

**Karrkad
Kanjdi
Trust**



**Supporting country,
culture and community**

**2020
Annual Report**



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

Our current partners manage over 50,000 square kilometres of West and Central Arnhem Land.



Darwin

Adjumarllarl Ranger Management Area
10,000 km²

Maningrida

Gunbalanya

Mamardawerre

Djelk Indigenous Protected Area
6,732 km²

Jabiru

Manmoyi

Kabulwarnamyo

Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area
13,950 km²

Kakadu National Park

Mimal
20,000 km²

Bulman/Weemol

Katherine



Cover image: Delsanto, Nawarddeken Academy Student. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited

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Our name, Karrkad Kanjdji (pronounced gar-gut gun-jee) was given to us by our founding partners. It refers to the stone country highlands and savanna lowlands of Arnhem Land that we work together to protect.

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

Supporting country, culture and community.

Our story

The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust works with Indigenous ranger groups in one of the most culturally rich and biodiverse regions of Australia: West and Central Arnhem Land. We bring rangers and philanthropists together to address some of the region's most pressing issues, including environmental conservation, ranger employment, and the intergenerational transfer of Indigenous knowledge. Each project that we partner on is 100 per cent community owned, from concept to implementation.

Where we work

The central feature of West and Central Arnhem Land, located in the Northern Territory (500 kilometres east of Darwin, adjacent to Kakadu National Park), is the Arnhem Plateau. It is the most significant region in the Northern Territory in terms of biodiversity, and contains more of the NT's endemic species than anywhere else (including at least 160 plant species found nowhere else). It is home to an unusually high number (at least 32) of threatened species, many of which have been detrimentally affected by wildfires and the incursion of

feral animals and weeds prevailing in the region. The Arnhem Plateau also supports a high proportion of the NT's rainforest estate, including almost all of the distinctive rainforest associations dominated by the endemic tree Anbinik (*Allosyncarpia ternata*). West and Central Arnhem Land is renowned for its remarkable natural and cultural values.



Previous page: Rosanna with a ngarradj/sulphur-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*) in Mamardawerre. Photo by Rowand Taylor

Current page: Traditional Owner Robert Redford. Photo by David Hancock

I was born in Mudginberri Station (12 kilometres out of Jabiru) in the 1970s and have lived in Jabiru my whole life, as my mother was a Traditional Owner of Kundjey'mi Country there. Growing up on Country, I knew I wanted to continue to work here. In 1986 I started work as a ranger at Kakadu National Park, and I continue my ranger work there today.

Throughout my time living and working in the Top End, I have seen my mother's Country destroyed by open-pit mines, wildfires take out extensive Anbinik forests across the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area, small native mammals disappear and feral animals take over.

Twenty years ago smoke would blanket the Warddeken IPA from the extreme wildfires as there were no ranger groups caring for Country there. Thankfully, these scenes are rare now as Country is being cared for by Indigenous peoples, and I have noticed a considerable increase in native animal numbers and forest and a significant decline in Buffalo than from when I was a kid. The healthy Country is slowly coming back.

I have been a Director on the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust board for over three years and have witnessed the growth of the organisation and philanthropic support to the areas near where I work. They have a positive impact on Country, such as providing funding to have women in work, providing bi-cultural education for

our children, and funding programs that care for our species. I am a firm believer that you have to have a concrete foundation, like KKT, that listens to us (Indigenous peoples) and provides funding for what we really need and want. It is a small grassroots organisation which I think is important.

Over the last year, I have been proud that KKT has branched out to other ranger groups across Arnhem Land, as it provides similar opportunities for our partners around us.

I would like to say a sincere thank you to all of our supporters, many of whom I have had the pleasure of meeting in Jabiru. I look forward to meeting more when you visit, as hearing from us first-hand about the work we do and the challenges we face is beneficial for everyone.

Frederick Hunter
Chief Ranger, Kakadu National Park
Director, Karrkad Kanjdji Trust



Frederick Hunter.
Photo by David Hancock

From the Chair

Justin Punch



The 2019/2020 year was one of consequences, one in which humanity's escalating impact on the world's natural environment delivered the phenomena of both fire and COVID-19. It was a year that demonstrated our vulnerability to an increasingly degraded natural balance, as well as the importance of the work the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust does with our partners to correct this balance in the environmental and cultural landscapes of Arnhem Land.

While many across Australia were focussed on the destruction of the forests of the continent's south east, Arnhem Land also had one of its worst fire years on record. The driest year for the Australian continent since records began, following two below-average wet seasons, delivered a vulnerable landscape in Australia's north. The early dry-season cool-burn period was exceptionally brief and wildfires, once underway, became difficult to manage, with many of the creeks, springs and rainforests in Arnhem Land so dry they were unable to assist as natural firebreaks. Ranger groups in the Top End did not finish their firefighting work until the end of December, a month later than normal. When Australia's 2019/2020 fire season was over, the Northern Territory accounted for approximately one third of the burned area. Thankfully, Arnhem Land fared better than other areas due to the hard work of rangers completing early dry-season burning and wildfire suppression; however, the fire season upset environmental, social and economic systems, with lower carbon revenues, higher operating costs and damage to biodiversity.

On the back of this fire season came COVID-19. The pandemic has presented an unusually dangerous situation for Indigenous peoples around the globe and Arnhem Land was no different. In March, the Commonwealth Government, alongside the Northern Land Council declared remote communities as Designated Biosecurity Areas under the Biosecurity Act to restrict access to these communities. The quarantine of Arnhem Land, while effective, did restrict the access of support staff and materials. Increased personal funding from the JobSeeker supplement and early access to superannuation facilitated a burst of travel and mobility on Country after the lifting of restrictions in June, with people visiting family and attending the backlog of funerals. These factors proved disruptive to life and workflows, and, while a small price to pay for the safety of community, certain project timelines were impacted. So far, the actions of governments, land management groups and local people have kept COVID-19 out of community. We hope that this continues to be the case, and we stand ready to assist in any way we can while this event continues.

It seems almost inappropriate to list the positives from what was an extremely difficult year on so many fronts. However, 2020 was a year in which KKT continued to make substantial progress towards its objective of providing material and sustainable support for preservation of the natural environment of West and Central Arnhem Land and for pioneering the model for how philanthropy engages with the Indigenous land management movement in a holistic and powerful way.

Fundraising efforts generated income of \$2.86 million, a rise of 50 per cent on 2019. This is making substantial additional funding available for new and existing projects, including our first carbon project, and has allowed us to expand the number of ranger groups with whom we work. Of particular importance was the commencement of a new relationship with Vincent Fairfax Family Foundation, which provided our first large philanthropic gift for operations. We do expect that a lost year of travel and engagement between supporters and community as well as ongoing economic uncertainty is likely to impact fundraising in this coming year.

Subsequent to year end we farewell the deeply knowledgeable Victor Rostron, whose board term had concluded. We thank Victor for his contribution to KKT over these last five years. In his place we welcome teacher, Learning on Country Coordinator and Bawinanga Aboriginal Corporation board member Cindy Jinmarabynana. We also welcome Teya Dusseldorp, one of Australia's most respected philanthropists in the area of Indigenous matters and long-term supporter of the Nawarddeken Academy, to the KKT board.

Indigenous peoples are at the frontlines of conserving and preserving the world's remaining intact landscapes, and nowhere is this more true than in Australia. Supporting Indigenous land management is one of Australia's great environmental challenges, and one of its greatest opportunities. KKT was established to support such work.



May I once again acknowledge and thank all those who make this work possible: the outstanding group of Traditional Owners, rangers and coordinators with whom we work, along with their representatives, across the Warddeken, Mimal, Bawinanga and Adjumarllarl ranger projects; our generous and visionary supporters, without whom none of our on-ground work would be possible; and the exceptional KKT team, who continue to invest so much time, energy and passion into the work we do.

Justin Punch

After early dry-season burning.
Photo by Rowand Taylor

'This year has been challenging for many reasons, and despite this it was the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust's most successful year yet. Both Bininj (Indigenous) and balanda (non-Indigenous) continue to work together for the benefit of Country.'

**Dean Yibarbuk
Deputy Chair**

Spectacular aerial view of the Adelaide River en route to Arnhem Land, Northern Territory. Photo by Sally Tsoutes

Chief Executive Officer's report

Stacey Irving



have also added a new focus area to our support: climate change, through which we will bolster efforts to abate carbon (and further protect habitat) through improved fire management.

We are proud to be working with five Indigenous-owned land management organisations. We have continued our strong partnerships with Warddeken Land Management Limited (Warddeken) and Mimal Land Management Aboriginal Corporation (Mimal), with significant funding for a number of projects across their combined 33,950 square kilometres of Country in 2019/2020. In addition, we are now working with the Adjumarllarl Rangers, Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT) and the Bawinanga Rangers to raise funds for upcoming projects on their Country – creating new opportunities for remote Indigenous communities to engage with philanthropy.

Supporting environmental conservation projects that blend Indigenous ecological knowledge and western science is at the core of our efforts. This year saw us increase funding for such work by 34 per cent. Warddeken's rangers were able to continue to monitor populations of culturally and scientifically important species for a third season. Armed with detailed ecological data and generations of knowledge held by Elders about their 1.4-million-hectare Indigenous Protected Area, rangers are now beginning to undertake projects to protect specific important species, starting with the djabbo (northern quoll). Thanks to philanthropic support, the Mimal Women Rangers also established a project aiming to learn more about

the recently classified savanna glider, which will shine some light on a curious creature that, while experiencing population decline, may be faring better against introduced predators than close relatives.

Balancing the crucial contributions of both men and women in remote Indigenous ranger teams is a priority for our partners, and for the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust. This year we increased our funding for Women's ranger programs by 171 per cent. This enabled Warddeken Rangers to set up the infrastructure necessary to double the scope of their Daluk (Women's) Ranger Program, soon to operate out of both Kabulwarnamyo and Mamardawerre outstations. Support was also provided for the growing Mimal Women Rangers team. In addition to the conservation work they undertake, in September 2019 Mimal initiated and hosted the first Strong Women for Healthy Country Forum. The forum brought together women rangers from across the Northern Territory to share their experience and knowledge, and address barriers to women engaging in Indigenous ranger programs.

Keeping knowledge alive and ensuring that the next generation of rangers have the skills and opportunities they deserve is key to family life on remote Indigenous ranger bases. Building on the success of the Nawarddeken Academy, a bi-cultural independent school established by KKT and Warddeken Rangers to support the ranger program at Kabulwarnamyo outstation in 2015, we have extended our support of bi-cultural education further. In the past year philanthropic support has funded the early-stage

What a year 2019/2020 was for the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust and our partners who manage vast tracts of spectacular country in Arnhem Land. We made significant progress towards expanding philanthropic support of Indigenous-owned projects and faced a unique set of challenges. In a time characterised by a changing climate, extreme fire conditions (felt acutely in Arnhem Land), a health crisis and an uncertain economic outlook, we are energised by the resilience of our partners and the generosity and commitment of our supporters.

Over this last year, the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust granted \$1.45 million to Indigenous ranger groups (a 38 per cent increase on 2018/2019) and secured significant funding for the coming 12 months. We are supporting Traditional Owners to protect native biodiversity, conserve and pass down Indigenous ecological knowledge and cultural heritage, fully integrate women into the Indigenous ranger workforces, and live and work in remote and inaccessible environments. Thanks to our generous supporters, we



Top: Kuwarddewardde (stone country), West Arnhem Land.

Bottom: Kulnguki at night, West Arnhem Land. Photos by Sally Tsoutes

development of the Indigenous Language and Culture Curriculum for the Warddeken IPA, funded upgrades to facilities for early learners at Kabulwarnamyo, contributed to expanding bi-cultural education opportunities to underserved communities and helped the Mimal women rangers establish a Learning on Country Program for their young people.

2019/2020 also saw the first year of one of our most ambitious partner projects, to protect and document the physical cultural heritage of rock art galleries across the stone country of the Warddeken IPA. Rangers are systematically recording bim (art) sites and the stories and language associated with them, and establishing conservation actions to protect special places from threats posed by hot wildfires and large feral animals. Despite the hurdles of working through COVID-19 restrictions, 12 rock art sites are now being actively conserved, 55 sites were rediscovered, and 135 surveyed. In addition to conserving rock art, we are now supporting the development of an Indigenous Language and Culture Curriculum for the Warddeken IPA. With 20 bilingual resources already produced, this multi-year initiative will ensure that Indigenous ecological and cultural knowledge is passed down to the next generation. In all, our support of work to conserve cultural heritage increased by 115 per cent when compared to the previous year.

All of these incredible achievements on the ground, supported by our generous donors, made this challenging time a very inspiring one. Into the future, the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust, with the dedication of our small group of staff and visionary board, will look to innovative and flexible ways to support our partners through the pandemic, ensuring that they remain strong and safe throughout. We look forward to working with our existing and emerging partner organisations, continuing to open channels between the philanthropic sector and the critical work happening in this remote region of Australia.

My heartfelt gratitude goes out to the communities and organisations we work with, and to every individual, foundation and company supporting the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust. May we continue to work together to see Indigenous land management, owned and operated by Traditional Owners, leading conservation in Australia.



Directors



Justin Punch
Chair

Appointed 2016

Justin is an experienced environmental investor focussed on climate and energy investment. He was a partner at leading private equity investment firm Archer Capital and worked as a senior executive in the food industry with Simplot Australia and with the Boston Consulting Group. He is a Director of Tasman Environmental Markets, a co-founder and Director of Meridolum and Chair of the Australian Renewable Energy Agency. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Law degrees from UNSW and a Master of Business Administration from Harvard Business School.

Dean Yibarbuk
Deputy Chair

Appointed 2013

Dean is a Traditional Owner of the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area and is the current Chair of Warddeken Land Management Limited, the Nawarddeken Academy and Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT). Dean is a qualified researcher and 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.

Frederick Hunter
Director

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 of Kakadu National Park in 2020, the first Aboriginal ranger to be appointed to this senior role in the forty-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.

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. For 20 years he was Foundation Director 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.



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.

Victor Rostron
Director

2010–2020

Victor is a senior and founding member of the Djelk Rangers with an extraordinary range of Indigenous and scientific land management knowledge and experience. He has been instrumental in advocating for the protection of Country and Indigenous ecological knowledge for over 15 years and has supported the development of Djelk's Indigenous Protected Area and Healthy Country Planning.

John Dalywater
Director

Appointed 2018

John is from the Bininj Buldjdjan clan and is a Traditional Owner in the Mimal area in Central Arnhem Land. He studied Environmental Health at Charles Darwin University and worked in the field for many years. He's currently Chair of the Mimal board and for the past decade has served on numerous boards. John is a Community Development Employment Projects mentor and works as a liaison for local community members and government departments.

Annette Miller
(Alternate for Mimal)

Appointed 2018

Annette is a Traditional Owner of Bigedi and belongs to the Marananggu clan group 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.

Incoming directors



Teya Dusseldorp
Director

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.

Cindy Jinmarabynana
Director

Cindy is a Traditional Owner of Ji-bena and belongs to the Marrgiach and Angaywunbamar clan group, 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 Indigenous women's groups. Cindy is dedicated to sharing her knowledge of culture and traditions with the next generation.

Terrah Guymala
(Alternate for Warddeken)

Terrah is a Bordoh clan member and a Traditional Owner of the Ngorlkwarre 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 Land Management Limited 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 also a talented musician with an impressive career spent performing both solo and with the Narbalek Band.

Conrad Maralngurra
(Alternate for Warddeken)

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 Narwarddeken 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 traditional knowledge and plays a key role in passing traditional practises and language to younger generations of Bininj.

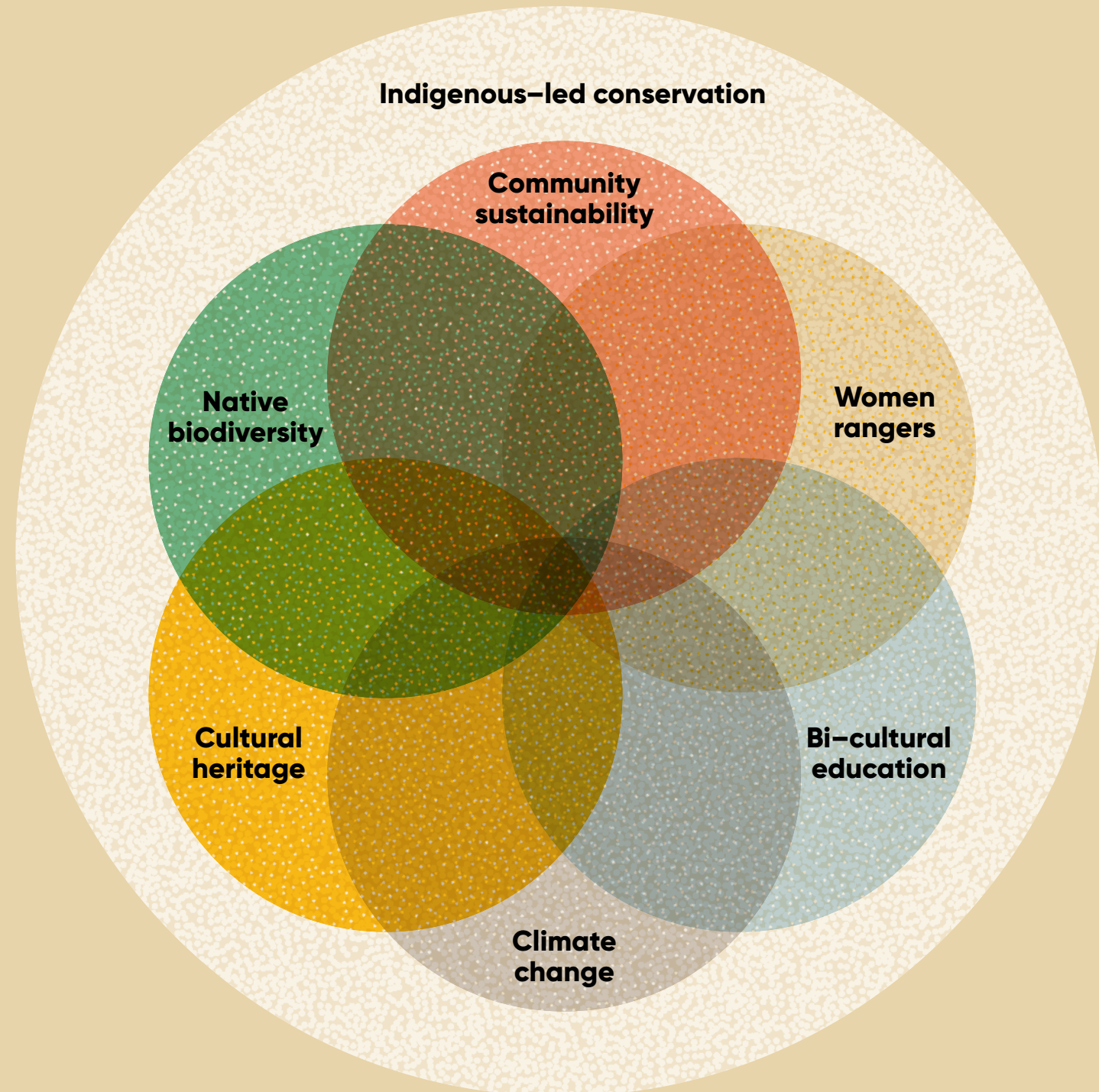
Our impact

- 4 Indigenous ranger partnerships
- 8 Indigenous-led projects supported
- Actively fundraising for Indigenous-led projects across 50,682 square kilometres
- 59* donors connecting philanthropy to West and Central Arnhem Land
- Over \$2.8 million of funds raised

*\$5000 donations and above

Our pillars

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



How we work together

Partner	Partner with Indigenous organisations
Listen	Listen to community members and Traditional Owners
Respond	Work together to make community-driven projects a reality
Fundraise	Reach out to like-minded philanthropists and organisations
Learn	Review and adapt
Change	Grow the impact of the project through scope and systems change



Projects that are practical, vital and impactful

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.

Prescribed burning in the early dry season across the Mimal Indigenous Protected Area.
Photo by David Hancock

Native biodiversity

Indigenous rangers protecting native plants and animals across vast landscapes

'When we, Bininj people, see animals, we get excited because they play a big role in our life through our ceremonies.'

This year we have seen lots of animals that we love, but we hope this number increases so we can physically show our children rather than relying on rock art to tell the stories.'

Terrah Guymala
Senior Ranger at Warddeken Land Management Limited

Kornobolo / agile wallaby
(*Macropus agilis*).
Photo by Rowand Taylor



Australia 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, feral species invasion and the impacts of a changing climate.

One such place is Arnhem Land, one of Australia's most biodiverse and culturally rich regions. Owned and managed by Traditional Owners with connection and knowledge that dates back tens of thousands of years, the vast landscape is characterised by elevated stone country, floodplains, remnant rainforest patches, savanna woodlands and spectacular sea country.

During the second half of the twentieth century, Traditional Owners largely moved away from remote parts of Arnhem Land, encouraged by missions, work opportunities and larger communities. Country was orphaned (the term used for land without its people) for a number of decades – enough time for fine-scale fire management to be replaced by raging yearly wildfires, and for feral animals and invasive plants to outcompete native species. The local ecosystem, and the plants and animals that make it up, evolved alongside Bininj (the Aboriginal people of Western Arnhem Land). The disruption in intensive Indigenous land management has led to plummeting numbers of small to medium-weight mammals, including culturally important species like djabbo/northern quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) and bakkadji/black-footed tree-rat (*Mesembriomys gouldii*). Refugia, including rainforest patches, have shrunk, and fresh-water places have been destroyed.

Indigenous rangers, living and working on Country, are best placed to curb the decline in native biodiversity loss and improve habitat for future generations. The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust supports rangers in West and Central Arnhem Land who tirelessly blend Indigenous ecological knowledge and western science to control threats and help native species begin to thrive in their natural environment.

Mayh (Animal) Recovery Project

Warddeken Rangers, working with an in-house ecologist, are fine-tuning the way they manage their 1.4-million-hectare Indigenous Protected Area, to protect and enhance threatened and culturally important native species. By better understanding which mayh (animals) remain in the landscape, where and why, rangers can adapt land management actions to conserve populations and the habitats they rely on.

The Mayh Recovery Project relies on thorough ecological surveys, conducted using a network of remote-sensor camera traps. Over the past 12 months, 180 camera traps have been deployed across a range of habitat types, capturing nearly one million photos. Guidance for work on each clan estate is sought from Traditional Owners, and 32 Indigenous rangers are employed for either fieldwork or data analysis and reporting. Of the mayh identified, 88 were native species, 30 per cent of which are classified as threatened, and some of which haven't been seen in the area in living memory. When combined with data from the past three years, a picture emerges which now enables rangers to strategically manage fire, feral animals and weeds to favour known populations of native animals across the landscape.

For example, threatened djabbo were spotted on cameras in 2019. They are known to require inter-fire periods of between three and five years, and known djabbo habitats can significantly decline in wet seasons with reduced rainfall (particularly reduced early wet season rainfall). The 2018/2019 wet season was the hottest on record, with the lowest rainfall recorded in 27 years and the bulk of rain falling late in the season. In 2020 rangers focused early-season cool burning around known djabbo populations to create firebreaks, and are now armed with GPS data to assist in suppressing wildfires near to populations.



Top: Djorrluk is a place that was once home to the Madjajalum clan. This clan is now functionally extinct, and neighbouring Djordji was given responsibility for caring for this Country. However, Leanne Namaryilk from Manmoyi calls Madjajalum estate her Grandmother Country and is one of the last in the family from this Country. Through the Mayh Recovery Project, Leanne was able to go by helicopter (her first time in a helicopter) to visit Djorrluk and spend time at the river while her granddaughter and daughter in law set monitoring cameras at sites nearby. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited

Right: Savanna glider.
Photo by Aline Gibson Vega



Protecting the savanna glider

The Mimal Women Rangers, alongside Traditional Owners, have expressed their desire to better understand one of the unique arboreal species of Arnhem Land, the savanna glider (*Petaurus ariel*). Originally thought to be a sugar glider, the savanna glider lives in the woodland savannas of Northern Australia, and has only recently been recognised as a distinct species.

Many of the small mammal species in Arnhem Land have experienced population declines due to the introduction and spread of feral animals, and changing fire regimes. The savanna glider is no exception, with an estimated 35 per cent decline rate across Northern Australia. With philanthropic support, Mimal Women Rangers are building and installing nesting boxes and using remote monitoring cameras to begin collecting crucial data on the savanna glider. Together with fire and feral animal management, this conservation activity provides a safer environment for the savanna gliders and will lead to a better understanding of the species' status in the project area.

This project is training Mimal Women Rangers in ecological monitoring, while at the same time engaging with students at the local Gulin Gulin School. As a result of this, both rangers and students gain experience in caring for animals, recording data, building and installing nesting boxes, and using remote-sensor cameras.

This last year, the endangered **yirlinkirrkirr (white-throated grasswren), endemic to the Arnhem Plateau, has been caught on camera in the Ngalingbali clan estate. These photos are the most north-eastern record ever made for the yirlinkirrkirr, indicating appropriate fire management in the area, and are a valuable contribution to the understanding of this species.**



Camera trap photo of a yirlinkirrkirr/white-throated grass wren (*Amytornis woodwardi*).

Ranger training

A highly skilled and trained workforce is central to all the conservation work that occurs throughout Arnhem Land. Not only does this upskill the rangers; it ensures that the ranger teams are resilient, efficient and well equipped to tackle the challenges of implementing conservation activities across the remote landscapes of the Northern Territory.

KKT's support helps our partners invest in ranger training initiatives to best prepare them for the wide variety of situations they face, and to ensure that they have the skills necessary to complete their critical work. This last year the rangers have taken part in conservation training to help them rehabilitate local fresh-water places. They have received training in welding, weed management and first aid, as well as a host of other topics to help them in looking after Country.

Wild buffalo, a threat to the native biodiversity across Arnhem Land. Photo by Stacey Irving



Project highlights

Over the past year, Warddeken Rangers have:

Deployed 180 camera traps

180

Recorded 31 mammal species



Recorded 36 bird species



Surveyed animals across 1.4-million-hectare IPA

1.4

Recorded 21 reptile species

Over the past year, Mimal Women Rangers have:

Conducted 16 bird surveys

16

Conserved 4 fresh-water places on Mimal Country

Initiated work to study and protect the savanna glider



Identified 31 bird species

31

Climate change

Indigenous rangers mitigating climate change through carbon abatement

'Kariwulrhke mayhken, ba mandjewk kabolkdjuhke wanjh kadalkjordmerren mandalkkerrnge wanjh kabirridalkngun mayh.

Dja wanjh kariwulrhke kunumeleng ba bu karrinahnan kunbolk ba kamak rowk dja minj kabilikimukmen kurrung/kudjewk.'

'We burn in the early dry-season so that when the rain comes, the soil will be more fertile and ready for the animals to eat.

We also burn in the early dry-season to protect the land from bad wildfires during the late dry-season.'

Lorna and Suzannah Nabalwad

Traditional Owners and rangers utilise customary fire knowledge to accomplish highly sophisticated landscape-scale fire management. Photo by Rowand Taylor



Historically, Indigenous Australians would burn the landscape as part of their traditional cultural practices. This burning, conducted in a patchwork fashion, took place in the early dry season, and resulted in the reduced frequency, intensity and extent of large-scale late-season fires. After European colonisation, traditional fire management practices declined and fire outbreaks, ignited by lightning, shifted to be much later in the dry-season.

Fires that occur earlier in the dry-season burn cooler (due to a higher water content in the fuel load) than fires that burn later in the season. By shifting when burning takes place, the intensity of fires can be reduced, which also reduces the release of greenhouse gases like methane and nitrous oxides. These emissions account for between 2 and 4 per cent of Australia's annual greenhouse gas emissions, with early-season fires emitting 52 per cent less carbon dioxide equivalent compared with late-season fires.

Across Northern Australia, more than 23 million hectares of savanna woodland burns every year. Indigenous rangers across Australia are reimplementing a fire management regime that prioritises early-season burning, reducing the intensity and frequency of late-season burning, and consequently reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This reduction in emissions can be quantified and sold through the Climate Solutions Fund (formally known as the Emissions Reduction Fund), a carbon market run by the Australian Government, or alternatively on the voluntary market; ranger groups sell carbon credits for a financial return, helping fund the ranger programs themselves. By reintroducing more traditional burning regimes that mitigate intense fires, there is also a positive effect on the flora and fauna of Arnhem Land.

Fire management is an important aspect of protecting and restoring the landscapes of Northern Australia, with a strong connection to the people of Arnhem Land and their Country. Not only is the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust supporting the creation of a new carbon abatement area, but we are looking at ways to strengthen and preserve the ability for people to live on Country, to teach their children about this important aspect of their cultural heritage, and to perform ceremonial aspects of traditional fire management.

Newly established partnership: Adjumarllarl Ranger Carbon Abatement Project

The Adjumarllarl Rangers are based out of Gunbalanya, just to the north of the Warddeken IPA. First established in the 1990s, they were focused on eradicating the *Mimosa pigra* and *Salvinia molesta* weeds from local wetlands. Their scope of work has since been expanded to encompass fire management and feral animal control, as well as some commercial operations, such as collecting crocodile eggs and engaging in fee-for-service work for Biosecurity Australia.

KKT is partnering with the Adjumarllarl Rangers and Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT) Limited to establish a new carbon abatement area. This project will lead to a reduction in greenhouse gases being emitted from late-season fires, and in doing so create Australian carbon credit units. This has the potential to add a comparatively large source of revenue to an underfunded ranger group in charge of an ecologically important area of land.

Rangers use leaf blowers to control fire lines during the early dry-season burning period. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited



Project highlights

Adjumarllarl Rangers aim to abate between 26,000 to 34,000 tonnes of CO2e annually



Once established, the project will be fiscally self-sufficient

Women rangers

Indigenous women playing a key role in the conservation movement

'I'm so proud that all the rangers came from everywhere from the Northern Territory and meet up here at Barrapunta, at my homeland. I'm so happy and proud inside my heart, they make me really proud, the strong women. We learn other cultures from other ladies and we're all glad that they came to our Country.'

Anne Kelly
Traditional Owner of Emu Springs, Barrapunta

Josephine Austral,
Mimal Ranger. Photo by
David Hancock



Traditional Owners manage roughly 50 per cent of Australia's National Reserve System, largely through Indigenous ranger programs blending precise Indigenous ecological knowledge with cutting-edge science to care for Country. Over a decade ago, such ranger programs in West and Central Arnhem Land consisted predominantly of men, managing feral animals and re-establishing a program of cool early dry-season burning to protect Country from wildfires.

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 that it is passed down to the next generation of custodians.

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

Available government funding is insufficient to meet the task of running multifaceted Indigenous ranger programs across vast areas. Women's Ranger Programs require coordinators, infrastructure, vehicles, gear, ranger wages, training and logistical support to operate across vast areas. The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust supports our partners with core costs as they establish and grow their Women's Ranger Programs.



Warddeken Daluk (Women's) Rangers

In 2016 the Warddeken Daluk Ranger team was established to give Nawarddeken women the opportunity to have an active role in the management and caring of their Country. This last year, the team have continued to protect Country and preserve Bininj knowledge and culture, with over 72 women working across kunwarddebim (rock art) surveying and conservation, mentoring and teaching children through the Nawarddeken Academy, and providing much of the workforce for the Mayh Recovery Project. In addition to their on-ground work, Daluk Rangers have received training in first aid, firearms, weed control, applying chemicals, performing complex 4WD vehicle operations, health and safety, chainsaw operation and maintenance, and tractor operation.

Warddeken's long-term goal is to have a Daluk Engagement Officer at each of its three ranger base/outstation communities (Kabulwarnamy, Mamardawerre and Manmoyi) to support women and ensure they have equal opportunities to engage in the workforce. Kabulwarnamy has had a Daluk Engagement Officer since the project was first established; over the next year, Warddeken is looking to extend the program by employing a second Daluk Engagement Officer at Mamardawerre Outstation. KKT has already secured the funding needed to facilitate this expansion, with new accommodation – a cyclone-proof balabbala (safari tent-style building) – under construction at Mamardawerre.



Above: Daluk Ranger Alexandria Namarnyilk. Photo by Donal Sullivan

Left: Daluk Rangers Tinesha Narornga and Alexandria Namarnyilk with Warddeken Administrator, Bianca Twaddle. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited



Mimal Women Rangers

Since Mimal established its Women's Ranger Program in 2018, it has supported an effective team of women, encouraging them to have a central role in the management of their Country, while increasing equality within Mimal's workforce. This last year, the team has grown by 25 per cent, employing two new female rangers. The program employs a dedicated Women's Ranger Coordinator, supported by philanthropic contributions, to guide, train and mentor the rangers, creating a welcoming and culturally appropriate workplace.

This year, the team has been involved in implementing conservation projects, as well as having a strong focus on engagement with the local Gulin Gulin School. The rangers are also working towards their Certificate II in Conservation and Land Management, and have received training in first aid and mental health first aid. The culturally appropriate mental health training will help the rangers to both find pathways to support their own wellbeing and to assist their community in difficult times.

The entire Mimal team was thrilled to win the Indigenous Land Management Award at the 2019 Territory Natural Resource Management Conference, in recognition of their amazing achievements. Over the next year, Mimal would like to grow the ranger team while expanding their qualifications and skill set.

Strong Women for Healthy Country Network

This year, Mimal hosted the Strong Women for Healthy Country Forum, a collaboration with local women and other Indigenous organisations from across the Northern Territory. The forum involved 130 women representing 32 ranger groups who met at Baburbarnda Outstation to discuss the challenges for women working on Country across the NT. The event helped to strengthen the voice, role and support structures for women working for healthy Country.

Given its success, Mimal will continue to support the development of the Strong Women for Healthy Country Network, working with women rangers to understand the broader issues faced by women on Country, and to give them the support they need year-round to have a positive impact on the environment and local communities.

Mimal Rangers, Tarlisha Redford (front) and Sha-rea Moore set camera traps to detect various species in the area. Photo by David Hancock

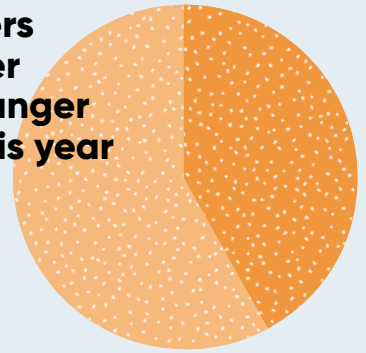
Project highlights

Warddeken

77 daluk employed



Daluk Rangers made up over 42% of the ranger workforce this year



Accredited in-house training programs included, but not limited to:

- Work health and safety
- Inspecting and cleaning machinery

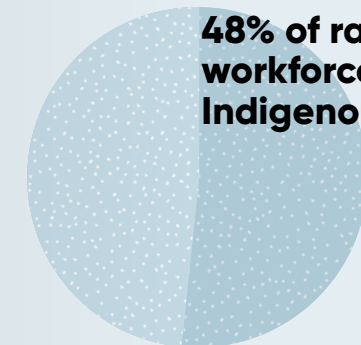
- Firearms A & B refresher course
- Raindance incendiary machine training
- Digital literacy

Mimal

130 women rangers, Elders and other stakeholders engaged in Strong Women for Healthy Country Forum



48% of ranger workforce are Indigenous women



26 learning on Country lessons were created and taught by the women ranger team



Cultural heritage

Preserving and utilising Traditional Knowledge for future generations

'Karrinahnan bim ba kamak rowk, kobohkohbanj korroko birrinahnani dja bolkki karriyawoyhkerrngehme ba bu wurdurd kabirribolbme.'

'We look after rock art like old people used to. Today, we want to renew it and care for it, to make sure it's all fine so that the children learn our history.'

Lorna and Suzannah Nabalwad



Berribob Dangbungala Watson (back) and Ricky Nabarlambari sharing their knowledge of sacred white ochre used for painting. Photo by David Hancock

Australia is home to one of the world's most enduring living cultures, dating back roughly 65,000 years. It is estimated that there were once 250 distinct Indigenous languages and 800 dialects spoken across the continent. 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 mythical ancestors. Today, Indigenous Australians hold intricate ecological knowledge of the land and how to manage it that is passed down from generation to generation: in stories, in languages, in ceremonies.

Arnhem Land was one of the last regions in Australia to be colonised, due to its remoteness, the ruggedness of the terrain and the harshness of the tropical climate. Consequently, the Aboriginal people of Western Arnhem Land have maintained their distinct norms, values and belief systems, evident in the contemporary robustness of languages, kinship ecological knowledge and ceremony. 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 people is evident in a regional kinship system and in shared Dreaming tracks and creation stories, often performed in ceremonies. The physical presence of this cultural heritage can be seen in a network of sacred sites and in an extraordinary number of rock art galleries spread across the Arnhem Land escarpment. These are places of great emotional significance for today's Bininj, where previous generations resided under rock shelters during the wet seasons, leaving 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. Those who grew up on Country are aging and passing away, and with them language, stories, and knowledge. Physical heritage, rock art for example, is also suffering damage from feral animals and wildfires, and is in need of active management to safeguard it for future generations. The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust supports vital community-led projects aimed at preserving cultural heritage and actively passing down Indigenous ecological knowledge.

Layers of kunwarddebim (rock art): barramundi at the forefront; a turtle and catfish just some of the species you can see underneath. Photo by Stacey Irving



Kunwarddebim (Rock Art) Project

Warddeken Rangers and staff are documenting, protecting and sharing the extensive assemblage (currently over 30,000 sites) of Indigenous rock art found throughout the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area. Informed by extensive community consultation and Traditional Owner knowledge of former occupation sites, rangers survey and identify important places that can be protected with fencing to exclude feral animals and cool-burning fire management to create firebreaks and easier access to undertake seasonal conservation actions.

As the art is documented, the team also collects the stories and knowledge of Indigenous Elders who have lived experience of visiting these sites as children. The art is recorded in a bilingual database that holds photographs, videos and audio of Elders retelling the stories of the art as well as conservation steps to take care of it into the future.

This year, surveys have taken place on a number of clan estates. The management regime is guided by explicit strategies, actions and measurable indicators to reduce threats to the art, as well as to support cultural connection and language related to the art – understanding and sharing the kunwarddebim is a strong part of the cultural revival.

Djiddirrin (wasp nest) rock art dating

As part of the Warddeken Kunwarddebim Project, Warddeken Rangers and Traditional Owners are interested in looking at dating methodologies which determine the age of significant rock art within the Warddeken IPA. This is something that has never been done before.

Mud djiddirrin (wasp nests) are commonly found in rock shelters across Northern Australia and can survive for tens of thousands of years. If the wasp nest can be sampled, a minimum age for the art can be predicted based on if the nest was above or below the painting. In collaboration with the Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage, researchers, rangers and Traditional Owners have sampled and tested the wasp nests at the Miyene rock art site, and have discovered that the paintings directly underneath the nest are at least 20,000 years old.



'ILC wurdurd ba ngarrbenmarneyolyolme kunred yiman kayime kunbolkngey, daworro karryolyolme, nguyano or kunmayali Ba kabirribenkan wurdurd.'

'ILC is important because we explain to the children about their Country, for example about place names, clans, skin names or culture, so that they learn about it.'

Lorna and Suzannah Nabalwad

Indigenous Language and Culture (ILC) Curriculum Project

The ILC Curriculum Project is focused on raising the first and second-language literacy levels of Indigenous children in West Arnhem Land, in collaboration with the Nawarddeken Academy. While this unique bi-cultural primary school has recurrent government funding to support the teaching and learning of the Australian Curriculum, this funding does not support activities around Indigenous cultural and language development. KKT, with the help of our philanthropic partners, is supporting an ILC Curriculum and developing bilingual language material in both printed and digital form, as well as engaging in an app designed to capture vital language and knowledge.

The first stage of this project is creating a seasonal calendar in both English and Kunwinjku (the most regularly used regional dialect). This calendar will bring together on-Country learning and the formal Australian Curriculum. Once integrated, the materials and resources that this project creates will underpin the education of children across the Warddeken IPA, helping to connect their academic lessons with their local environment.



Top left: Hakea grammatophylla, endemic to the Northern Territory. Photo by Rowand Taylor

Above: Stuart Guymala, Senior Warddeken Ranger. Photo by Sally Tsoutes

Project highlights

All ecological survey results across Warddeken IPA recorded in language

12 bim galleries under active conservation

54 Traditional Owners and rangers involved in project



Through wasp nest dating, rangers have discovered that paintings directly underneath nests are at least 20,000 years old

135 sites surveyed



55 sites rediscovered

20 bilingual resources and countless learning on Country experiences created

Community sustainability

Thriving remote communities, equipped to support large-scale conservation

'Foodplane manme kamkan bu kudjewk, minj baleh karriyime bu ngarrire ngarribayahme.'

'Foodplanes bring us food and supplies. It is important, especially during the wet season, where there is nowhere to go to buy food in outstations because we have no shop.'

Lorna and Suzannah Nabalwad

Aerial photo of Kabulwamamyo Outstation on the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area. Photo by Sally Tsoutes



Indigenous communities living 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.

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. Dirt roads are few and far between, and require constant maintenance. The conditions are highly variable, with up to six months of wet season per year, causing ephemeral rivers to rise, cutting off road access. Services, including food stores and medical care, are only accessible by a long drive in the dry-season or otherwise by plane, and infrastructure is limited.

Support for remote communities is inadequate to meet the challenges. The Karrkad Kanjiji Trust funds critical infrastructure and service provision to ensure rangers can continue to live on Country and undertake the critical work that they do.

Foodplane

Since 2016, Simplot Australia and KKT have worked together to fund a regular air-charter service to the remote Warddeken communities of Kabulwarnamyo and Manmoyi. This financial year, this vital service has been expanded to a third outstation, Mamardawerre. These three remote communities don't have any form of grocery or supply store, and so without this service the Warddeken Rangers and their families would have limited access to essential supplies, including food and medicine. These charter flights mean that rangers can live and work in extremely remote yet strategically important communities throughout the seasonal cycle.

On average, three charter planes service these three communities per fortnight, resulting in 102 individual deliveries. With the inclusion of a third outstation, the number of deliveries has grown by 18 per cent on last year.

Our sincere gratitude goes to Simplot Australia for this visionary partnership.



Foodplane arrival at Kabulwarnamyo airstrip. Photo by Hugo Davis

Project highlights

102 deliveries made

1

3 communities receiving essential supplies

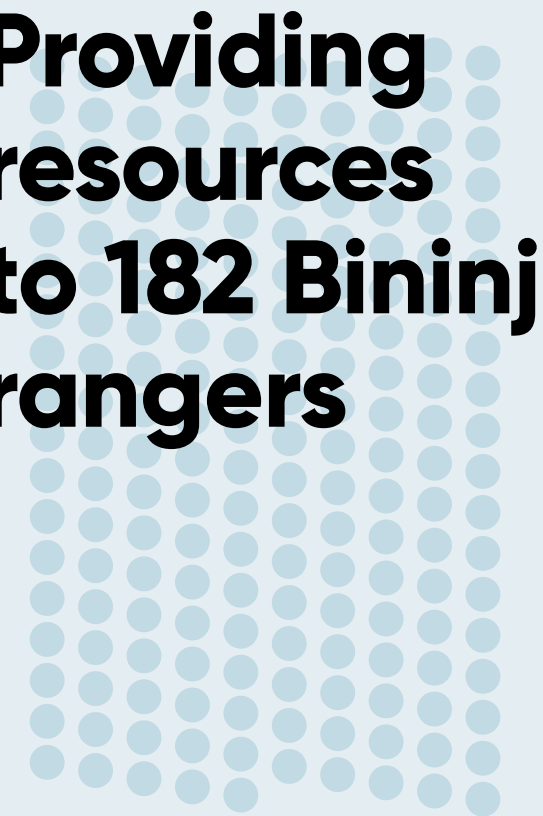
102



Number of deliveries has grown by 18% on last year



Providing resources to 182 Bininj rangers



Bi-cultural education

Bi-cultural education that equips the next generation of Traditional Custodians to care for their Country

'Application technology important ngadberre English dja kunwok ba karribolbme malkno dja kunmayali. Ngamarnbom kunj application, malkno nawu dja bolkki ngamarnbun namud nawu. Ngabolmbe kore Ngalbadjan, nakornkumo, doydoyh ngarduk yiman kayime Mary Nadjamerrek. Ngadjare application ngalengarre kabenbidjyikarme wurdurd ba bu kabirribolbme kunmayali ngadberre.'

'App building is the most important technology for me to learn to use in English and Kunwinjku, and also for learning about culture and environment. So far, I have made a kunj (kangaroo) app, marlkno (seasons) app and am currently working on my kinship app. I get information for the apps from my parents, grandmothers, and Elders like Mary Nadjamerrek. I hope the apps I make help kids want to learn and know more about their culture.'

Natasha, Nawarddeken Academy Student

Nawarddeken Academy students made the long journey south through four daworro (clan estates) to reach Barradj country, for a very special week of cultural learning. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited



Currently, accessing education can be difficult for the children of Indigenous rangers in West and Central Arnhem Land. The homeland communities that house ranger bases can be incredibly remote and are often too small to qualify for full-time government public school funding. As a result, rangers have to move away into towns (which have fewer employment opportunities) to enrol their children in full-time education. 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 for Indigenous students.

Orphaned Country – the term used by Bininj to describe a landscape without its people – is one of the biggest threats to conserving biodiversity and passing down intricate Indigenous ecological knowledge. Elders want to see the next generation of Traditional Custodians growing up and being educated on Country, in both local Traditional Knowledge and the Australian Curriculum.

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 children out of the classroom and onto their ancestral lands, hearing the 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.

Indigenous rangers are recognised by their communities as being well positioned to facilitate better learning outcomes on Country. 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.

Nawarddeken Academy

At the request of local Indigenous Elders and community members in 2015, Warddeken, in partnership with KKT, assisted the community of Kabulwarnamyo to establish a remote, bi-cultural school. The community opened Nawarddeken Academy to keep the families of rangers together on Country and ensure children learn Bininj knowledge, alongside mainstream education.

Weekly bush trips are one of the highlights at the Academy – students learn about the Country they are visiting, what clan estate they are on and how each student is connected to that Country. Bininj seasons have been a focus this year, with students learning about seasonal harvests. They have collected colour for dyeing pandanus for weaving, dolobbo (bark) for painting surfaces, and foods like yams.

One of the key highlights this last year was the Academy's excursion to Darwin: 15 students, five parents and two teachers enjoyed a jam-packed fun and educational schedule. Students participated in a Parliament House tour and voting activity, a Royal Life Saving swimming assessment, a theatre sports workshop, a Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory visit, and a trip to the Royal Darwin Show.

The impacts of COVID-19 were felt by the students of the Academy, with travel restrictions meaning that a planned excursion to Melbourne this year was cancelled. The school created a pandemic plan for the possibility of remote teaching being mandated; fortunately, however, this did not eventuate. Students, parents and the broader community were kept up to date on the situation through school newsletters and meetings.

Nawarddeken Early Learning Program

The Nawarddeken Early Learning Program (NELP) was established in 2016 to support the early learning education of young children in the remote community of Kabulwarnamyo on the Warddeken IPA. The program is providing job and training opportunities for local women along with the best possible educational beginnings for zero- to five-year-olds. The program employs the Families as First Teachers model to ensure children have the social, emotional and cognitive skills they need to make the transition to primary school at the neighbouring Nawarddeken Academy.

The NELP operates out of a purpose-built balabbala with nine Indigenous women sharing responsibility for planning and delivering early learning activities, supported by Nawarddeken Academy staff. This year the community named the NELP program 'Kaldurk' (Kookaburra) because the children are always laughing.

An infrastructure upgrade has seen the NELP balabbala fitted out with a new kitchen bench, sink, cupboards and balustrade to keep the young wurdurd (children) safe from falls. A landscaped outdoor learning area between the Academy and the NELP balabbalas is also being created, with fruit trees, swings and cubby houses with slides for both the early learners and older children. The Academy students loved helping plan the space and are already enjoying the new swings and playing shops in the cubby house.

Nawarddeken Academy students during their annual culture camp. Photo by David Arthur



Mimal Learning on Country

The community around Bulman and the Weemol Ranger Base (home of the Mimal Women Rangers) are driving a Learning on Country Program. This program, a collaboration between the local school and the rangers, is enabling students to attend weekly culture and land management lessons.

In March 2020, students and rangers undertook a 'weed safari'. The women rangers taught 10 children about the danger of weeds and how to identify, record and treat them. The students found and identified hiptis, gmelina, coffee bush, rubber bush, sesame, sicklepod and caltrop at several locations. The rangers taught small groups how to spray weeds (but only using only dye and water, for safety) and the correct personal protective equipment to use. The students enjoyed learning how to use CyberTracker Software to record the weed data.

The rangers also facilitated a community culture camp at Bluewater Outstation, with 40 people coming together for four days. The women rangers taught the children to find and cook freshwater mussels (called jerrgoert in Rembarrnga language and djerrkerd in Dalabon language), and Elders showed young girls how to collect and prepare pandanus for weaving baskets, bags and mats.



During a year with many surprises, the women rangers also worked with students to create a cross-cultural informative video on how to keep community healthy and safe during difficult times. As COVID-19 travel restrictions slowed down some plans, initiatives like the Junior Ranger of the Week award were launched to recognise and encourage students who are very engaged in the program.

The program is currently being administered and facilitated by the Women's Ranger Program, with the longer-term plan to appoint a Learning on Country Coordinator. This role will act as the interface between the school and the rangers, supporting the teachers to implement a learning on Country curriculum and working to deliver a program that meets community needs.

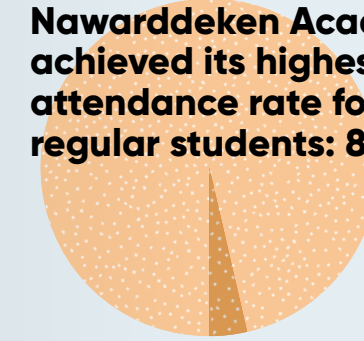


Nawarddeen Academy students, Onenita, Richard and Miles. Photos by Rowand Taylor

Project highlights

Education on Warddeken Country

Nawarddeen Academy achieved its highest attendance rate for regular students: 88%



- In 2019, 44 Indigenous and 11 non-Indigenous employees worked across the Academy and Nawarddeen Early Learning Program
- On average, 17 students in attendance each term
- First whole-school excursion, to Darwin
- Culture camp held on Warddeken IPA

Students undertook weekly learning on Country lessons



100% of early learning educators are Indigenous women



Education on Mimal Country

Mimal Women Rangers and Gulin Gulin School undertook 26 learning on Country lessons, including

Bush tucker and traditional medicine



Campfire stories and traditional fire making



Spear making and weaving



- Feral animal education
- 3D fire map and wildfire education
- Rock art painting and stories
- Didgeridoo and clap stick harvesting

Supporter insight

Confronted with the ecological, emotional and economic damage caused by raging fires that devastated Australia's East Coast last season, I remember the kuwarddewardde: the stone country.

High up on this plateau that is part of the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area, local rangers deliver landscape-scale conservation on their Country through best-practice fire management regimes. The two images – of this and of the raging fires – couldn't be more different.

There are so many other ways that Traditional Owners of West and Central Arnhem Land are impacting positively on Country, on the education of their children and on family wellbeing. The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust listens to community members and Traditional Owners, and together they prioritise a limited pool of philanthropic funding towards the highest-need Indigenous-led and -owned projects.

The Patterson-Pearce Foundation is privileged to be part of this alliance. Established in 2010, the Foundation's original approach was – like many small to mid-sized donors – somewhat scattergun. It has taken since then to truly align our actions and values with a key focus on Indigenous Australians and their environment, and particularly women and children – values that we believe align with those of KKT.

Our interest in the visionary work of KKT began in 2018 with a focus on women's employment in the ranger workforce. At the time we were unaware of the interconnected nature of

support for a range of Indigenous-led projects across conservation, remote ranger bases, on-Country bi-cultural education and cultural heritage management.

Connecting with KKT has raised our awareness, enhanced our personal knowledge and given us the opportunity to learn from inspiring Elders and community members. It has reminded us that the relationship between a supporter and those doing the work is all about reciprocal trust. As a result we have untied our initial funding from specific Women's Ranger Programs only, to allow more flexibility as situations on the ground change. We have also made a stronger commitment to long-term funding.

The stone country is a place like no other, but it is the people that make it so special. To be invited onto Country and welcomed by Elders whose knowledge and ceremony have been passed down for thousands of years; to sit below ancient Anbinik trees and walk across Country to ancestral rock art; to see the application of best-practice technology – profound and intangible experiences that we will never forget.

Pamela Pearce

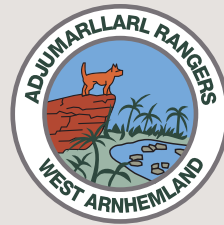
'Connecting with KKT has raised our awareness, enhanced our personal knowledge and given us the opportunity to learn from inspiring Elders and community members.'

Pamela Pearce

Pamela and Wally began their visit to the IPA with a Traditional Welcome to Country head-wetting ceremony by Sebi Naylibidj. Photo by Stacey Irving



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 kilometers including floodplain, savanna woodland and sandstone escarpment, and their scope of work has expanded to encompass fire management, feral animal control and more.

The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust works with Indigenous ranger groups in one of the most culturally rich and biodiverse regions of Australia: West and Central Arnhem Land. We bring rangers and philanthropists together to address some of the region's most pressing issues, including environmental conservation, ranger employment, and the intergenerational transfer of Indigenous knowledge. Each project that we partner on is 100 per cent community owned, from concept to implementation.



Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT)

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.



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 6000 square kilometres of land in 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.



Mimal Rangers

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 Rangers

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 130 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.

Thank you

'KKT ngandibidjyikarrme bimken, mayhken dja kunbolkken or 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

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 2020 financial year include

Aesop Foundation	Justin Punch and Patty Akopiantz	Paul and Naomi O'Brien
CAGES Foundation	The Kennards Hire Foundation	Perpetual Foundation – Estate Late James Simpson Love
Dusseldorp Forum	Klein Family Foundation	Simplot
The Ian Potter Foundation	Margie Moroney and Neil Watson	Vincent Fairfax Family Foundation
Jibb Foundation	Nia Tero	
John T Reid Charitable Trusts		

Australian Ethical Foundation	Michael and Jacqui Parshall	Pool of Dreams – Claire Eliza's Gift, part of the Community Impact Foundation
Axel Arnott	Mimal Land Management Aboriginal Corporation	Warddeken Land Management Limited
Collier Charitable Fund	Patterson Pearce Foundation	Anonymous Foundation
Community Impact Foundation	Perpetual Foundation – The Isabel Sims Endowment	
Foundation for National Parks and Wildlife		

Andrew McNaughton Foundation	The Digger and Shirley Martin Environment Fund	Nelson Meers Foundation
Australian Communities Foundation	Geoff Weir and JoAnna Fisher	Nigel and Catherine Allfrey
Barraclough Foundation	Goldman Sachs Gives	Patagonia
Biophilia Foundation	James N. Kirby Foundation	Purry Burry
Carrawa Foundation	The Jenour Foundation	Vicki Olsson
Dave Gardiner	Lawrence Acland Foundation	The Yulgilbar Foundation
David Leece	Luke and Alicia Parker	
David Robb	Mark and Louise Nelson	

Thank you to the Northern Territory Government's Aboriginal Ranger Grants Program for supporting KKT through a three-year Warddeken Land Management Limited grant.

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.

Ari and Lisa Droga	Macquarie Group Foundation	Pixel Seed Fund
Conservation Management	Mary Elizabeth Hill	Ross Knowles Foundation
The Diversicon Foundation	Perpetual Foundation – Paul Prindable Endowment	Victoria Lane
Edwina Kearney	Peter, Heidi and Lucy Tonagh	Anonymous Foundation
Jane Abercrombie		

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

Allen & Overy
Debbie Dadon AM
Emily Hart
Justin Miller
Nicholson Street Studios
Rodeo

2020 financial report

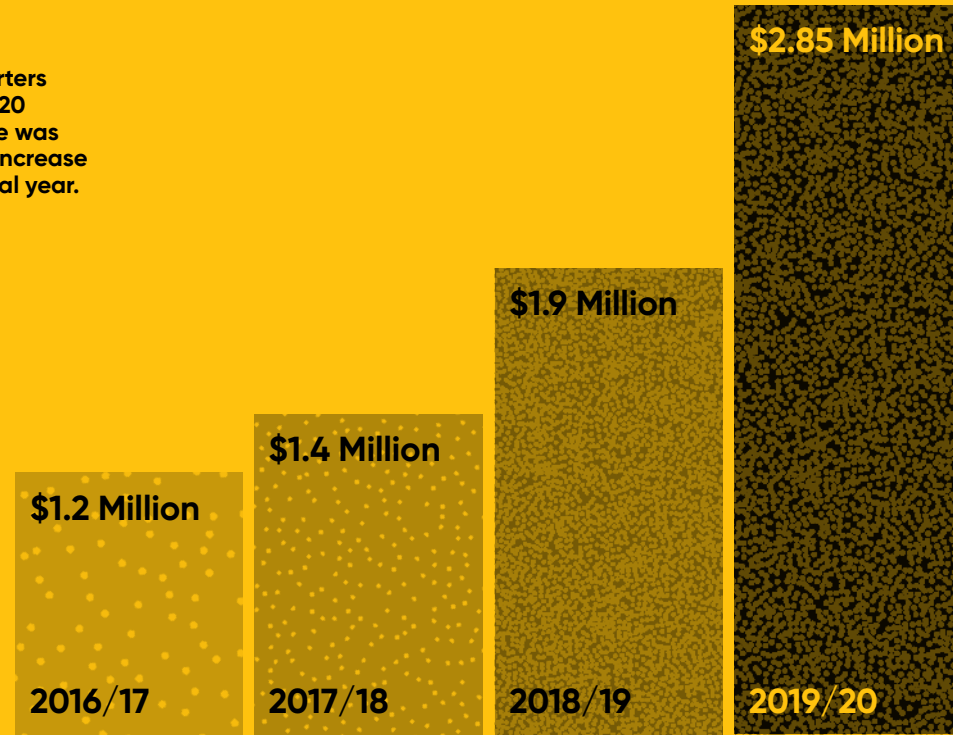


As we grow as an organisation, so does our impact. We are supporting more Indigenous ranger groups and projects on the ground than ever.

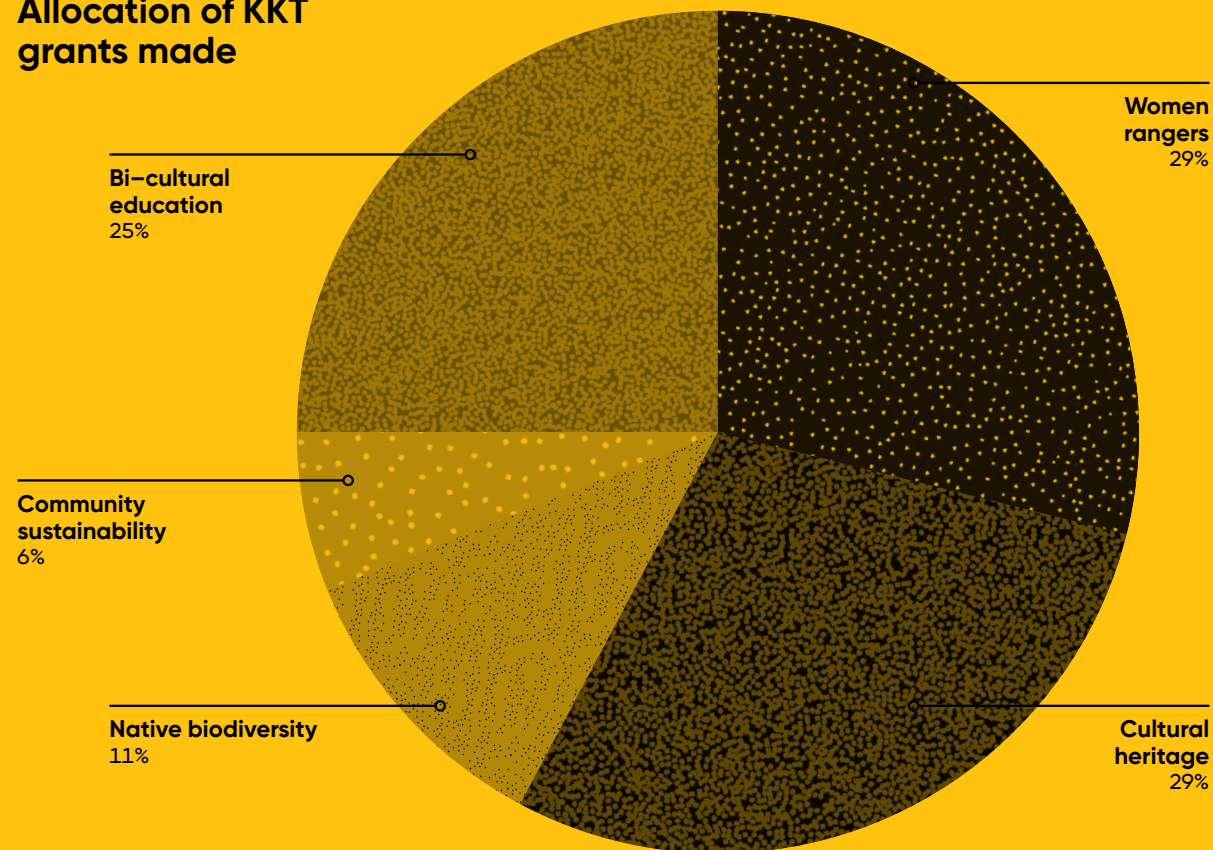
Nawarddeken Academy students on Barradj country during their annual culture camp. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited

Funds raised

Thanks to our supporters and partners, our 2020 financial year income was \$2.85 million, a 50% increase since the last financial year.



Allocation of KKT grants made



Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2020

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2020, the Directors of the trustee company of the Karrkad Kanjdji 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: Professor Jon Altman, Justin Punch, Margie Moroney, Victor Rostron, Dean Yibarbuk, Fred Hunter, John Dalywater.

Principal Activities

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

Trading Results

An operating surplus of \$922,687 was recorded for the year. (2019: \$288,499).

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

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

Events Subsequent to Balance Date

Since the end of the financial year the Directors are not of any matter or circumstances not otherwise dealt within the report that has significantly affected the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company 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, a controlling entity or a related body corporate with the Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with an entity in which the Directors has a substantial financial investment.

Independence

The Auditor (Luke Williams of Galpins Accountants, Auditors and Business Consultants) is independent of the company and the Directors have met the independence requirement of Australian Professional Ethical Pronouncements and the Corporations Act 2001 is included in the financial statements.

Signed at Melbourne this 2nd day of November 2020

Director

Director

Directors' Declaration

For the year ended
30 June 2020

In the opinion of the Directors:

- a. The Directors of Karrkad Kanjdji Ltd as trustee for the Karrkad Kanjdji 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.
- b. The accompanying Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared as to give a true and fair view of the results of the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2020.
- c. 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 that date.
- d. At the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts when they fall due.
- e. The accompanying accounts 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.
- f. 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 Melbourne this 2nd day of November 2020



Director



Director

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 2020, the statement of comprehensive income 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 Directors declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of Karrkad Kanjdji Trust, in all material respects, for the period 1st July 2019 to 30th June 2020 is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1; and
- b) 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



Luke Williams CA, CPA,
Registered Company Auditor, Partner
04/11/2020

Statement of Financial Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2020

Ordinary income	Note	2020 (\$)	2019 (\$)
Grant income		478,917	528,180
Interest received		12,467	17,159
Other income		88,457	318
Donations		2,275,186	1,361,601
Total income		2,855,027	1,907,258
Expenses			
Accountancy		8,200	7,600
Audit fees		3,800	3,700
Bank charges		633	1,234
Board expenses		7,871	20,261
Catering		235	5,322
Grants		1,449,895	1,051,572
Computer and internet		237	523
Consultants and contractors		14,283	4,756
Depreciation		4,209	3,219
Bad debts expense		–	6,234
Dues and subscriptions		5,322	4,472
Insurances		2,769	4,083
Legal fees		–	204
Minor equipment		1,358	2,701
Office expenses		2,298	5,555
Printing		4,827	10,137
Professional development		7,786	8,593
Rent		11,800	14,106
Telephone		2,507	3,673
Travel and accommodation		33,899	85,267
Salaries and wages		337,711	337,093
Superannuation		30,476	31,059
Sundry		2,224	7,395
Total expenses		1,932,340	1,618,759
Net surplus/deficit*		922,687	288,499

* The vast majority of Karrkad-Kanjji 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 for more detail.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2020

Assets	Note	2020 (\$)	2019 (\$)
Current assets			
Cash at bank – operating	2A	922,138	416,398
Cash at bank – public fund	2B	1,566,183	1,180,523
Cash at bank – KKT endowment fund	2C	36	645,775
Cash at bank – stripe donations	2D	2,649	–
KKT endowment fund – perpetual		650,929	–
Other current assets		1,320	–
Trade receivables		12,296	404
Total current assets		3,155,551	2,243,100
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	13,362	11,833
Less accumulated depreciation		(8,157)	(3,948)
Total non-current assets		5,205	7,885
Total assets		3,160,756	2,250,985
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade creditors		23,224	7,135
Superannuation payable		–	8,848
GST payable		5,704	11,671
Provision for annual leave		14,152	24,849
Provision for sick leave		11,567	7,520
Total current liabilities		54,647	60,023
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for long service leave		–	7,540
Total non-current liabilities		–	7,540
Total liabilities		54,647	67,563
Net assets		3,106,109	2,183,422
Equity			
Committed and allocated funds*	3	2,961,194	2,183,422
Retained earnings		144,915	–
Total equity		3,106,109	2,183,422

* A significant portion of Karrkad-Kanjji's equity as at 30 June 2020 is represented by cash and cash equivalents that are tied to projects, FY2021 operational expenditure and committed for future use by the Trust. Project commitments as at 30 June 2020 are displayed in Note 3.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended
30 June 2020

	Total (\$)
Balance of Equity as at 1 July 2018	1,894,923
Surplus for the period 1 July 2018 to June 2019	288,499
Balance of Equity as at 1 July 2019	2,183,422
Surplus for the period 1 July 2019 to June 2020	922,687
Balance of Equity as at 30 June 2020	3,106,109

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended
30 June 2020

Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash inflows	2020 (\$)	2019 (\$)
Operating receipts	2,830,668	1,900,383
Interest receipts	12,467	17,159
Cash generated from operations	2,843,135	1,917,542
Cash outflows		
Payments to suppliers and employees	(492,472)	(562,685)
Payments for grants	(1,449,895)	(1,051,572)
Cash used in operations	(1,942,367)	(1,614,257)
Net cash generated from operating activities	900,768	303,285
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash outflows		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(1,529)	(8,138)
Transfer to managed investment fund	(650,929)	–
Cash used in investing activities	(652,458)	(8,138)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	248,310	295,147
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2,242,696	1,947,549
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2,491,006	2,242,696

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. The trustee company has determined that the trust is not a reporting entity. 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 and recognised and carried forward at invoice amount.

c. Investments

All investments are measured at market value. Movements are recognised as income.

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.

e. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the association and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Grants and contributions are recognised in accordance with AASB1004: Contributions.

f. Employee Liabilities

These liabilities accrue for staff as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid.

g. Income Tax

The company is exempt from paying income tax due to its being an entity not for profit 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 amounts are stated as exclusive of GST.

Note 2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Note 2A Operating funds	2020 (\$)	2019 (\$)
Operating	892,228	377,413
Debit card	–	5,089
Online saver	–	12,746
Day to day	29,910	6,711
Nawarddeken Academy	–	10,423
Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT)	–	1
Westpac Community Solutions	–	4,015
Total operating funds	922,138	416,398
Note 2B Public fund		
ANZ	1,566,183	1,180,523
Total public fund	1,566,183	1,180,523
Note 2C KKT endowment fund		
KKT endowment fund*	36	645,775
Total KKT endowment fund	36	645,775
Note 2D Stripe donations		
Stripe donations	2,649	–
Total stripe donations	2,649	–
Total cash at bank	2,491,006	2,242,696

* During 2019/20 funds were withdrawn from the KKT endowment fund bank account and transferred to the Perpetual Managed Fund account.

Note 3 Committed Funds

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

Project commitments	2020 (\$)	2019 (\$)
KKT endowment fund	650,929	645,775
Native biodiversity	131,999	–
Climate change	106,080	–
Bi-cultural education	224,592	288,214
Women rangers	338,178	273,961
Cultural heritage	127,500	125,000
Community sustainability	101,079	80,621
Other	110,500	42,230
Total committed funds	1,790,857	1,455,801
Allocated funds		
KKT operations FY2021	591,556	520,682
KKT contingency	322,902	–
KKT project development fee	255,879	206,939
	1,170,337	727,621
Total funds held available for future use as at 30 June 2020	2,961,194	2,183,422

Note 4 Plant and Equipment

	2020 (\$)	2019 (\$)
Computing equipment	12,659	11,833
Accumulated depreciation	(8,093)	(3,948)
	4,566	7,885
Furniture and fixtures	703	–
Accumulated depreciation	(64)	–
	639	–
Total plant and equipment	13,362	11,833
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,157)	(3,948)
Written down value at 30 June 2020	5,205	7,885

Note 5 Segment Note Public Fund

Segment Statement
of Financial Performance
for the year ended 30
June 2020

Ordinary income	Public Fund	Other	Total
Grant income	–	478,917	478,917
Interest received	7,221	5,246	12,467
Donations	2,275,186	–	2,275,186
Other income	–	88,457	88,457
Total income	2,282,407	572,620	2,855,027
Expenses			
Grants	1,449,895	–	1,449,895
Operations	446,852	35,593	482,445
Total expenses	1,896,747	35,593	1,932,340
Net surplus/deficit	385,660	537,02	922,687

Mimal Rangers Tarlisha Redford
(left) and Sha-rea Moore.
Photo by David Hancock



In 2021 and beyond, the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust will play a crucial role in the growth of Indigenous-led conservation in Arnhem Land. We are committed to continual support for a number of projects outlined in this report, and are working towards funding the following priorities held by our partners:

What's next

Reinstating fine-scale traditional burning

across very remote areas, reconnecting Traditional Owners with their land and passing fire knowledge down to the next generation

Expanding the role of women

in Indigenous ranger programs, by growing the geographic area across which women are supported to join and participate in the workforce

Broadening access to bi-cultural education

to ensure the children of rangers and the communities they live in can access education on Country

Improving access to bush foods

across outstation communities that have seen a decline in the availability of native plant food

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

Anbinik (Allosyncarpia ternata) forest. Photo by David Hancock

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

Use the slip below or contact us at mail@kkt.org.au if you wish to discuss your philanthropic support.

Please return to:
Karrkad Kanjdji Trust
PO Box 8002
Brunswick East
VIC 3057

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-deductible.
Cheques made out to: Karrkad Kanjdji Trust
For our terms and conditions and privacy policy, please head to our website: kkt.org.au

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

Layers of kunwarddebim (rock art); X-ray style painting of Wallaroo at the forefront. Photo by Hugo Davis



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

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

**Karrkad Kanjdji Trust
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PO Box 8002
Brunswick East VIC 3057**



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