use aerial incendiary machinery, plant identification, animal identification, firearms training, quad bike training, learning to operate and maintain chainsaws and fell small trees, and GPS training.

Project statistics



Mimal Women Rangers

Partners: Mimal

The Mimal women's ranger program was established in 2017 to support women working in land management across Mimal's 20,000 square kilometre management area in Central Arnhem Land. Currently, 24 Indigenous women are employed at Mimal, making up 43 per cent of the workforce (up from 38 per cent the year before).

The 2022 financial year saw an increase in women's involvement in Mimal's fire program with respect to both early-season cool burning and late-season wildfire suppression. In July 2021, Mimal held their largest Women's Fire Camp, with rangers coming from Yirralka, Arafura Swamp, Bawinanga and NT Parks and Wildlife to take part in firefighting training, cultural workshops, equipment maintenance and more. There were also plenty of opportunities to collect bush tucker and fish and to connect with one another.

Following this, women worked on four wildfires before the wet season arrived. Rangers Lydia Lawrence and Benita Martin fought fires for the first time. Experienced firefighter Anthea Lawrence attended her first fire fought by chopper, where she used a chainsaw to chop burning ends off fallen trees – this reduces burn time and the chance of embers being carried by the wind and re-starting fires days after being extinguished.

The team also shared their learnings from the 2021 fire program at the 2022 Savanna Fire Forum where they presented to landholders, fire managers, other Indigenous ranger groups, fire ecologists, spatial scientists, government representatives, conservation groups and carbon industry representatives.

While fire has been a key focus this year, Mimal women work across many areas of the ranger program, including weed management, feral animal management, supporting the Learning on Country (LoC) program, and ecological monitoring.

Mimal Ranger, Venicia Murray sharing her story with the KKT team. Photo by Stacey Irving.



'It's important for women to have a safe space to learn and practice, especially in a male-dominated industry like the fire sector.'

Julia Salt
Outgoing Mimal Women's Ranger Coordinator

Strong Women for Healthy Country

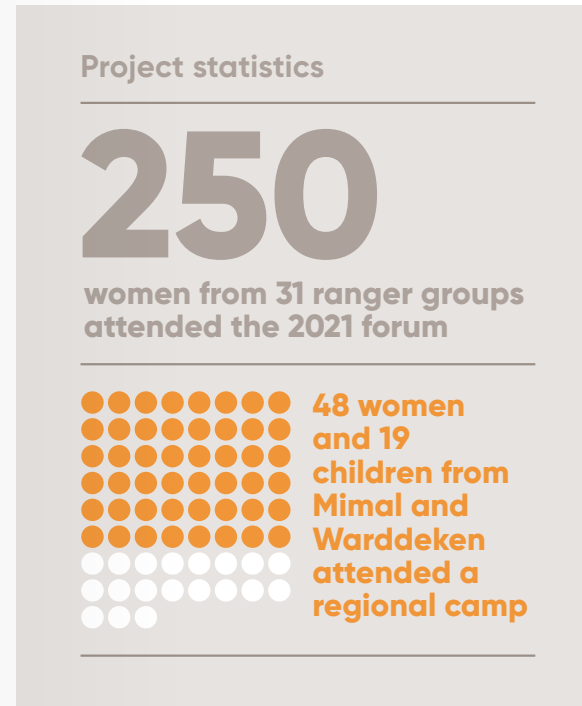
Partners: Mimal

The Strong Women for Healthy Country Network brings together Indigenous women working on Country to learn from, support, and share knowledge and experiences with one another. Established in 2019 by the women of Mimal Rangers, the network has grown to include women from right across the Northern Territory.

The network runs an annual forum focused on addressing barriers to women's employment in the ranger movement, as well as good governance and leadership. The 2021 forum brought together over 250 women from 31 ranger groups. The 2022 forum, planned for September, will bring together women from across the NT on Eastern Arrente Country. For three days, women rangers, Elders, healers, community workers and supporters will take part in advocacy workshops, presentations from ranger groups, a plenary session with Aboriginal women in leadership, storytelling, and group healing work.

Beyond this, the network continues to support women year-round through coordinated communication, where smaller regional groups are encouraged to run camps that encourage ongoing growth and learning.

One such camp, held in October 2021 and supported by KKT, brought together 48 women – including 36 rangers – and 19 children from Mimal and Warddeken at Kulgnuki, on Mok clan estate in the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area. This provided a safe space for Mimal and Warddeken women to be together on Country, practice women's business, develop goals for 2022 and continue the story of healing from the previous forum. Women expressed their desire for a strong focus on cultural work in 2022 through knowledge recording, ceremonies and education for children, as well as for women-only training sessions across all areas of ranger work.



Safeguarding Indigenous culture

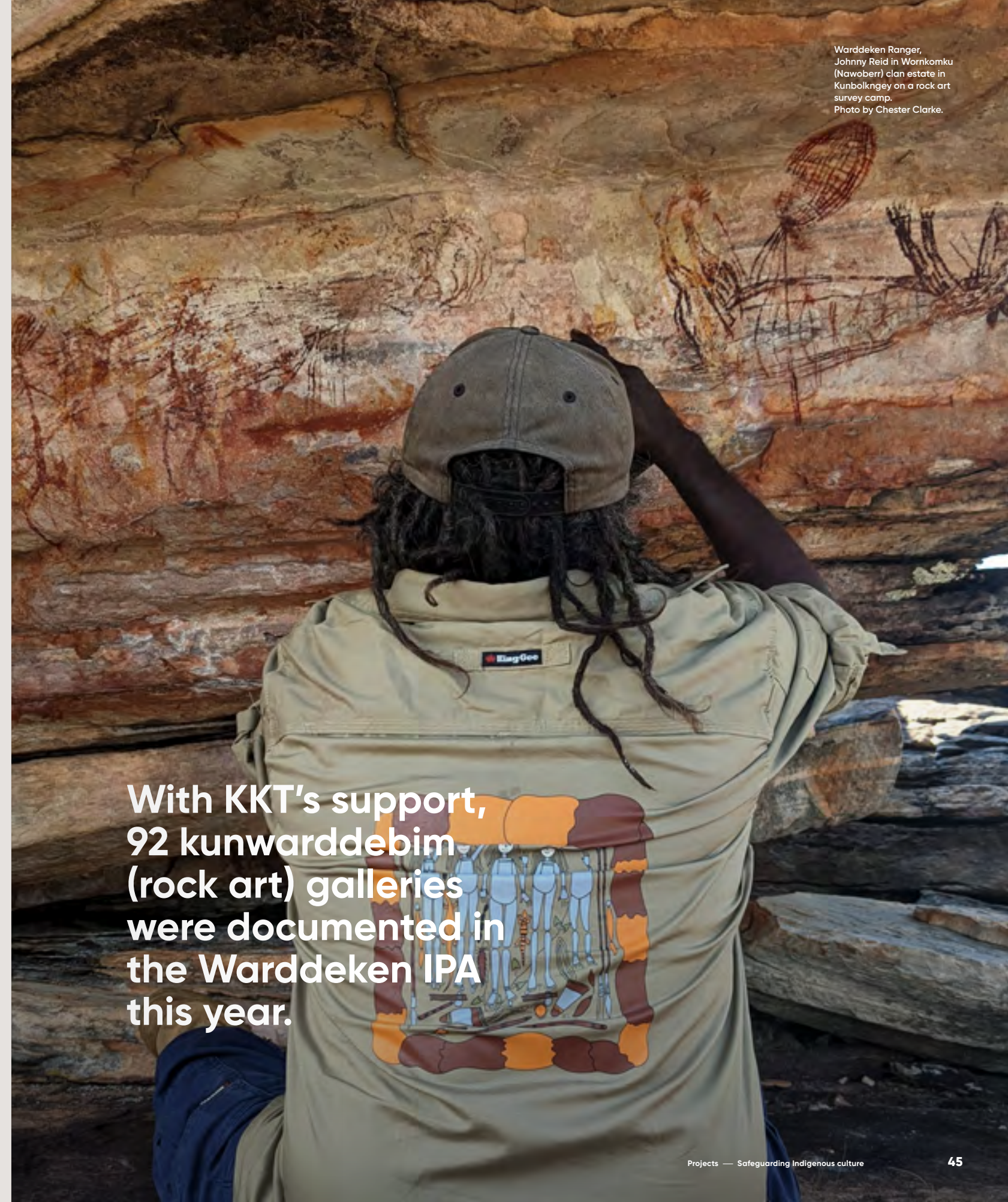
Country rich in traditional ecological knowledge, languages, art and cultural practices

Projects supported: 3
Allocation of total grants made: 22%



'Rangers today are bringing Indigenous people back on land because we have something there on our land. It always was there. That's why we're working with rangers and helping out to get people on land, getting together and talking about how to understand our Country and our land. We know what our Elders left us so we're passing it onto our kids, our grandchildren.'

Norrie Martin
Mimal Cultural Consultant and member of Balngarra and Mabbulu clans



Warddeken Ranger, Johnny Reid in Wornkomku (Nawoberr) clan estate in Kunbolkngey on a rock art survey camp. Photo by Chester Clarke.

With KKT's support, 92 kunwarddebim (rock art) galleries were documented in the Warddeken IPA this year.

Australia is home to one of the world's most enduring living cultures, dating back over 65,000 years. It is estimated that there were once 250 distinct Indigenous languages and 800 dialects spoken across more than 500 nations. At the time Australia was colonised, people lived in a way that was practically and spiritually linked to sentient or living landscapes created in the Dreamtime by ancestors.

Today, Indigenous Australians hold intricate ecological knowledge of the land and how to manage it that has been passed down from generation to generation: in stories, paintings, languages, special places and ceremonies.

Arnhem Land was one of the last regions in Australia to be colonised due to its remoteness, rugged terrain and harsh tropical climate. As a result, the Aboriginal people of West Arnhem Land have maintained much of their distinct norms, values and belief systems. This is evident in the contemporary robustness of languages, kinship, ecological knowledge and ceremonies. In this remote part of the world, there are still Elders living today who grew up on Country prior to, or at the time of, European colonisation.

The distinct cultural heritage of Bininj is evident in a regional kinship system, shared Dreaming tracks, Songlines and creation stories which are often performed in ceremonies. The physical presence of this cultural heritage can be seen in a network of sacred sites and in the extraordinary number of kunwarddebim (rock

art) galleries spread across the Arnhem Land escarpment – estimated to be upwards of 40,000 sites, perhaps the richest collection of undiscovered rock art in the world. Today's Bininj ascribe great emotional significance to these places, where previous generations resided under rock shelters during the wet seasons and left their unique signatures in the landscape.

Cultural heritage and ancestral connections are at risk of being lost as support for communities to live on homelands wanes, and Traditional Owners struggle to physically visit their Country in order to connect with and care for it. Those who grew up on Country are aging and passing away, and with them the language, stories, ceremonies and knowledge they hold. Physical heritage such as rock art is also suffering damage from feral animals and wildfires, and is in need of active management to safeguard it for future generations.

The Karrkad Kanjji Trust supports vital community-led projects aimed at preserving cultural heritage and actively passing down Indigenous ecological knowledge to the next generation. This year, the cultural heritage projects we have supported include:

- Kunwarddebim (Rock Art) Project
- Djang (sacred sites and totemic emblems) and ceremony projects
- Indigenous Languages and Cultures curriculum development
- Kuwarddewardde Malkno (Stone Country Seasonal Calendar)



This page: Traditional Owners Norrie Martin and Robert Redford sharing the process of pandanus dyeing and weaving. Photo by Stacey Irving. Opposite page: Warddeken Ranger, Johnny Reid with Warddeken Bim (rock art) Officer, Chester Clarke documenting bim. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management.

Project statistics

100
Traditional Owners and rangers engaged on the ground

47% males **53%** females

92 bim galleries documented and protected

Cultural heritage case studies

Documenting and protecting kunwarddebim (rock art) sites

Partners: Warddeken

Now in its third year, this project has gained momentum over the past 12 months, with two dedicated support staff and the resources to access high-priority remote areas only accessible by helicopter across the 1.4 million hectare Warddeken IPA. Strategic fine-scale burning and fuel reduction at bim (art) sites has resulted in 84 per cent of recorded sites being effectively protected from wildfires.

This year, the team visited close to 100 bim galleries depicting pre-contact animals and practices, scenes from early European contact, post-contact ancestral marks and spirits, and more. This included the site of an eight-metre painting of the Naworo spirit (a giant guardian of the land) that may be the largest single-piece rock art painting in Australia.

'We make burn patches around rock art so that the art does not get ruined by the smoke.'

Berribob Dangbungala Watson
Warddeken Elder

At each site, conservation work involves cleaning and removing vegetation build-ups, maintaining and installing fences to prevent animals rubbing against walls, cool burning to lower the risk of hot fire damaging rock faces, and gentle removal of spiderwebs impacting art. With the support of conservators, rangers are also learning techniques to better prevent water damage.

The project continues challenging conventional rock art research, remaining entirely owned and directed by Bininj knowledge and priorities rather than the priorities of non-Indigenous academics.



Djang and the Warddeken bush walk

Partners: Warddeken

'Djang' roughly refers to cultural practices and beliefs that are often embodied in physical spiritual places or features of the landscape linked to ceremonies, totemic emblems, native species, creation stories and spirit beings. Landowners stress the importance of maintaining knowledge of djang and the associated customary protocols in order to continue caring for these special places and maintain the knowledge connected with them.

One djang project KKT supported this year was the Warddeken bush walk. In May, over 50 rangers, Nawarddeken Academy school children and their families followed a Bininj manbolh (traditional walking route) through the north of the IPA from Kurruwil to Makkalarl. Along the way, they visited djang sites, harvested delek (white ochre), hunted and camped, discovered kunwarddebim, commenced early-season fire management by burning on foot, and had important intergenerational conversations about land and cultural management practices to protect the areas of Country they visited. This was a major logistical feat organised by the Warddeken rangers.

A highlight of the walk was visiting Kurdukadji Dedjbarlkarrhmeng, one of the most important and famous Emu Dreaming sites in West Arnhem Land. The site features a stone arrangement in the shape of an emu that has been in this location since the Dreaming. Despite its renown, this remote site is highly inaccessible and can only be reached by helicopter or on foot. Many landowners had never visited this site, or had not visited for decades, and were emotional to be reconnected with this Country. Here, they fulfilled important cultural obligations such as rearranging stones that had become dislodged over the years and performing an 'increase ritual' to encourage the return of emu populations.



Learning culture and language

Partners: Warddeken

Language and cultural knowledge are critical to Indigenous Land Management. This year, KKT supported the Nawarddeken Academy to build an Indigenous Language and Culture Curriculum based on the Kuwarddewardde Malkno (Stone Country Seasonal Calendar) to be taught by educators, Traditional Owners and Elders across the Warddeken IPA.

The project involves integrating each seasonal theme from the Kuwarddewardde Malkno across both the NT Indigenous Languages and Culture Curriculum and the Australian Curriculum learning areas. This is a place-based approach to education that prioritises Indigenous ecological and cultural knowledge as the foundation through which students learn and connect knowledge.

There are three cycles for each season, building upon one another over three years.

For example, the teaching and learning in Kudjewk (wet season) focuses on the implication of water. The conceptual unit for the first cycle centres on freshwater Bininj living with water on Country. This is then tied directly to science, maths, language, information and communication technology (ICT) and creative art curricula.

The second cycle of teaching in Kudjewk focuses on the cultural significance of water and its relationship to Dreaming and Country. Wurdurd (children) engage in learning experiences connecting water spirits and creation stories, with links to thunderstorm weather patterns and associated content in geography, history, maths, language, ICT and creative art.

In the third and final cycle, wurdurd explore the seasonal indicators of Kudjewk and how Bininj connect to the broader ecosphere through water. Learning centres on djang (see page 48) and totems, and deepens knowledge around the importance of aquatic plants and animals of the Kuwarddewardde, with links to science, maths, language, ICT, creative art, personal development, health and physical education.

'We will use our knowledge because we need to practice the fragile cultural practices that are about to disappear. Our language is important in land management.'

Elizabeth Nabarlambarl
Warddeken Ranger



Below: Nawarddeken school children and their families followed a Bininj manbolh (traditional walking route) through the north of the IPA from Kurruwil to Makkalarl. Photo by Cody Thomas.
Top right: Nawarddeken Academy student, Stacey learning about Kudjewk while line fishing. Photo by Stacey Irving.

Supporting people on Country

Traditional Owners living and working on their ancestral lands

Projects supported: 1
Allocation of total grants made: 3%



'This will leave our older generations feeling proud and happy, seeing us, the next generation, taking over working and lift up and develop our lives and country. All of this social health is also based on the use of our own Aboriginal knowledge and practices on our country. Looking after country also has positive social and community outcomes.'

Stuart Guymala, Traditional Owner of the Ngolkwarre estate (Warddeken) Bawinanga Ranger

Nawarddeken Academy students and Traditional Owners singing 'Kamarrang' at the 2022 school celebration. Photo by Stacey Irving.



With KKT's support, 108 food deliveries were made to remote communities by air this year.

Indigenous communities in very remote locations across Australia are leading national conservation efforts on Indigenous land. In the Northern Territory alone, three quarters of Indigenous peoples are living in areas classified as remote or very remote. Ranger bases are scattered across such communities, acting as hubs of activity for species conservation, fire management and the continuation of cultural knowledge.

In the communities where we work, the health of people and place is inextricably linked. Empty or 'orphaned' Country is considered one of the biggest threats to conservation efforts and the continuation of Indigenous culture. When Country is populated and actively managed, there are far-reaching benefits for the environment, culture and people.

Despite ambitions to unite diaspora with their Country, living and working in Arnhem Land comes with a unique set of challenges. The terrain is rough, with vast tracts of land covered by rocky outcrops and gorges with rivers in between. Infrastructure is limited, sealed roads are very rare and even reliable dirt roads are few and far between and require constant maintenance. The environmental conditions are highly variable, with up to six months of wet season per year where ephemeral rivers rise and cut off road access in times of intense humidity and heat – further compounded by our changing climate. Services such as food stores, medical care and maintenance are only accessible by a long drive in the dry season or otherwise by charter flight, and phone coverage is limited.

Existing services and support for remote communities is inadequate to meet these challenges and enable people to live on their ancestral lands year-round. The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust funds critical infrastructure and service provision to ensure Traditional Owners and Djungkay can continue to live on Country and undertake critical conservation and cultural work as safely and efficiently as possible.

The projects we have supported in this pillar include:

- Outstation tucker run
- Nabiwo Store



Above: Warddeken Daluk Rangers installing a road sign in Mamardawerre as the wet season hits. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited.
Right: Nabiwo store sign, painted by Kabulwarnamyo community in the forefront of their new local shop. Photo by Celina Ernst.



Community sustainability case studies

Food security for remote communities

Partners: Warddeken, Simplot

KKT continues to receive support from Simplot Australia to fund a regular air-charter service to the remote Warddeken communities of Kabulwarnamyo, Manmoyi and Mamardawerre. These three communities are at the heart of the Warddeken Rangers program and without this support would be largely cut off from access to groceries, mail, medicine and supplies. These deliveries have been particularly important over the past year as COVID-19 reached Arnhem Land and further isolated people and communities.

These so-called 'tucker runs' have also enabled Warddeken's Kabulwarnamyo community to open the first community store on their IPA: the Nabiwo Store. This store is stocked with dry goods and provides an option for community members to purchase basic supplies between deliveries.

Over the 2021 fiscal year, 36 deliveries were made to each of the three communities, enabling people to live on Country.

Project statistics

36 flights

3 ranger base communities serviced

Educating future custodians

Future generations connected to their Country with access to education 'both-ways'

Projects supported: 3
Allocation of total grants made: 31%



'For me, as a Chairperson and as a father myself, one of my biggest sources of pride is witnessing our Nawarddeken wurdurd (children) become more confident in their cultural identities. Young girls and boys are getting the chance to connect with their Country in a really meaningful way because of our school.'

Dean Yibarbuk, Traditional Owner of Djinkarr
Chairperson of Warddeken Land Management Ltd
and Co-Chair of KKT

With KKT's support, over 100 children are now accessing meaningful bi-cultural education on Country.

Bulman School student, Annie very proud wearing her new Learning on Country t-shirt.
Photo by Stacey Irving.

Accessing education can be difficult for the children of Indigenous rangers working in Arnhem Land's outstations. The homeland communities that house ranger bases can be incredibly remote and are often too small to qualify for full-time public school funding from the government. As a result, rangers have to move away into towns in order to enrol their children in full-time education. Here, there are fewer opportunities for parents to work and for children to gain critical ecological knowledge.

Orphaned Country is considered one of the biggest threats to conserving biodiversity. Elders want to see the next generation of Traditional Custodians growing up and being educated on Country, in both local Indigenous ecological knowledge and the Australian Curriculum, so that they grow up strong in both worlds.

The Northern Territory has the lowest proportion of students at or above the national minimum standards for literacy and numeracy, and attendance rates for Indigenous students across the very remote areas of the NT are currently sitting at 56 per cent – well below the national average of 80 per cent. Establishing locally delivered bi-cultural education aims to address low rates of formal education in remote Indigenous communities, enable rangers to continue to live and work on Country, and ensure that critical cultural knowledge is passed down and practiced into the future.

Bi-cultural education involves children, from early learners to high school students, regularly spending time on Country with Elders, community members and rangers. It's about getting out of the classroom and onto ancestral lands, hearing stories, singing songs, gathering food and learning how to manage Country. Contextually appropriate content can then be incorporated into the Australian Curriculum, making for a more engaging school experience overall.

The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust recognises the implicit link between cultural heritage, community strength and conservation outcomes, and thus supports bi-cultural education projects where government funding is insufficient. Together with our partners, we are investing in the next generation of rangers and custodians.

The projects we have supported in this pillar include:

- Expansion of the Nawarddeken Academy
- Early learning in Warddeken IPA
- Learning on Country at Mimal
- Scoping for a ranger education initiative



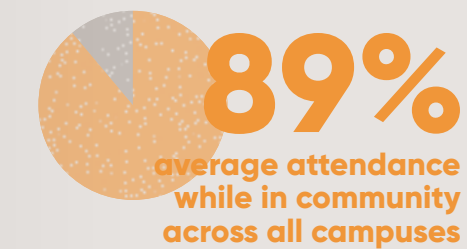
Bi-cultural education case studies

Expanding access to bi-cultural education in Warddeken

Partners: Warddeken, Nawarddeken Academy

Project statistics

From 1 campus to 3 this year



From 21 to 60 students this year



In 2021, the Nawarddeken Academy – a community-owned bi-cultural primary school in the heart of West Arnhem Land – expanded its provision of quality education from one to three campuses. For the first time, children across the Warddeken IPA gained access to full-time education, allowing parents to remain engaged in land management with their children growing up on Country.

Building on the strength of the Kabulwarnamyo campus, which opened in 2015 with KKT's support, the Nawarddeken Academy Mamardawerre opened its doors on 27 September 2021 in the western ward of the IPA with 17 eager students enrolled from Transition to Year 7. Soon after, the Nawarddeken Academy Manmoyi, in the eastern ward of the IPA, opened its doors on 18 October 2021, with 21 students enrolled aged 5 to 16.

This milestone took the number of children receiving education in the IPA from 21 to 60. While some families come and go seasonally, attendance rates while they are in community are close to 90 per cent, which is significantly above national averages for remote Indigenous students.

Together with the custom-built Indigenous Language and Culture Curriculum (see page 49) based around the six seasons of the kuwarddewardde (stone country), regular bush days are key to the Academy's bi-cultural education approach. At least once per week, students, elders and rangers connected with each campus spend time on Country sharing and learning. Recent highlights have included pandanus weaving, storytelling in language and surveying bim (art).

In June 2022, the Nawarddeken communities celebrated this expansion of bi-cultural education and officially launched the Kuwarddewardde Malkno (Stone Country Seasonal Calendar) in Kabulwarnamyo. Hundreds of Traditional Owners, supporters and stakeholders came to this celebration, including the Federal and Territory Ministers for Education.

Top left: Nawarddeken Academy Transition student, Bundy. Photo by Stacey Irving.
Bottom left: Bulman School students carrying freshly cut bark ready for painting. Photo by Stacey Irving.

Early learning

Partners: Warddeken, Nawarddeken Academy

The Nawarddeken Academy, with the support of KKT, is investing in Early Learning for children aged 0–5 years. The Early Learning Program began at Kabulwarnamyo in 2016 and has since expanded to informal Early Learning at Manmoyi and Mamardawerre following the Nawarddeken Academy expansion to these communities in late 2021.

In Mamardawerre, early learners have been following the seasons and taking part in daily activities that provide them with their first learning experiences using the Kuwarddewardde Malkno (Stone Country Seasonal Calendar). This includes identifying seasonal indicators and finding local plants and animals. Such activities prepare children for primary school and engage parents in their child's learning journey.

In Manmoyi, an experienced community educator has run daily early learning educational sessions with the wurdyaw (little kids). One of the students has started counting animal toys in English up to five. Early learners are also accompanying Manmoyi school students on their weekly bush trips.



Learning on Country in Mimal

Partners: Mimal

The Mimal Learning on Country (LoC) Program bridges the gap between western government education and local cultural learning, ensuring that children in the (soon to be declared) Mimal Indigenous Protected Area grow up strong in 'both-ways'. The Mimal Rangers program, in partnership with Gulin Gulin (Bulman) School, is facilitating custom lessons on Country taught by Elders and Mimal Rangers. The curriculum is devised by a community advisory committee and LoC days are held up to twice per week.

Mimal is using their Kundung (seasonal calendar) to structure the LoC program around the season and ranger work plans. For example, Term 4 in 2021 was themed around 'Sky' to coincide with the build-up and start of the wet season. As such, teaching focused on sun and moon cycles, seasons and weather, navigation using stars and compasses, reading maps and learning how features of the earth are represented, the effect of weather on plants and animals, observing animals at night, and bush tucker. Activities included bird surveys, collecting bush food, pandanus weaving and making didgeridoos. In the term prior, the theme was 'Earth', and the following themes for Terms 1 and 2 of 2022 were 'Water' and 'Fire'.

LoC has gained momentum with 51 lessons in the 2022 financial year – up from 36 the year prior – as well as hosting Culture Camps and multi-day visits to neighbouring communities. KKT is supporting this vital work as the Mimal LoC Program has too few students to qualify for government funding.

'I like going out with them (Elders) because they teach us lots of things about culture.'

Shaniqua Huddleston
Bulman School student

Project statistics

51 LoC classes and day trips, up from 36 the year prior

Supported by:

12 Elders	10 rangers	6 teaching staff and Mimal support staff
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38 individual children

Top left: Nawarddeken Academy early learning student, Nicholas, riding his tricycle around a purpose-built bike track. Photo care of Nawarddeken Academy. Bottom left: Bulman School students learning traditional burning techniques on Country from the Mimal Rangers. Photo by Emma Lupin.

Partner insight

The partnership between Mimal and the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust is one that continues to grow and flourish.

Mimal achieved full independence from the Northern Land Council in 2017 and developed a partnership with the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust in 2018. From the beginning, we hoped to emulate the successful KKT–Warddeken partnership as we had watched the capacity of Warddeken grow to deliver even more for the people and Country they manage.

Since becoming independent, Mimal has been community owned and focused on mobilising around what the people in Mimal want. As we've worked to implement our Healthy Country Plan, our workforce has grown from six rangers and one coordinator to now over 30 experienced rangers, five coordinators, and a team of management and project staff to support them. From a starting point of around seven projects, our team now delivers over 80 projects and we have gradually built the physical infrastructure to support this, including staff accommodation, workshops and storage, a fleet of vehicles and improved outstation buildings that enable us to cover all 20,000 square kilometres of the Mimal Land Management Area. We are now on the precipice of having our land declared an Indigenous Protected Area, which will be an immense milestone for us all.

KKT has supported this journey by enabling us to act on key community priorities. In particular, KKT's support for the Learning on Country program has ensured it can now deliver on bi-cultural education for the next generation, the intergenerational transfer of knowledge, practicing language and culture,

and developing career pathways – all with full community ownership. It is hard to find a more encompassing program, and it would not have been anywhere near this successful without KKT.

Further to this, KKT has helped fund our feral animal work and, importantly, the development of a feral animal carbon method that will be a game changer for managing these large pests currently decimating ecological systems in Mimal. KKT has also delivered the funding needed to drive workforce participation of women through employment, support and training. We now have a dynamic group of women across the community engaged and delivering a suite of land management projects. In addition, with KKT's help, Mimal is now supporting people to be back out on Country documenting cultural knowledge, stories, songs and ceremony.

Whether we are chasing the endemic savanna glider, preserving priceless cultural assets, or tackling the monumental challenge of feral animals, the partnership between Mimal and KKT continues to deliver on community priorities with some exciting and innovative solutions to our land management challenges. We look forward to continuing this strong partnership into the future.

Dominic Nicholls
CEO, Mimal Land Management

John Daly-Water
Chair, Mimal Land Management
and Director, KKT

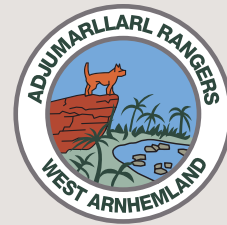
Bigedi Traditional Owner, Annette Miller.
Photo by Amelia Moulis.



'There is going to be change if we all come together. KKT is here to support people.'

Annette Miller
Director of Mimal Land Management
and Alternate Director of KKT

Our Indigenous partner organisations



Adjumarllarl Rangers

The Adjumarllarl Rangers, hosted by Demed Aboriginal Corporation, are based out of Gunbalanya in West Arnhem Land, approximately 300 kilometres east of Darwin. First established in the 1990s, they were focused on eradicating weeds. Now they manage an area of 10,000 square kilometres including floodplain, savanna woodland and sandstone escarpment, and their scope of work has expanded to encompass fire management, feral animal control and more.



Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT) Limited

Across Arnhem Land, in the remote tropical savannas of northern Australia, Aboriginal Traditional Owners and rangers utilise customary fire knowledge to accomplish highly sophisticated landscape-scale fire management.

Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT) is an entirely Aboriginal-owned not-for-profit carbon farming business created by Aboriginal Traditional Owners in Arnhem Land to support their engagement with the carbon industry.

ALFA currently supports Traditional Owners to manage five fire projects across an area of over 80,000 square kilometres. This includes four declared Indigenous Protected Areas – the Djelk, Warddeken, South East Arnhem Land and Laynhapuy IPAs – as well as two IPAs currently under consultation – Mimal and Arafura Swamp Rangers Aboriginal Corporation.

KKT also supports the Garngi and Mardbalk rangers with ALFA.



Bawinanga Rangers

Bawinanga Rangers, hosted by Bawinanga Aboriginal Corporation, was established in 1995 by Traditional Owners of the Djelk Indigenous Protected Area. They manage 200 kilometres of coastline and over 65,000 square kilometres of land and sea country in western and central Arnhem Land, from estuaries, wetlands and rivers, to monsoon rainforests and tropical savannahs.

Their work plays a vital role in keeping the cultures and languages in their region strong, while offering employment and career pathways and sustainable enterprise development opportunities on Country, and working with many partners for the benefit of all 13 language groups and over 100 different clan groups.



Mimal Land Management Aboriginal Corporation

Mimal Land Management Aboriginal Corporation manages 20,000 square kilometres of Central Arnhem Land comprising woodland forests, rocky Country, freshwater places and sites of great cultural significance.

Caring for Country and culture is Mimal's primary goal. Their highest priorities include fire management, controlling invasive weeds and feral animals, saving native species, maintaining strong culture and sustainable visitor management.

There are approximately 300 Indigenous members of Mimal, who control the management of the corporation through the election of the corporation's nine directors. Mimal is therefore more than just their members. Mimal is working for all Traditional Owners, for all clans and for all the people who live at Bulman, Weemol and Barrapunta.



Warddeken Land Management Limited

Warddeken Land Management Limited operates across 14,000 square kilometres of the Kuwarddewardde from three remote ranger bases on the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area: Kabulwarnamyo and Manmoyi in Koyek ward, and Mamardawerre in Kakbi ward.

The Warddeken IPA is owned and managed by the Traditional Owners of 36 different clan groups, through a complex system of customary law. Their vision is to have healthy people living and working on healthy Country. They want the management of their land to be in their hands now and into the future.

Each year up to 200 Indigenous rangers are employed to work on a variety of projects including fire management and carbon abatement, weed and feral animal control, rock art conservation, education and cultural heritage management. They combine Indigenous ecological knowledge with western science to manage and protect one of Australia's most unique environments.

'Warddeken and our partners created KKT to be responsive to our needs, and partnering with them brings the expertise, skills, capacity and contacts so that we can stay focused on land management.'

Shaun Ansell
Outgoing CEO, Warddeken Land Management Limited

Supporter insight

Jacqui and Michael Parshall learning how to catch barramundi with the Nawarddeken Academy students. Photos care of Jacqui and Michael Parshall.



'We are in awe of their expertise and skills, their openness and engagement, and how quickly they have taken this simple but big idea and made it very real.'

Jacqui and Michael Parshall

Our family is very proud of its connection to the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust.

Our relationship with KKT began in 2016 when we first heard about the vision for the Nawarddeken Academy. The idea of a bi-cultural, on Country educational model simply made sense. We felt that, with a bit of support, it could potentially deliver not only an education solution for Warddeken's children in Kabulwarnamyo, but possibly much more.

Since those early conversations, we have watched this educational movement grow and had the privilege to visit all three ranger communities where the Nawarddeken Academy now teaches. We have come away with profound experiences of engagement, learning, community and kindness. We now have an appreciation of just how little we actually learn through our western education. There is so much more to understand, for example with the Kuwarddewardde Malkno (Seasonal Calendar) that provides extensive knowledge of the local environment and its impacts, or the teachings of Elders that brings historical knowledge passed down from ancestors into the classroom.

In June 2022, we saw the culmination of many years' hard work at Kabulwarnamyo at a celebration for the academy's first terms of teaching across three campuses as a fully registered independent school. We were thrilled to see the vision of the Elders, the voices of community members, and the praise from the

Northern Territory Government for this wonderful bi-cultural program. It was also great to see the Federal Minister for Education, Jason Clare MP, join this celebration and experience this vibrant, successful community in his first days as Minister.

There are so many incredible, passionate and respectful people working on and with these communities. We are in awe of their expertise and skills, their openness and engagement, and how quickly they have taken this simple but big idea and made it very real. The Nawarddeken people, with the support of KKT, have proven that if you listen to one another, work together and have direction, anything is possible.

As a supporter, you want to feel that what you are doing has an impact. This is certainly the case with KKT. Aside from the Nawarddeken Academy, we hope that our small contribution has helped move forward the conversation around the intergenerational transfer of Indigenous knowledge through the incredible bi-cultural educational model that has been developed in Warddeken and will continue to develop for future generations and other communities. We look forward to what comes next.

Jacqui and Michael Parshall

Thank you

'KKT ngandibidyikarme bimken, mayhken dja kunbolkken o kunredken.'

'KKT supporters help us in being able to care for Country on projects such as species care, rock art, land/ecology and education.'

Lorna and Suzannah Nabalwad
Warddeken rangers

Thank you to our partners in Arnhem Land whose tireless effort and determination inspires and drives what we do. Thank you to our generous supporters who make this work possible. Together we recognise the value of Indigenous Land Management and the benefits it brings to country, culture and communities.

Supporters for the 2022 financial year include:

Aesop Foundation	The Ian Potter Foundation	Nia Tero
BB and A Miller Foundation	Jibb Foundation	PMF Foundation
The Bowden Marstan Foundation	John T Reid Charitable Trusts	Simplot Australia
Dusseldorp Forum	The Kennards Hire Foundation	Thyne Reid Foundation
Ecstra Foundation	Klein Family Foundation	Vincent Fairfax Family Foundation
	Lion	

Australian Ethical Foundation	Justin Punch and Patty Akopiantz	Paul and Naomi O'Brien
Australian Executor Trustees	The Lionel and Yvonne Spencer Trust	The Phillips Foundation
Axel Robert Arnott	Margie Moroney and Neil Watson	Sara Halvedene Foundation
Edwina Kearney	Mimal Land Management Aboriginal Corporation	Sarah Wilson Charity Trust
James N Kirby Foundation	Patterson Pearce Foundation	Warddeken Land Management
John Sevier and Rebecca Gorman		Will and Jane Vicars

1% for the Planet	Foundation for Rural and Regional Renewal (FRRR)	Nelson Meers Foundation
Aberaldie Foundation	The Humanity Foundation	Nigel and Catherine Allfrey
Andrew and Kate Martin via MA Foundation	Ian and Min Darling	Norman Family
Barlow Impact Group	Jane Abercrombie	Parshall Family
Biophilia Foundation	Kingsley Allen	The Purryburry Trust
CAGES Foundation	Lawrence Acland Foundation	The Regeneration Fund
Disney Conservation Fund	Luke and Alicia Parker	Tasman Environmental Markets Pty Ltd
Foundation for National Parks and Wildlife	Mark and Louise Nelson	The Yulgilbar Foundation

Andrew McNaughton Foundation	Debbie Dadon AM	Myer Foundation
Anna Josephson	The Digger and Shirley Martin Environment Fund	Paul and Cathie Oppenheim
The Aranday Foundation	Emma and Dom Stevens	Pixel Seed Fund
Ari and Lisa Droga	Geoff Weir and JoAnna Fisher	Richard and Diana Herring
The Balnaves Foundation	Graeme Wood Foundation	Smartgroup Foundation
The Burton Taylor Foundation	James Castles and Benjamin Barzel	Toisch Pty Ltd
Carrawa Foundation	The Jenour Foundation	Vicki Olsson
Community Impact Foundation – Bush Apple	Kay Cafarella and Pat Pither	Westpac Foundation
Dave Gardiner	Mary Elizabeth Hill	WIRES
		Zulu and Zephyr

In addition to the above, our sincere thanks goes out to every person who has made a donation in support of Country, culture and community in West and Central Arnhem Land.

Thank you to our Indigenous partners



Thank you to our founders

The Nature Conservancy
The PEW Environment Group
Peter and Jan Cooke

Thank you to our in-kind supporters

The Cove Workspace
Dog and Bone
Emily Hart
Lara Salameh
Nicholson Street Studio
Rodeo
White and Case

2022 financial report

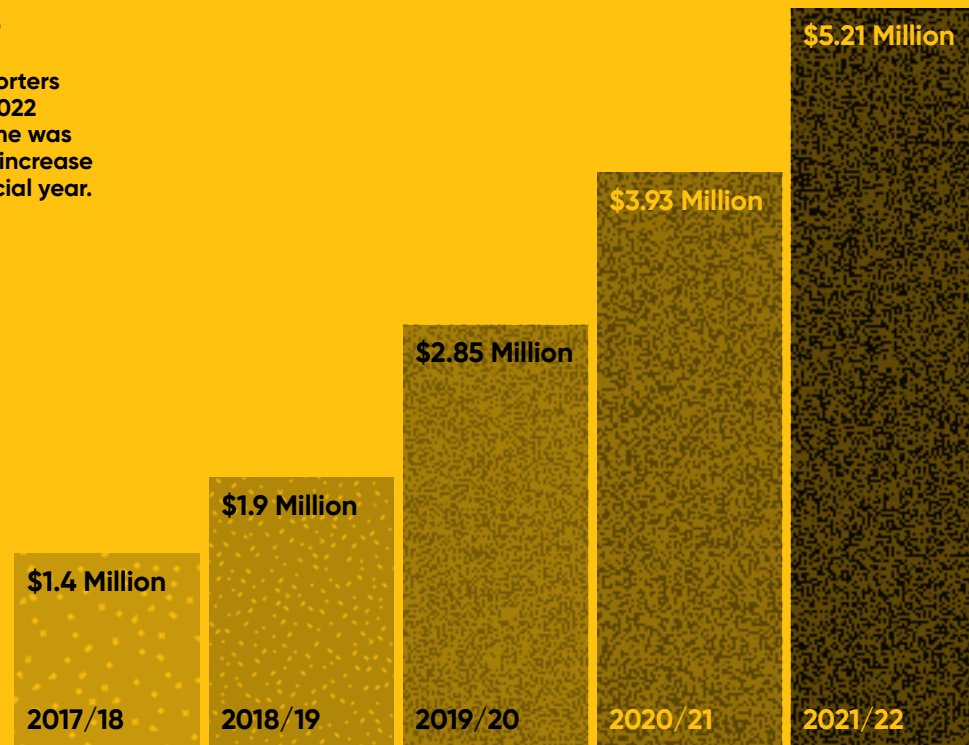


As we grow as an organisation, so does our impact. We are supporting more Indigenous ranger groups and projects on the ground than ever before.

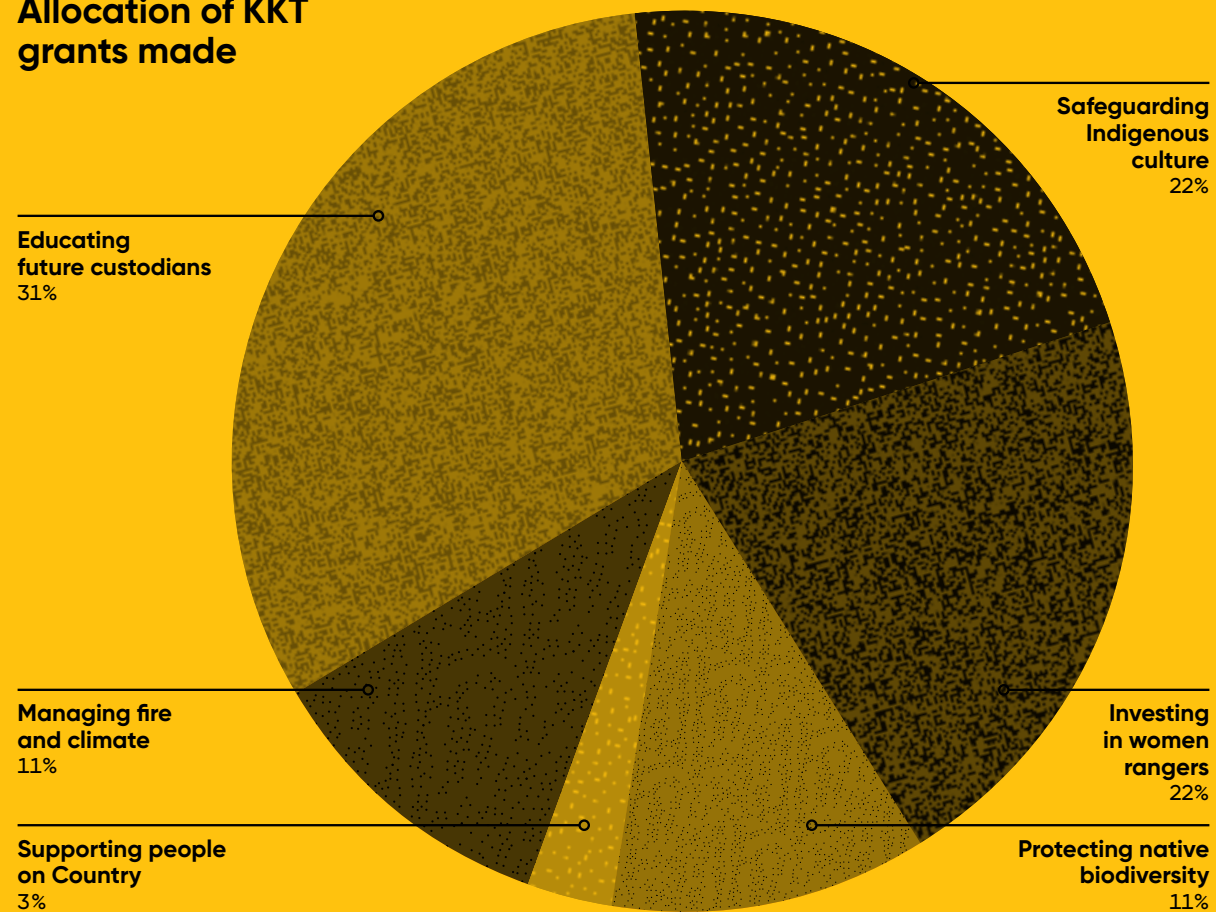
Aerial view of Mimal Ranger Base (forefront) and Weemol community on the Mimal IPA. Photo by Amelia Moulis.

Total income

Thanks to our supporters and partners, our 2022 financial year income was \$5.21 million, a 33% increase since the last financial year.



Allocation of KKT grants made



Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2022

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the directors of the trustee company of the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust (Trust) submit the following report, made out in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Directors of the Trustee Company

The names of Directors of the company in office at the date of this report are: Justin Punch (Chair), Dean Yibarbuk (Deputy Chair), Professor Jon Altman, Margie Moroney, Fred Hunter, John Dalywater, Teya Dusseldorp, Cindy Jinmarabynana and Otto Campion.

Principal Activities

Create a sustainable finance mechanism that will assist funding of Indigenous ranger groups and land owners to protect and manage the natural and cultural environment of West and Central Arnhem Land.

Trading Results

An operating surplus of \$1,334,102 was recorded for the year (2021: \$1,589,658).

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

There were no significant changes not otherwise noted in the state of affairs of the Trust during the year.

Events Subsequent to Balance Date

Since the end of the financial year the Directors are not aware of any matter or circumstances not otherwise noted within the report that have significantly affected the operations of the Trust, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Trust in subsequent financial years.

Likely Developments

At present, no developments are planned which would significantly affect the operations or results of the Trust.

Directors Benefits

No Director of the company has, since the end of the previous financial year, received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the total amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors shown in the accounts) by reason of a contract made by the company as trustee of the Trust with a controlling entity or a related body corporate of a Director or with a firm of which a Director is a member, or with an entity in which a Director has a substantial financial investment.

Independence

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 76.

Signed at Sydney and Melbourne this 28th day of September 2022

Director

Director

Directors' Declaration

For the year ended
30 June 2022

In the opinion of the Directors:

- The Directors of Karrkad Kanjdji Ltd as trustee for the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust (Trust) have determined that the Trust is not a reporting entity and that the special purpose financial statements are appropriate to meet the information needs of members and users of the financial statements. The special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Note 1 to the financial statements.
- The accompanying Statement of Financial Performance has been prepared so as to give a true and fair view of the results of the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2022.
- The accompanying Statement of Financial Position is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust as at 30 June 2022.
- At the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.
- The accompanying financial statements have been made out in accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001 and laws and give a true and fair view of the matters with which they deal.
- The special purpose financial report complies with all of the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards and reporting requirements under the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors

Signed at Sydney and Melbourne this 28th day of September 2022

Director

Director

Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of Karrkad Kanjdji Ltd

This auditor's independence declaration has been provided pursuant to s.307 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Independence Declaration

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Jessica Kellaway CA, CPA,
Registered Company Auditor, Partner
5/10/2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of
Karrkad Kanjdji Trust

Report on the Financial Report

Audit Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of *Karrkad Kanjdji Trust*, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of financial performance for the year then ended, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the director's declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of Karrkad Kanjdji Trust, in all material respects, for the period 1st July 2021 to 30th June 2022 is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1; and; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards and to the extent described in Note 1, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and Division 60 the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion expressed above, we draw attention to Note 1 of the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the Corporations Act 2001 and for the purpose of fulfilling the entity's financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Responsibility of Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report, and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 is appropriate to meet the reporting requirements and needs of the Trust. The Directors responsibility also includes such internal control the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Galpins Accountants, Auditors & Business Consultants

Jessica Kellaway CA, CPA,
Registered Company Auditor, Partner
5/10/2022

Statement of Financial Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Ordinary income	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Grants - projects	632,591	218,951
Grants - KKT operations	170,000	120,000
Investment income	37,429	23,213
Other income	-	85,109
Donations - projects and untied	3,614,129	2,903,563
Donations - KKT operations	759,223	587,306
Total ordinary income	5,213,372	3,938,142
Expenses		
Accountancy	2,500	3,900
Advertising	978	-
Audit fees	4,400	4,000
Bank charges	6,669	1,499
Board expenses	2,207	1,484
Camping Gear	4,766	-
Catering	3,850	4,760
Grants	3,232,448	1,819,933
Consultants and contractors	31,140	21,950
Depreciation	2,148	4,022
Event expenses	5,399	2,329
Bad debts expense	-	404
Dues and subscriptions	14,702	9,404
Insurances	8,285	2,945
Investment management fees	5,240	5,798
Minor equipment	1,997	59
Office expenses	4,249	4,474
Printing	10,264	8,010
Professional development	7,684	1,211
Rent	11,892	8,700
Telephone	1,178	1,709
Travel and accommodation	56,237	22,743
Salaries and wages	419,450	382,368
Superannuation	40,783	33,271
Sundry	804	3,511
Total expenses	3,879,270	2,348,484
Net operating surplus*	1,334,102	1,589,658
Non-operating items		
Unrealised gains/(losses) on investments	(92,260)	53,945
Net total surplus	1,241,842	1,643,603

* The vast majority of Karrkad Kanjdji Trust funding is gifted at the end of the financial year, and allocated to our partners for deployment in the following financial year. Refer to Note 3 - Committed funds for more detail.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022

Assets	Note	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Current assets			
Cash at bank - operating	2A	546,316	437,960
Cash at bank - public fund	2B	3,928,028	3,020,542
Cash at bank - contingency fund	2C	483,786	483,271
Cash at bank - stripe donations	2D	19,734	3,558
Other current assets		1,320	1,320
Trade receivables		331,213	86,400
Net GST receivable		128,460	60,813
Total current assets		5,438,857	4,093,864
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	7,195	4,486
KKT Endowment Fund		652,416	717,672
Total non-current assets		659,611	722,158
Total assets		6,098,468	4,816,022
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade creditors and accrued expenses		30,547	15,771
Other payables		19,051	-
Provision for annual leave		42,936	29,334
Provision for sick leave		-	21,205
Total current liabilities		92,534	66,310
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for long service leave		14,380	-
Total non-current liabilities		14,380	-
Total liabilities		106,914	66,310
Net assets		5,991,554	4,749,712
Equity			
Committed and allocated funds*	3	5,015,360	3,926,064
Retained earnings		1,014,509	769,703
Investment revaluation reserve		(38,315)	53,945
Total equity		5,991,554	4,749,712

* A significant portion of Karrkad Kanjdji's equity as at 30 June 2022 is represented by cash and cash equivalents that are tied to projects, FY2023 operational expenditure and committed for future use by the trust. Project commitments as at 30 June 2022 are displayed in Note 3.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended
30 June 2022

	Investment revaluation reserve (\$)	Retained Earnings* (\$)	Total (\$)
Balance of Equity as at 1 July 2020	–	3,106,109	3,106,109
Revaluation of investments	53,945	–	53,945
Operating Surplus for the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021	–	1,589,658	1,589,658
Balance of Equity as at 1 July 2021	53,945	4,695,767	4,749,712
Revaluation of investments	(92,260)	–	(92,260)
Operating Surplus for the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022	–	1,334,102	1,334,102
Balance of Equity as at 30 June 2022	(38,315)	6,029,869	5,991,554

*Retained Earnings includes movements in Committed and Allocated Funds

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended
30 June 2022

Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash inflows	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Operating receipts	5,199,636	4,036,477
Interest receipts	4,661	3,811
Cash generated from operations	5,204,297	4,040,288
Cash outflows		
Payments to suppliers and employees	(610,975)	(558,513)
Payments for grants	(3,555,693)	(2,024,962)
Cash used in operations	(4,166,668)	(2,583,475)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,037,629	1,456,813
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash outflows		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(6,096)	(2,488)
Proceeds from sale of plant & equipment	1,000	–
Cash used in investing activities	(5,096)	(2,488)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,032,533	1,454,325
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3,945,331	2,491,006
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4,977,864	3,945,331

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

This financial report is a special purpose financial report prepared in order to satisfy the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission. The financial report has been prepared on a consolidated basis consisting of two entities, The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust, ABN 98 502 331 587 (the Trust); and Karrkad Kanjdji Limited, ABN 69 139 324 557 (the Company). The Company exists solely for the purpose of acting as trustee of the Trust and receives donations and grants into the gift bank account it operates. Revenue received is then transferred to the Trust for use in its charitable activities.

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Corporations Act 2001 and the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. The accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of the statements are as follows:

- a. Cash and Cash Equivalents**
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdraft facilities.
- b. Trade Debtors and Other Receivables**
Trade debtors are recognised and carried forward at invoice amount including any applicable GST.
- c. Investments**
All investments are measured at market value. Unrealised movements in market value are recognised as non-operating gains or losses in the Statement of Financial Performance and accumulated in the Investments revaluation reserve account in Equity.
- d. Trade and Other Payables**
Liabilities for trade creditors and other amounts are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services rendered including any applicable GST.
- e. Revenue Recognition**
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Trust and the revenue can be reliably measured.
- f. Employee Liabilities**
These liabilities accrue for staff as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid or for entitlements unused.
- g. Income Tax**
The company is exempt from paying income tax due to it being a not for profit entity under s50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.
- h. Comparatives**
Where necessary, comparatives have been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current year disclosures.
- i. Contingent Assets and Liabilities**
There have been no events which meet the definition of an event as per AASB 110 Para 3. There are no contingent assets, contingent liabilities or any obligations as per AASB 137 Para 10.
- j. Goods and Services Tax (GST)**
The company is registered for GST. All revenue and expense amounts are stated as exclusive of GST.

Note 2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Note 2A Operating funds	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Operating account	485,370	424,474
Day to day account	60,946	13,486
Total operating funds	546,316	437,960
Note 2B Public fund		
Gift account	3,928,028	3,020,542
Total public fund	3,928,028	3,020,542
Note 2C KKT contingency fund		
Contingency account	483,786	483,271
Total KKT contingency fund	483,786	483,271
Note 2D Stripe donations		
Stripe donations	19,734	3,558
Total stripe donations	19,734	3,558
Total cash at bank	4,977,864	3,945,331

Note 3 Committed Funds

The balance of cash and cash equivalents includes the following funds that have been received by the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust but not yet spent. The projects are still in progress or have yet to commence.

Project commitments	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
KKT endowment fund	652,416	717,672
Native biodiversity	533,329	251,380
Climate change	332,508	321,130
Bi-cultural education	351,293	379,134
Women rangers	618,299	555,317
Cultural heritage	388,703	248,650
Community sustainability	–	101,109
Total committed funds	2,876,548	2,574,392
Allocated funds		
KKT operations FY2023	932,739	480,687
KKT contingency	483,786	483,271
KKT project development fee	722,287	387,714
	2,138,812	1,351,672
Total funds held available for future use as at 30 June	5,015,360	3,926,064

Note 4 Plant and Equipment

	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Computer equipment	10,655	13,859
Accumulated depreciation	(5,299)	(9,941)
	5,356	3,918
Furniture and fixtures	703	703
Accumulated depreciation	(205)	(135)
	498	568
Plant and equipment	1,363	–
Accumulated depreciation	(22)	–
	1,341	–
Total plant and equipment	12,721	14,562
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,526)	(10,076)
Written down value	7,195	4,486

Note 5 Segment Note Public Fund

Segment Statement
of Financial Performance
for the year ended 30
June 2022

In accordance with Section 30–265 (2) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 and Taxation Ruling 95/27 Karrkad Kanjdji Trust maintains a Public Fund. Income and expenditure related to activities of the Public Fund are detailed below.

Ordinary income	Public Fund	Other	Total
Grant income	–	802,591	802,591
Interest and investment income	2,999	34,430	37,429
Donations	4,357,176	16,176	4,373,352
Other income	–	–	–
Total ordinary income	4,360,175	853,197	5,213,372
Expenses			
Grants	3,232,448	–	3,232,448
Operations	220,241	426,581	646,822
Total expenses	3,452,689	426,581	3,879,270
Net operating surplus	907,486	426,616	1,334,102
Non-operating items			
Unrealised losses on investments	–	(92,260)	(92,260)
Total net surplus	907,486	334,356	1,241,842

Kunjekbin Traditional Owner,
Conrad Maralingurra.
Photo by Cody Thomas.



Our vision for the future

2023–2027 Strategy

'We walk slowly towards the vision of our people.'

Dean Yibarbuk, Co-Chair, KKT

Goal 1

Enhancing

To strengthen the impact of Indigenous Land Management in Arnhem Land. Building capacity and protecting more species over a wider landscape.

'Clean air, clean water, right people, good ceremony, strong language.'

Otto Campion
Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT)

Goal 2

Growing

To accelerate the Indigenous ranger movement in Arnhem Land. Growing our relationships and investing more on the ground.

'We want to grow our organisation to benefit our partners and other neighbouring communities.'

Dean Yibarbuk
Warddeken Land Management Ltd

KKT has developed a new five-year strategy with the goals of enhancing, growing, sustaining and sharing our work in the Indigenous-led conservation movement. This was developed in close collaboration with our partners, board members and staff.

Our shared vision is for Indigenous people to be connected to and caring for Country, safeguarding vital ecosystems for future generations.

To walk towards this, our mission is to bring together landowners and like minded supporters to strengthen the Indigenous conservation movement; caring for country, culture and community.

Goal 3

Sustaining

To safeguard the future of Indigenous-led conservation by improving the stability and longevity of KKT.

'We want KKT to be a strong organisation, with us for the long term.'

Annette Miller
Mimal Land Management

Goal 4

Sharing

To amplify Indigenous voices and their place in the environmental movement. Connecting people, sharing outcomes and influencing systemic change.

'Let's share stories and connect with the wider world.'

Terrah Guymala
Warddeken Land Management Ltd



Help us create meaningful impact in the years ahead. Be involved. Please fill out the donation form and return to the reply paid address, or visit kkt.org.au

Support country, culture and community by making a donation today.

Use the slip below, or scan the QR code to be taken directly to our online donation page. If you wish to discuss your philanthropic support, contact us at mail@kkt.org.au

Please return to:
Karrkad Kanjdji Trust
Wurundjeri Country
Level 2, 696 Bourke Street
Melbourne VIC 30007



Yes, I want to help KKT achieve its goals for the future.

Title		First name		Last name	
Address				State	
Email		Phone		Date of birth / /	
I will give \$		One-off donation <input type="radio"/>		Recurring monthly donation <input type="radio"/>	
Cheque/money order <small>(enclosed)</small> <input type="radio"/>		VISA <input type="radio"/>		MasterCard <input type="radio"/>	
		AMEX <input type="radio"/>			
Card no.		Expiry date /		CVC	
Cardholder's name				Signature	

Yes, please sign me up to the KKT mailing list.

All donations of \$2 or more are tax-deductable.
Cheques made out to: Karrkad Kanjdji Trust
For our terms and conditions and privacy policy, please head to our website: kkt.org.au

Common terms

In this report, you will find some terms from dialects in the Bininj Kunwok (bin-iny goon-wok) language group spoken in West Arnhem Land. We have provided some rough translations and pronunciations below, along with other common English language terms.

Anbinik: an ancient, endemic and culturally-significant proto-eucalypt tree species with the scientific name *allosyncarpia ternata*

Balanda: person of non-Aboriginal decent

Bim: Indigenous art from this region

Bininj (Bin-iny): Indigenous person or people from this region, or specifically a man/males

Daluk (dah-look): female, woman or wife

Djang (jhang): roughly translates to a significant place where cultural practices and beliefs are embodied in the physical location or features of the landscape linked to ceremonies, totemic emblems, native species, creation stories and spirit beings

Djungkay (Jhoong-kye): landowners who have inherited responsibilities to care for land and culture from their mother's side

Karrkad (gada-gut): higher grounds away from the floodplains, above the escarpment

Kanjdji (guny-gee): downstream lowlands towards the coast

Malkno (mulk-no): seasons

Kuwarddewardde (Koo-wahr-day-wahr-day): stone country of the Arnhem escarpment

Kunwarddebim (goon-wahr-day-bim): rock art

Landowners: collective term for both Traditional Owners and Djungkay, referring to people who have inherited responsibilities to care for land and culture from their mother's and/or their father's side

Mayh (my'): animals

Nawarddeken (Nah-wahr-deh-gen): people of the Warddeken area

Orphaned Country: land without its people

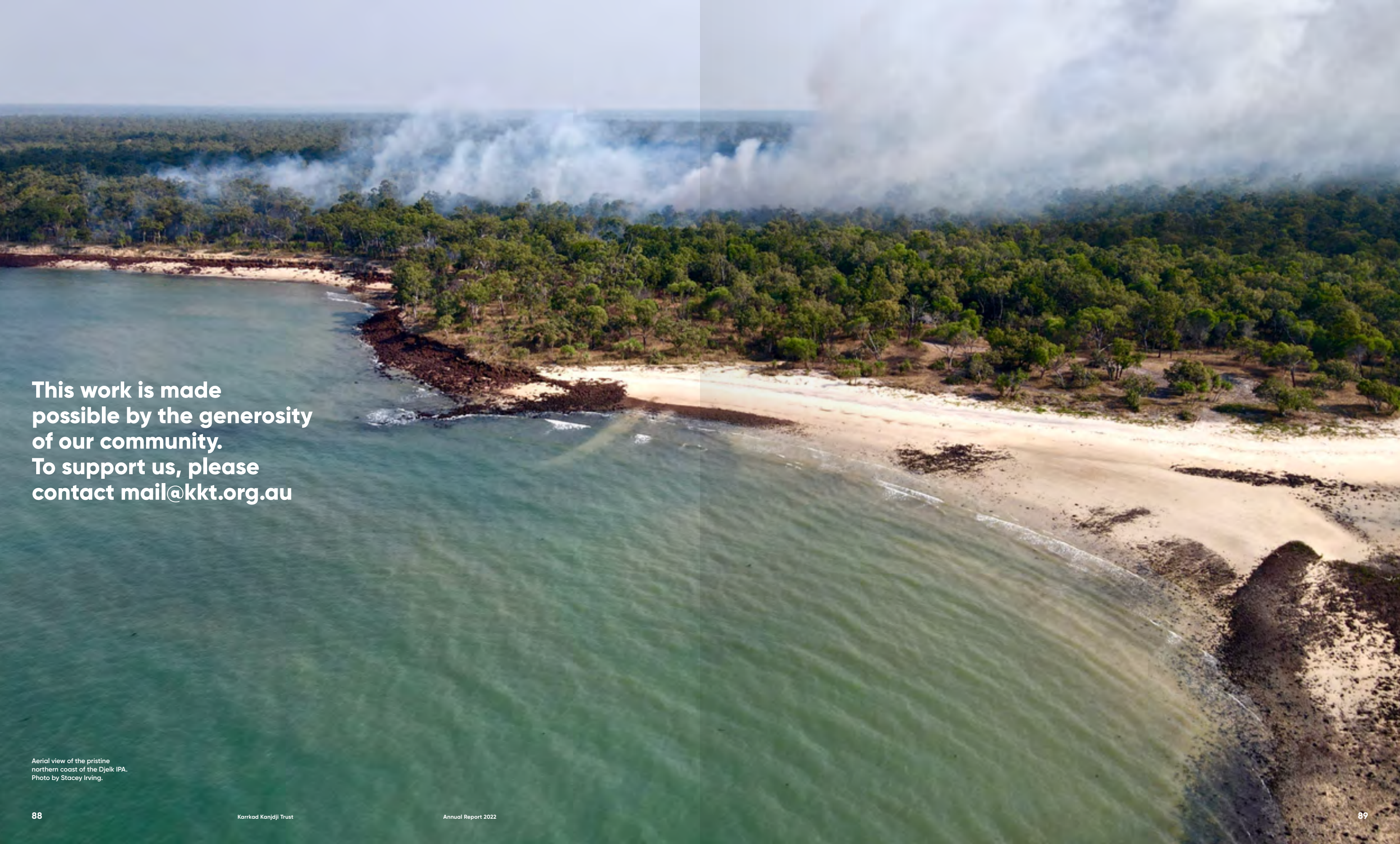
Traditional Owner: landowners who have inherited responsibilities to care for land and culture from their father's side, but often used as the collective term instead of landowner

Wurdyaw (woord-yaw): little kids

Wurdurd (were-durd): children



Nawarddeken Academy student, Ambrose. Photo by Stacey Irving.



This work is made possible by the generosity of our community. To support us, please contact mail@kkt.org.au

Aerial view of the pristine northern coast of the Djelk IPA. Photo by Stacey Irving.

For the protection and management of the natural and cultural environment of West and Central Arnhem Land

kkt.org.au
mail@kkt.org.au

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