

**Karrkad
Kanjdi
Trust**

KARR

KAND

KAN

**Supporting country,
culture and community**

**2021
Annual Report**

JDJI

Karrkad Kanjdji Trust was established by Traditional Owners of Warddeken and Djelk Indigenous Protected Areas in 2010.

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

New expansion area:
Garngi and Mardbalk Rangers.

Total combined new project area of Adjumarllarl, Garngi and Mardbalk Rangers = 6700 km²



Darwin

Gunbalanya

Jabiru

Kakadu National Park

Katherine

Garngi Rangers

Adjumarllarl Ranger Management Area
10,000 km²

Mardbalk Rangers

Maningrida

Mamardawerre

Djelk Indigenous Protected Area
6732 km²

Manmoyi

Kabulwarnamyo

Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area
13,950 km²

Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT) Border

Mimal Land Management Area
20,000 km²

Bulman/Weemol

Cover Image: Traditional burning techniques are being used to care for Country on Djalam clan estate. Photo by Stacey Irving.

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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.

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.

Supporting country, culture and community

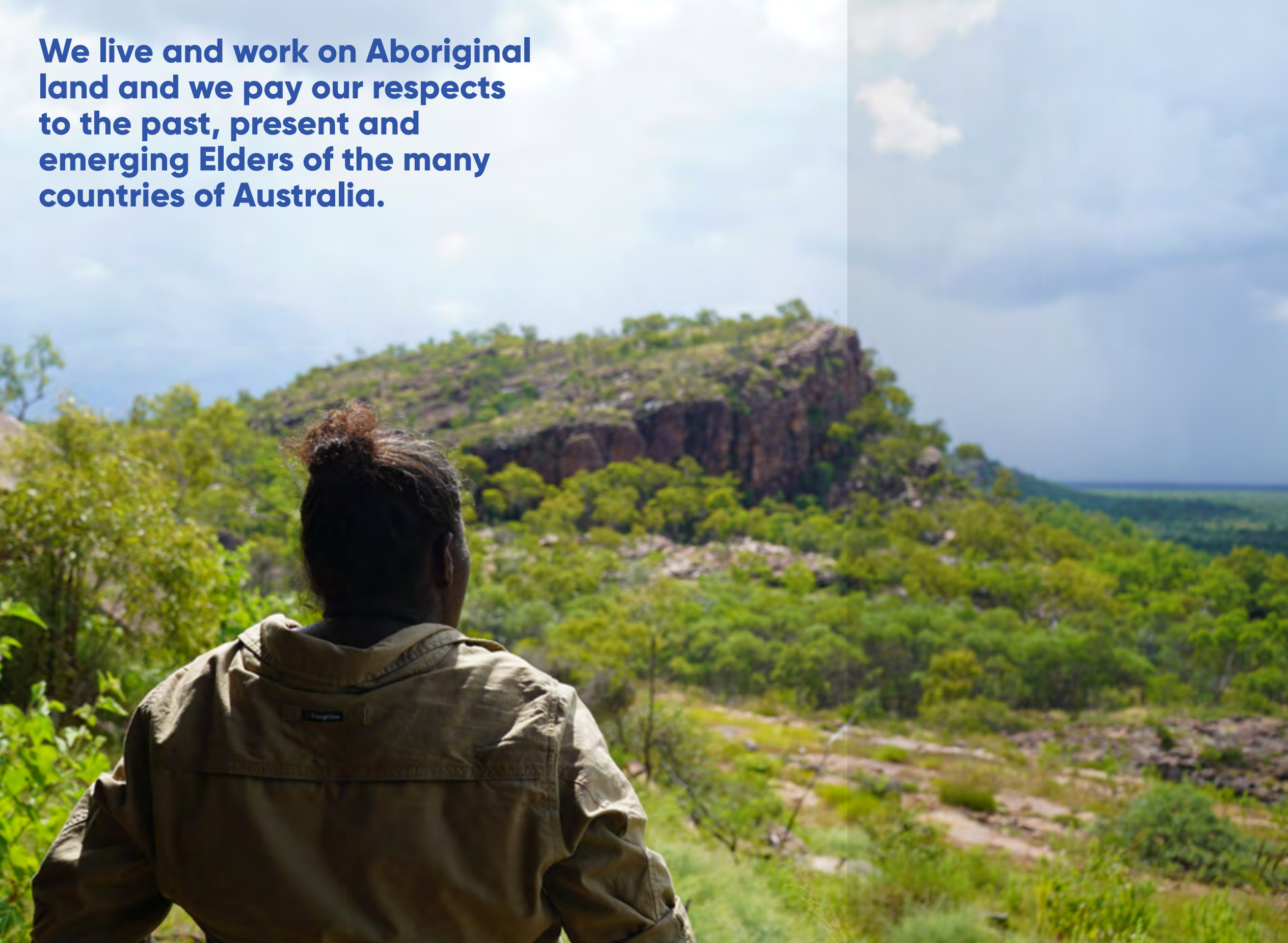
We bring rangers and philanthropists together to address some of the region's most pressing issues, including environmental conservation, ranger employment, and the intergenerational transfer of Indigenous knowledge.

Each project that we partner on is 100 per cent community owned, from concept to implementation.



Future Warddeken Ranger Kerrida – a young djunkay (ceremonial manager) of Kabulwarnamyo. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited.

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.



An area of global significance

The central feature of West and Central Arnhem Land, located in the Northern Territory (300 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 at least 32 threatened species, many of which have been detrimentally affected by wildfires and the incursion of feral animals and weeds prevailing in the region.

Warddeken Ranger Rosemary Nabalwad looking over Mayerkulidj clan estate. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited.

We had a vision many years ago when we founded the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust, that philanthropists would support Bininj (Indigenous people) to deliver unique community-owned programs in Arnhem Land.

Karrinan bu Karrikad Kanjdji Trust kakimukmen yeledjyeledj, kandibidyikarrme karrimarnbun job projects kore Arnhem Land, yiman kayime daluk project, bim, mayh, nawarddeken academy, manwurrken mak nabuyihbuyika kunwok karrikurmeng kahyo wanjh manekke ngarrikarrekadjung ngalengarre jobken ba bu KKT kakadjung mankarre kore djurra kayo.

Nawu KKT Bininj ngalengarre company kadurrrmirri kahmang kunwok mak kunmayali kakurme kore djurra bu kabindimarneyolyolmen kunwarddeken. Kumekkebeh wanjh Government kannan bu baleh Warddeken ngarrikuruyime.

Ngaye yiman KKT board member ngahan kunwale ngadberre staff mak directors kamak rowk ngabenwernburlume kore kabirridurrrmirri mak kunwok kabirrikanakan kore birribuyika balanda kabindidjawan kunwardde.

Bonj bu COVID-19 kundjak ngalmeng minj kondah kukudji, kubolkwern ngalendarre. KKT birridurrrmirri yeledjyeledj birrikarremarnbun ngalengarre job birrinang maninj kundjak ngalmeng bu kondah kadberre kunbolk Arnhem Land. Bonj bu birribalabalmeng kubolkbuyihbuyika kondah kore Australia KKT staff birridjaldurrrmirri. Birrikarmeng Zoom meeting teleconferences wanjh yiman karriwokbengdayhkerrinj kurebeh mak kondahbeh.

Bu djarre yungki ngadjare nganan ngad bininj mak daluk program ngalengarre ngarridjarrkdurrrmirri kore kured ba yiman KKT kannan ba karrikadjung manekke mak kandibidyikarrme djarre yungki.

Bonj manih kunwok ngawokkurrmerrinj ngalengarre KKT annual report, mah bonj kamak.

Today, that vision has truly come to light. KKT has helped us deliver two-way education for our children, grow the women's ranger movement, and protect Country and cultural heritage. It is becoming a really powerful organisation, with great supporters, that I am very proud to be a part of.

KKT's model puts Bininj values and knowledge at the forefront – and shares our work and ideas with philanthropists. As we grow, government bodies can be shown the success of our ranger programs. We hope in the future that governments will be willing to support these programs from the very beginning, focusing on what we want and the strengths of Indigenous Land Management.

I am proud of the staff at KKT. They are both professional and caring and are able to put our work into detailed proposals to share with philanthropists, which helps promote what we do.

Despite the threats of the COVID-19 pandemic throughout Australia and the world, work across Arnhem Land has continued to be successful and the virus has steered clear of our communities, which we are very grateful for. With border closures and travel restrictions, KKT has been able to provide engaging Zoom events for our donors which I have enjoyed being a part of. The increasing use of technology has meant that we have been able to share our work with far more people than we would be able to at an in-person event in Sydney or Melbourne.

In the future, I would like to see more land management groups coming together to care for Country across Arnhem Land, and KKT are here to facilitate that.

I wish everyone luck for the year ahead and hope that we can meet again soon in person. Thank you to all for your ongoing support.

Dean Munuggallumurr Yibarbuk
Bininj Chair



Dean Yibarbuk.
Photo by Sally Tsoutes.

From the Chair

Justin Punch



Wet season across the Kuwarddewardde (Stone Country). Photo by Donal Sullivan.

The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust's mission is to partner with Indigenous Land Management groups in West and Central Arnhem Land, a remote landscape rich in biodiversity, 'high' in endemism, and strong in Indigenous cultural and ecological knowledge. Indigenous Land Management is one of Australia's great conservation success stories, but the scale of the challenge and the resource and capability gaps in remote communities make it a complex and multifaceted task. When KKT was established by the Traditional Owners of the Warddeken and Djelk Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) and their non-Indigenous partners, it was the first organisation of its kind in Australia with such an objective. There was no rule book for how to do what we needed to do.

Five years ago, KKT had a single active Indigenous partner (Warddeken Land Management Limited), a single project (the establishment of the Nawarddeken Academy), a single employee, and it raised \$220,000 to fund its work. We knew at the time that this was a fragile construction, and we set ourselves the task over the subsequent five years to achieve a more sustainable scale for the organisation.

We have now achieved this initial milestone. KKT currently works with four Indigenous ranger groups as well as the region's Aboriginal-owned carbon farming business. Together,

our partners manage an area of over 50,000 square kilometres, characterised by stone country, savanna woodlands and freshwater places. Over the past 12 months our team of four staff raised nearly \$4 million dollars to be deployed across six streams of project work.

In the process we have developed a model for how philanthropy engages with Indigenous Land Management groups in a holistic and powerful way. Through years of listening carefully to the communities we work with, we have built and refined this model that works across our six pillars of activity: native biodiversity; bi-cultural education of the current and next generation of land managers; fire management and carbon abatement; cultural heritage preservation; women's ranger employment; and sustainable logistical support for remote communities.

However, it's still early; we are just now at the starting line. We still only work across 50 per cent of Arnhem Land, with just over a third of its ranger groups, and even in the areas where we currently engage we are still often only scratching the surface. The climate in this region is warming more rapidly than global averages and this is impacting on environmental and economic outcomes. The gaps and the size of the environmental task ahead remain enormous. Our goal over the next five years is to support this region, unique in global cultural and environmental values, in a much more comprehensive way.

2021 developments

In 2021 KKT raised \$3.83 million, up 34 per cent on the prior year, and this facilitated a significant step-up in the financial support we were able to provide to our partners on the ground. That we were able to achieve such a result in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic says much about our outstanding CEO, Stacey Irving and the team she has assembled around her. We began new relationships with the Adjumarllarl Rangers and Arnhem Land Fire Abatement, NT (ALFA) and took important next steps in significantly expanding our support of fire and carbon-abatement work in the region.

COVID-19 continued to impact our partners operationally. Most importantly, however, as of the time of writing our partners had managed to stay safe from the virus, with no cases recorded in the areas in which we work. Stacey was twice able to undertake work trips up north, both times involving lengthy quarantine in Darwin, and I thank her for the commitment this involved. In addition, we were able to use technology to keep supporters connected with rangers and the work on the ground, with a number of functions where partners joined us from Darwin or Arnhem Land via Zoom. Sadly we have still lost a second year of supporter visits, and we have much reconnecting to do once circumstances allow it.

'Our goal over the next five years is to support this region, unique in global cultural and environmental values, in a much more comprehensive way.'

In October 2020 we welcomed Cindy Jinmarabynana, Bawinanga Aboriginal Corporation Board Member, and Teya Dusseldorp, a national leader in Indigenous-sector philanthropy, to the KKT board. We also welcomed Terrah Guymala and Conrad Maralingurra as Alternate Directors representing our founding partner Warddeken. Terrah is a Bordoh clan member and a Traditional Owner of the Ngorlkwarre estate, and Conrad is a Traditional Owner of Kunjekbin Country of the Nyirridja clan, both within the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area. In June we took another important step in building our organisational capability with the recruitment of Finance Manager Peter Barren, and in October 2021 we welcomed ALFA Board Member and Arafura Swamp Ranger Aboriginal Corporation (ASRAC) Senior Ranger, Otto Campion to our board. We are excited about the additional expertise these individuals will bring to our work and welcome them to our organisation. As many new individuals joined our team, we were sorry to farewell our Philanthropy Manager, James Murray, and we wish him the best of luck in his new role.

Finally, in recent weeks, it was announced that the updating of the savanna fire-management method would be added to the Clean Energy Regulator's 2022 priority method development list. KKT played an important role alongside ALFA in engaging with the government in this

process. The outcome of an updated method, if successfully concluded over the coming year, could have significant benefits for the land management groups and Traditional Owners of Arnhem Land.

Thank you

From the bushfires to COVID-19, it has been a very challenging two years. The Traditional Owners, rangers and coordinators with whom we work, along with their representatives, across the Warddeken, Mimal, Bawinanga and Adjumarllarl ranger projects have been outstanding in how they have responded to the challenging circumstances presented. Our generous and visionary supporters have responded with increased and often untied contributions, allowing KKT the flexibility to respond in the best ways possible to rapidly changing circumstances. Finally, the KKT team, both management and board members, have worked tirelessly, in many cases through months of lockdown. May I offer my most profound thanks to you all.

**'We're all connected to this land.
If our culture is looked after it will
continue to live and be passed on
to future generations.'**

**Terrah Guymala
Traditional Owner of Manmoyi
Senior Ranger, Warddeken
and Alternate Director, KKT**



Kuwarddewardde (Stone Country).
Photo by Sally Tsoutes.

Chief Executive Officer's report

Stacey Irving



Throughout what was a challenging year on many fronts, remote Indigenous ranger programs have continued to deliver world-leading conservation outcomes across vast landscapes in Arnhem Land. Using their holistic approach to conservation, Aboriginal communities (and the rangers that implement their vision) are blending Indigenous ecological knowledge and western science to improve habitat, manage threats, reinstate thorough fire management, preserve cultural heritage, provide employment, and educate the next generation of Traditional Custodians on Country.

The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust acts as the fundraising arm of Indigenous-owned and -led ranger programs in West and Central Arnhem Land. We listen to the needs and vision of communities, and support them to realise their vision for a healthy Country.

During the course of the 2021 financial year, the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust granted over \$1.8 million to our partner organisations (a 25 per cent increase on the 2020 financial year) and secured nearly \$4 million for operations and deployment in Arnhem Land over the next 12 months. Of the \$1.8 million granted to our partner organisations, 30 per cent was allocated to the preservation of cultural heritage and Indigenous ecological knowledge, 20 per cent to engaging Aboriginal women in ranger workforces,

19 per cent to bi-cultural education for the next generation, 17 per cent to native species conservation, and the remainder to underwriting the critical infrastructure and services that remote ranger communities rely on.

In a year with many highlights, strengthening our partnership with Arnhem Land Fire Abatement, NT (ALFA) stands out. ALFA is the Aboriginal-owned, non-profit carbon-farming business operating across Arnhem Land – supporting landscape-scale fire projects and brokering the sale of over four million Australian carbon credit units to date. Working together over the past year, we have secured funding to grow the area under comprehensive fire management by 6700 square kilometres, which will provide employment to Indigenous rangers, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve biodiversity outcomes, and return a sustainable income stream to remote communities.

Additionally, the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation and KKT are co-funding the pilot of an accredited fire-management course for rangers. This three-year initiative will develop a customised, culturally appropriate course for young rangers, upskilling in all aspects of managing a savanna burning program.

Five years ago, in response to community concerns about low levels of engagement with daluk (women) in the ranger workforce, KKT raised the funds needed to employ a Women's Ranger Coordinator in the heart of the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area, the Kabulwarnamyo ranger base. This structured and culturally appropriate approach to women's engagement in the workforce led to a dramatic increase in daluk engagement within the first year, with Warddeken ranger hours worked by women increasing from 18 to 40 per cent. Three years ago we started supporting the Mimal Women Ranger Program, who are managing vast tracts of Country in Central Arnhem Land.

In recognising the key role that women must play in caring for Country, in late 2020 we funded the establishment of a women's ranger program based out of the Mamardawerre ranger base, in the north of the Warddeken IPA, which has given rise to a highly motivated, ambitious team undertaking ecological monitoring, pest management, rock art documentation and preservation, and working with children. Excitingly, we have now raised sufficient funds to support a third women's ranger program, at the Manmoyi ranger base at the eastern extremity of the Warddeken IPA.

We continue our support for bi-cultural Learning on Country programs, to equip the next generation of rangers and enable ranger families to live on Country. Philanthropic funding through KKT has given children and teenagers at Bulman (in Central Arnhem Land, home of the Mimal Rangers) access to a weekly Learning on Country program, where students learn in two-ways (Aboriginal and western) with rangers, Elders and cultural leaders. This funding has also allowed the creation of a site-specific seasonal calendar for the region of the Stone Country: the Kuwarddewarddee Malkno. This new resource will become the bedrock of the Indigenous Language and Culture Curriculum at the Nawarddeken Academy in Kabulwarnamyo.

Challenges

For the second consecutive year, COVID-19 restrictions are impacting the rollout of programs on the ground. While Arnhem Land has remained safe from the virus and rangers have been able to continue their work programs, access to specialist collaborations and consultation from interstate have been difficult. Thanks to the understanding and flexibility of our supporters, we have been able to be responsive and sensitive to program needs at a challenging time for all.

'We listen to the needs and vision of communities, and support them to realise their vision for a healthy Country.'

Thank you

These incredible achievements for conservation and the Indigenous ranger movement are made possible by people working together: rangers, communities, schools, philanthropists, specialists and government all playing an important role in this holistic approach to caring for Country and culture. My sincere thanks go out to those working on the ground who inspire us every day, and to each and every supporter who has joined the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust on this journey.



Traditional burning techniques are being used to care for Country on Djalum clan estate. Photo by Stacey Irving.

Directors



Justin Punch
Chair

Appointed 2016

Justin is an experienced environmental investor focused on climate change and the energy transition. He is the Chair of the Australian Renewable Energy Agency, a Director of Tasman Environmental Markets and a co-founder of Assembly Climate Capital. He was previously a partner at a leading private equity investment firm Archer Capital. 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
Bininj Chair

Traditional Owner of Djinkarr and a Andibirrdjalaba clan member
Appointed 2013

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



Emeritus Professor
Jon Altman AM
Director

Appointed 2010

Jon is a global leader among scholars exploring alternate futures for Indigenous peoples, linking conservation economies with poverty alleviation; his research has been grounded in Arnhem Land collaborations since 1979. He was Director (1990–2010) of the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research at the Australian National University, where he is an Emeritus Professor at the School of Regulation and Global Governance.



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.



Frederick Hunter
Director

Traditional Owner of Kundjey'mi and a Bolmo clan member
Appointed 2017

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



John Dalywater
Director

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

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



Cindy Jinmarabynana
Director

Traditional Owner of Ji-bena and a Marrgiach and Angaywunbamar clan member
Appointed 2020

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



Teya Dusseldorp
Director

Appointed 2020

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

Alternates



Annette Miller
Alternate for Mimal

Traditional Owner of Bigedi and a Maranangu clan member
Appointed 2018



Conrad Maralngurra
Alternate for Warddeken

Traditional Owner of Kunjekbin and a Nyirridja clan member
Appointed 2020



Terrah Guymala
Alternate for Warddeken

Traditional Owner of Ngorlkwarre and a Bordoh clan member
Appointed 2020



Otto Campion
Director

Traditional Owner of Malnyangarnak and a Banggarra clan member

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

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

Terrah is a Bordoh clan member and 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 since its inception and is currently a member of the Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NT) board of Directors. When not working as a ranger, Terrah is a talented musician with an impressive career spent performing both solo and with the band, Nabarlek.

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

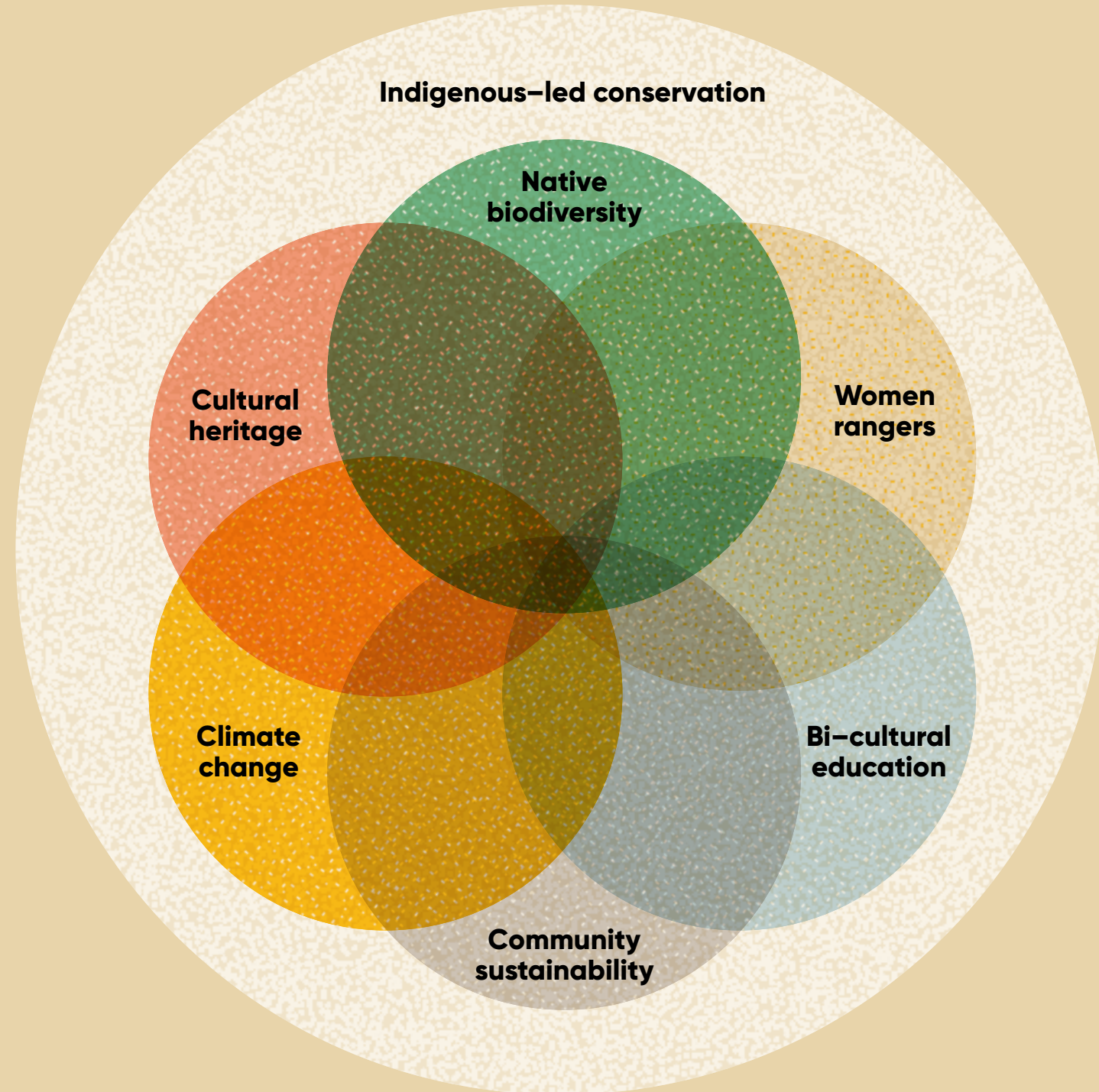
Incoming Director

During a Mimal Learning on Country camp to Wongalara, August Kennedy takes the students for an art class. Photo care of Mimal Land Management.

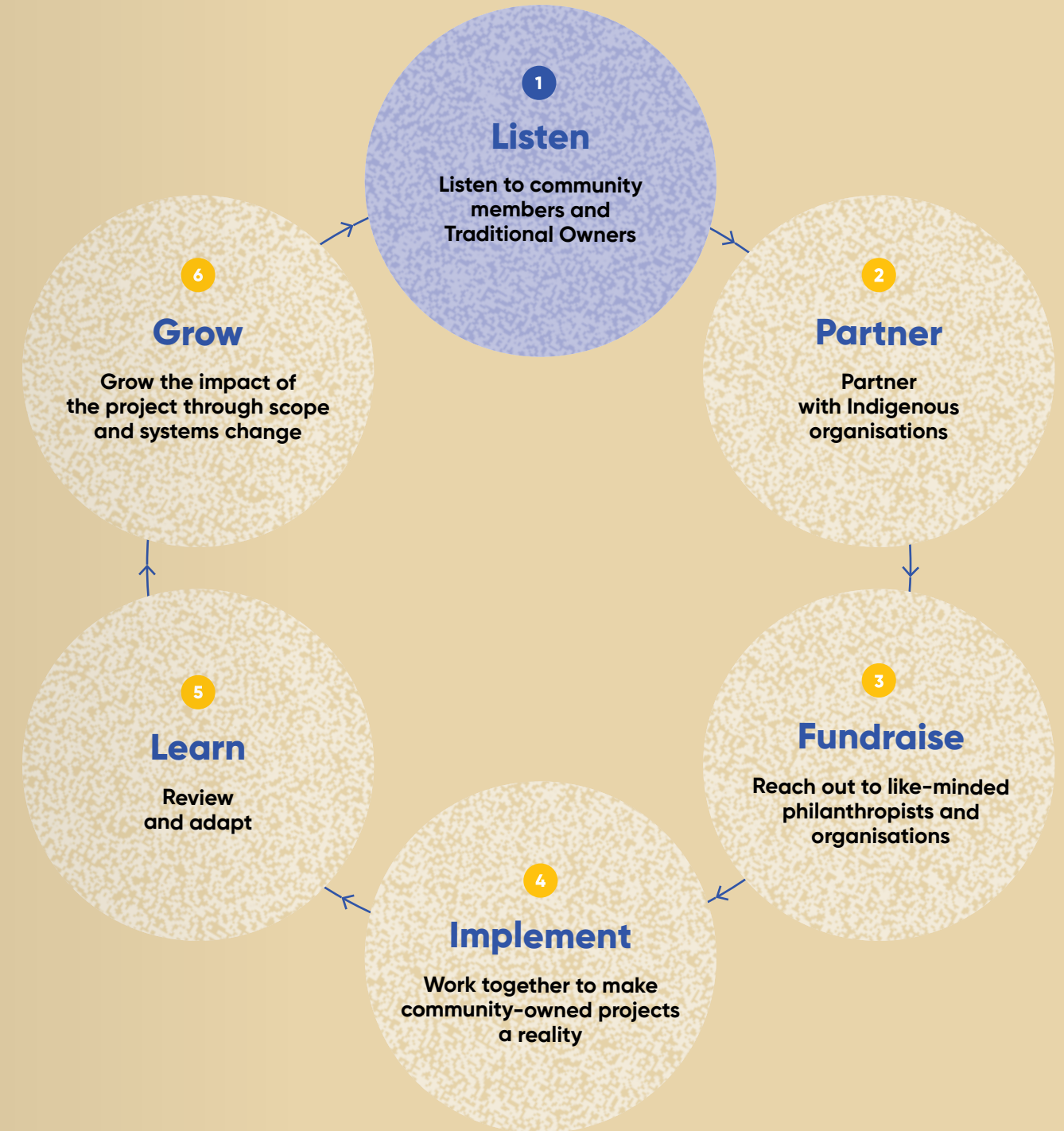


Our pillars

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



How we work together





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.

Nawarddeken Academy student
Tylar. Photo care of Warddeken Land
Management Limited.

Native biodiversity

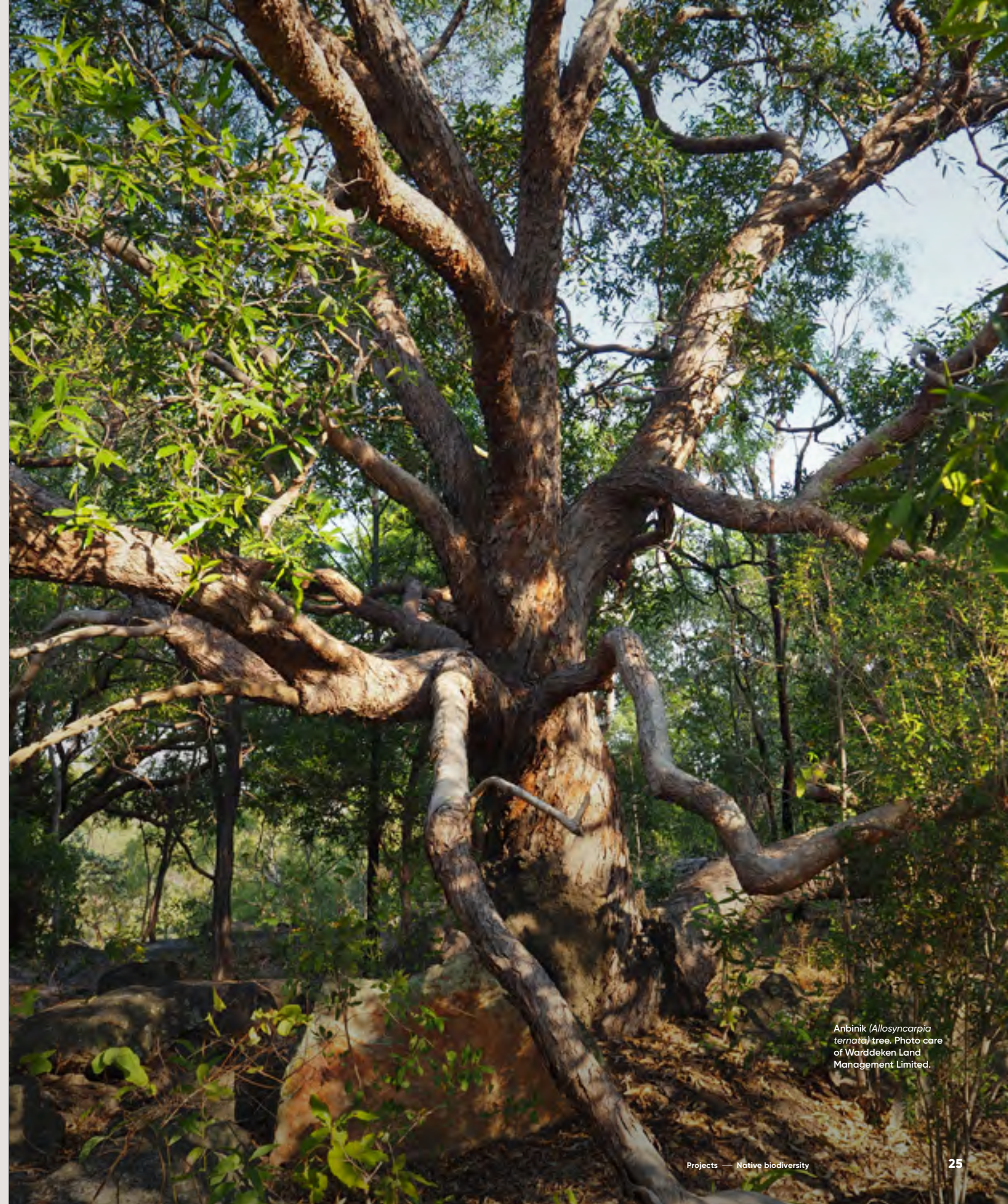
Indigenous rangers protecting native plants and animals across vast landscapes

Projects supported: 4
Allocation of total grants made: 17%



'Looking at the rainforest regions within our plateau, there has been a lot of distress from fires. We've seen a lot of stress on the trees, burn marks, and not a lot of juveniles coming through. So we decided to put projects in place to protect them. We want to manage the rainforest and improve its health, and see its expansion up in the plateau. We try to protect the anbinik from big fires, with small, cool-burning fires and firebreaks.'

Dean Yibarbuk, Traditional Owner of Djinkarr
Director, Warddeken and Deputy Chair, Karrkad Kanjdji Trust



Anbinik (*Allosyncarpia ternata*) tree. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited.

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 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.



Native biodiversity case studies

Protecting ancient rainforests using fire

Partners: Warddeken

Anbinik (*Allosyncarpia ternata*) has been described by Nawarddeken Elders as 'the tree from the very beginning'. A proto-eucalypt or ancestor to the eucalypt species across Australia today, anbinik is endemic to the Kuwarddewardde, where it dominates dense monsoon rainforest communities, forming pleasant cool areas in an increasingly hot climate. Anbinik rainforest patches are places of significant value to Nawarddeken, with rock art and occupation sites often found within them.

Anbinik have evolved to rely on Nawarddeken land management, specifically early dry-season burning. They are a slow-growing and fire-sensitive species – their major threat is late-season wildfires. Approximately two thirds of all remaining anbinik are within the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area, meaning Warddeken Rangers have a great responsibility to protect it for future generations.

With the support of KKT, rangers are monitoring sites and reinstating protections: creating firebreaks and using early burning to reduce fuel loads around the boundaries of anbinik isolates. In the upcoming wildfire season, rangers will be well prepared to defend anbinik from any fire ignited by summer lightning storms. Younger rangers have enjoyed the opportunity to work on protecting 'lonely' anbinik sites and spending time at these special places.

Left: Comb-crested jacana. Photo by Stacey Irving.
Top right: Anbinik patch. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited.



Project statistics

25 rainforest isolates protected this financial year

408 hectares protected

1510 on-ground hours worked

18 rangers employed

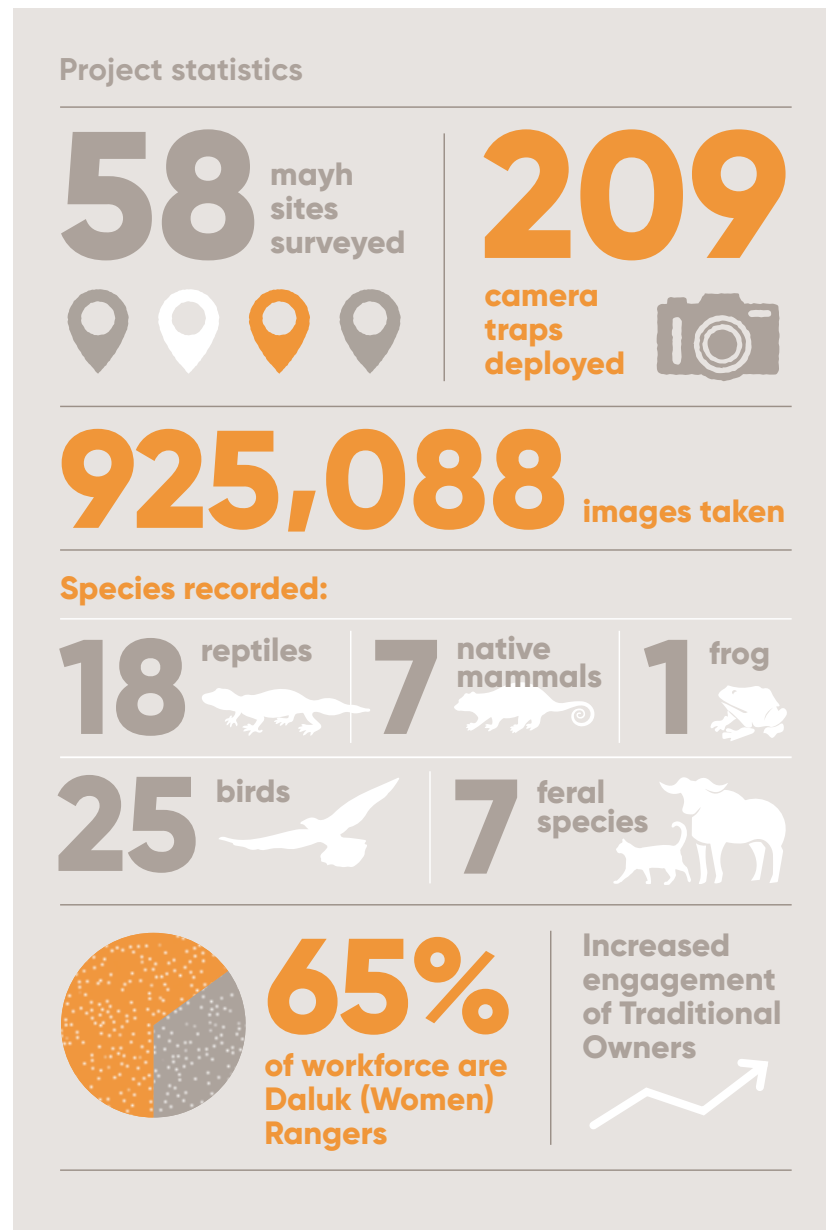
50% women
50% men

Mayh (Animal) Recovery Project

Partners: Warddeken

The Mayh Recovery Project aims to understand the impact that Warddeken's land management practices are having on key species, especially mammals. It is underpinned by a long-term ecological monitoring program, as well as projects targeting key species of concern. By combining data with Indigenous ecological knowledge, rangers are able to direct their efforts and resources to give vulnerable species an edge to survive in a changing climate.

The Mayh Monitoring Network is the IPA's long-term ecological monitoring program, with 120 sites in a range of habitats across the IPA. Over the last year, despite the major interruption of the pandemic, Warddeken Rangers finished collecting the second round of data for all 120 network sites, which was a major milestone. Daluk (Women) Rangers and the project ecologist are currently analysing the 925,088 images collected. Through the support of KKT, Warddeken was able to improve the engagement and time spent on Country for Traditional Owners from the Karrikad (south) of the IPA, a particularly inaccessible region.



Far left: Rock art painting of a dorrkun, Petropsuedes dahli (Rock ringtail possum) from Kundjorlomdjorlom, Mok Country.
 Left: Dorrkun and yaw (baby) dorrkun recorded at the rocky outcrop less than three kilometres from the outstation of Kabulwarnamyo, Mok Country.
 Opposite: Feral buffalo. Photo by Andy Cornish.



Managing threats: buffalo in Central Arnhem Land

Partners: Mimal

Water buffalo were first introduced to the Northern Territory in the nineteenth century, to act as working animals as well as a food source for remote settlements. They have since become feral; their hooves decimate floodplain and freshwater habitats across northern Australia, wiping out native plant and animal species. It is estimated that 150,000 buffalo inhabit Arnhem Land, 30,000 of which are on Mimal Country, making it the single biggest threat to conservation in the region.

Buffalo enterprises have a long history in Central Arnhem Land, and have provided job opportunities for young people and income in the form of royalty payments to Traditional Owners. For over 30 years, buffalo mustering was undertaken by Gulin Gulin Buffalo Company. In 2020, two licences were granted to Mimal Land Management Aboriginal Corporation for mustering, safari and other business. Mimal Rangers have a strong interest in the

management of buffalo on Mimal Country (specifically the Bulman and Bigedi areas). The herd being managed by an Indigenous Land Management organisation gives the region an opportunity to bring down buffalo numbers while consulting with Traditional Owners and ensuring there is a sustainable financial return – benefitting both habitat and community.

The establishment and piloting of Mimal's buffalo management plan (which incorporates the mustering business) is a three-year initiative which aims to be financially self-sufficient in year four. COVID-19 restrictions have slowed the rollout of the program; however, with KKT's support, staff are in place, and in late 2021 feral animal exclusion fences will be erected to protect critical water holes. The project will also be incorporated into the local Learning on Country program to teach children about conservation.

Climate change

Indigenous rangers mitigating climate change through carbon abatement

Projects supported: 2
Allocation of total grants made: Initial funds raised for deployment in 2022 financial year.

'Us mob, we got this obligation that we take our young ones and show them the Country and how to burn that Country. As we burn, we're asking the spirits to look after the fire, then the fire will look after us. It's important for the kids to learn these cultural ways.'

Conrad Maralngurra, Traditional Owner of Kunjekbin
Senior Caretaker, Mamardawerre Outstation

Aerial photo of firebreak on Mimal Country.
Photo by Renae Saxby.



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-dry season fires. After European colonisation, traditional fire management practices declined and wildfire 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.

Fires in this region produce around 50 per cent of the Northern Territory's overall emissions. This is primarily due to large-scale late season fires, whereas early-season fires emit 52 per cent less greenhouse gases.

Greenhouse gas emissions have caused global temperatures to rise by 1.2 degrees celsius since 1990, and temperatures are continuing to rise. In Arnhem Land, this means there are increasingly more days over 35 degrees celsius which contributes to heat stress for humans, plants and animals. Sea levels in the Top End are also rising at more than double the global average, turning freshwater floodplains into saltwater and changing rainfall patterns.

Across Northern Australia, more than 23 million hectares of savanna woodland is burned every year. The resulting reduction in emissions can be quantified and sold through the Climate Solutions Fund (formerly 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 mitigating intense fires, there is also a positive effect on the flora and fauna of Arnhem Land.

Left: Bininj would light fires for people walking behind them so they could follow the light as the sun set. Photo by Stacey Irving. Right: Aerial photo of a firebreak set around an anbinik patch for protection. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited.



The Karrkad Kanjdji Trust has begun support for two projects under 'Climate change'.

On Country training program: savanna burning

Partners: ALFA (NT)

Jointly funded by KKT and the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation, ALFA will pilot a custom-designed fire training program for Indigenous rangers. The proposed training model will combine on-the-job training and mentoring to develop the capacity of rangers engaged in savanna burning. Following a three-year pilot, the delivery of accredited fire management training will be rolled out across Arnhem Land.

Effective fire management across such a vast and complex area requires the deployment of both customary and western knowledge systems. Beginning in 2021, the initial focus will be on early-dry season fire planning, aerial ignition practices and late-dry season fire suppression.

This model, not unlike the notion of an apprenticeship system, will:

- Target younger people with talent, enthusiasm and ambition
- Maintain a focus towards on-the-job training
- Develop a highly specialised set of functional skills
- Commit to continuous practical reinforcement of functional skills in the workplace
- Establish and maintain the bond between trainer and apprentices
- Acknowledge the need for the apprentice to commit a period of years to training
- Provide ongoing mentoring of trainees throughout their involvement in on-ground fire operations

Expanding burning practices and carbon abatement

Partners: ALFA (NT)

In early 2020, KKT raised funding to establish a new carbon abatement area to the north-east of Kakadu National Park, managed by the Adjumarllarl Rangers. COVID-19 restrictions caused a one-year delay in starting this project, giving ALFA an opportunity to expand the scope of the project to include a larger land area, including areas managed by the Garngi and Mardbalk Rangers. By supporting the establishment of landscape-scale savanna burning programs and registering them to generate and sell Australian carbon credit units for sale through the Clean Energy Regulator or the voluntary market, rangers can protect habitat while earning sustainable income for subsequent fire activities.

This project will:

- Increase the amount of early, dry season burning taking place in north-west Arnhem Land
- Increase employment opportunities for Indigenous rangers
- Abate carbon emissions and subsequently create a sustainable revenue stream
- Improve the health of the ecology of Arnhem Land, while protecting places of significance
- Result in net CO₂ equivalent abatement of between 10,000 and 30,000 tonnes per annum
- Contribute to the reduction of harmful greenhouse gases

Traditional fire story

'We know where fire comes from. Back in the Dreamtime only one animal owned firesticks. He was the only person that had fire, which he used to cook and eat; everyone else ate raw meat. And during cold weather he used to warm himself, while other mobs covered themselves with paperbark. It was the freshwater crocodile that owned firesticks and had fire. Everyone else had nothing.

'The crocodile's friend, rainbow bee-eater, who was camping not far away, used to come and visit him and tell him stories and ask him to share his fire. "No, this is mine," said the crocodile.

'One day the crocodile had lots of lice in his head. The crocodile asked rainbow bee-eater, "Can you come and look for lice?" and he hid his firesticks under his belly. While rainbow bee-eater was looking for lice, the crocodile felt sleepy, as happens when someone is touching your head like that. He fell asleep, snoring. When he was asleep the bee-eater took the firesticks from under him and flew off. He rubbed the firesticks together and the land started to burn. Today, we see that rainbow bee-eater, and the two black feathers in his tail are the firesticks he still carries today.

'That's the story about where fire came. Fire management didn't come from somebody else; for a long, long time, it's been passed on through the generations. Fire is a really powerful tool we use on the land to heal Country and bring everything back.'

Terrah Guymala, Traditional Owner of Manmoyi
Senior Ranger, Warddeken and Alternate Director, Karrkad Kanjdji Trust



Rainbow bee-eater. Photo by Chris Rayner-Wigg.

Women rangers

Indigenous women playing a key role in the conservation movement

Projects supported: 4
Allocation of total grants made: 20%



'We've got a base here at Mamardawerre where all the girls are working including me, looking after native animals, rock art and Country. We are doing firefighting and cultural activities with the kids, like learning on Country so they can learn names of the places and carry that on.'

Rosemary Nabalwad, Djunkay (manager) of Mamardawerre
Senior Daluk Ranger, Warddeken

Warddeken Daluk Ranger Lorina Maralgurra preparing to light a firebreak to protect her Country from wildfires. Photo by Stacey Irving.



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.



This page top: Warddeken, Bawinanga and Mimal Women rangers coming together in Maningrida to plan for the upcoming fire season. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited. Bottom: Daluk Rangers heading back home by helicopter after a day clearing scrub. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited. Opposite page: Tinnasha Narorrnga taking part at the Strong Women for Healthy Country Forum. Photo by Renae Saxby.

Women rangers case studies

Warddeken Daluk (Women) Rangers

Partners: Warddeken

Over the past six years, with the support of KKT, Warddeken Rangers have significantly increased the number of Daluk (Women) Rangers engaged in caring for Country. A culturally supportive workplace and women in coordination roles are enabling Daluk Rangers to take on a wide range of projects across the Indigenous Protected Area. A new area of work for the daluk team this year was the anbinik project (see page 27), which has seen daluk use their fire management skills to protect important rainforest isolates.

Over the last year the Warddeken Daluk Ranger program reached a major milestone, with the expansion of the program to the Mamardawerre ranger base. With a Daluk Coordinator on the ground at Mamardawerre, daluk at two of Warddeken's three ranger bases have access to dedicated workplace support. The Mamardawerre expansion has already had a significant impact on equality within the workforce. This year, daluk represented 51 per cent of rangers and worked 45 per cent of all hours – an inspiring result. With the help of KKT's supporters, the daluk program will be further expanded to Manmoyi ranger base in 2021/22; this will ensure women have equal access to the workforce across the IPA.



Project statistics

132 daluk rangers employed by Warddeken

51% of the Warddeken workforce are daluk

45% of all ranger hours worked by daluk

30 daluk and **21** wurdurd (children) attended a multi-day daluk camp



Mimal Women Rangers

Partners: Mimal

The Mimal Women's Ranger team is a growing force for conservation in Central Arnhem Land. Established in 2018, the team have developed their skills across a variety of projects, as well as playing a major role in building a NT-wide Strong Women for Healthy Country Network to support female rangers in what is still a very male-dominated sector.

With philanthropic support from KKT, Mimal employs a dedicated Women's Coordinator to support women rangers and cultural consultants (Elders) to engage with work across the vast Mimal management area. There were 22 women working on the program this year, logging over 5000 hours. Over the last year, women have continued to work towards their Certificate II in Conservation and Land Management, with training completed in chainsaw use, small motors and maintaining cultural sites. They are also encouraged to identify training they're interested in, and two women recently completed a snake handling course that was aligned with their career goals.

One highlight of the 2021 women's ranger work program was creating habitat for savanna gliders (*Petaurus ariel*) and developing a method of monitoring the species. With some help from students at the Gulin Gulin (Bulman) School, 200 nest boxes have been built from scratch, and rangers are working with Traditional Owners to identify the best places to install them. The next step of the project is to monitor the nest boxes using remote sensor cameras to gain an understanding of savanna glider numbers in different areas.

Clockwise from top left: Mimal Ranger Josephine Austral blowing out a drip torch; Mimal Rangers Kaitlin and Danisha heading out for a day in the helicopter; Women rangers taking part in the Strong Women for Healthy Country Forum; Anne Kelly enjoying the Forum. All photos by Renae Saxby.



Strong Women for Healthy Country Network

Partners: Mimal

In 2021 the second ever Strong Women for Healthy Country Forum was held in the NT, coordinated by Mimal Land Management Aboriginal Corporation and hosted by the Banatjarl Strongbala Wimun Group. Mimal hosted the first forum in 2019 and has continued to help support the growth of the network, which aims to bring women together to share knowledge and resources to improve conditions for women rangers across the NT. Healing was a focus of this year's forum, which was attended by 253 women from 31 ranger groups (including the Warddeken Daluk Ranger team). Outside of the facilitated sessions, women enjoyed weaving, painting message sticks and a performance by the Ripple Effect Band.



Cultural heritage

Preserving and utilising traditional knowledge for future generations

Projects supported: 3
Allocation of total grants made: 30%



'I am so proud of my son and niece for being involved with the rock art project camp and inspired by how mature my young family have become as a result of being involved in the camp.'

Frederick Hunter, Traditional Owner of Kundjey'mi
Chief Ranger, Kakadu National Park and Director,
Karrkad Kanjji Trust

Warddeken Ranger
Canon Manyita. Photo
by Stacey Irving.



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 ceremonies. In this remote part of the world, there are still Elders living today who grew up on Country prior to, or at the time of, European colonisation.

The distinct cultural heritage of Bininj 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.



This page: Sarah Bilis sharing the story of the Nabarlek and Whale. Photo by Stacey Irving. Opposite page: Bim site of layered rock art at Bolmo, Marlkawo. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management.

Cultural heritage case studies

Kunwarddebim (Rock Art) Project

Partners: Warddeken

Kunwarddebim (rock art) is found extensively in the Kuwarddewardde (Stone Country) of the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area. There are tens of thousands of galleries created by Nawarddeken ancestors over generations. The bim (art) depicts everyday observations, including animals like the thylacine, as well as ceremonies and stories. Some galleries tell the story of first contact with European people and their animals and tools. Bim is fragile – many paintings are being eroded by threats including weather, hot fire, and animals like buffalo rubbing themselves against the rock walls.

In 2019, with support from KKT, Warddeken Rangers began a five-year project to survey the IPA for bim, documenting and protecting sites where actions can be taken to preserve paintings. Recording information in Bininj Kunwok and English, rangers carefully record bim through photographs and geotagged data-collection techniques, maintain sites by removing insect nests and vegetation build-ups that could fuel wildfires, and install fences in targeted places to keep feral animals away from rock walls. To date, 195 sites have been surveyed, and over the past year, 55 Warddeken Rangers and Traditional Owners were employed to conduct field work.

This season, a camping survey model has encouraged Bininj, young and old, to get involved in the project. These surveys are a way for Bininj to get back on Country, enjoy the landscape, follow their ancestors' old foot tracks and pass on lore intergenerationally. At one such camp on Kudjekbinj clan's estate in the north of the IPA, a spirit painting about eight metres long was found, which could be one of the largest known bim paintings in the country. Traditional Owners decided the site should be revisited next year with a professional photographer to help capture this special bim and write an article for the media.



Project statistics

195 kunwarddebim galleries surveyed

8.7 km² of Warddeken IPA surveyed

19 Traditional Owners involved in planning

55 Indigenous rangers employed in on-ground work

22 Indigenous rangers managing data, information and analysis

Kuwarddewardde Malkno (Stone Country Seasonal Calendar)

Partners: Warddeken

A major highlight of the last year was the creation of the Kuwarddewardde Malkno. With KKT support, rangers and knowledge holders from across the Warddeken IPA worked to describe the six local seasons, document important indicators for each and produce an engaging wheel-style calendar that will help wurdurd (children) learn the seasons.

The calendar will be a foundational teaching resource for the Nawarddeken Academy; work is underway to link the Australian and Indigenous Language and Culture curriculums with the seasons, which will help contextualise learning within the IPA communities. The calendar will also be an important resource for the Warddeken Ranger program, increasing communication and planning around seasons. The experience of developing the seasonal calendar was so positive that the community have identified a whole suite of thematic calendars they would like to create – look out for fire, plants, animals and bush tucker/medicine calendars.



Community sustainability

Thriving remote communities, equipped to support large-scale conservation

Projects supported: 2
Allocation of total grants made: 7%



'It's all connected, to our land, animal, people, song and dance, it's all connected.'

Terrah Guymala, Traditional Owner of Manmoyi Senior Ranger, Warddeken and Alternate Director, Karrkad Kanjdji Trust

Rosemary Nabalwad and Conrad Maralngurra, two incredible people dedicated to the vision of seeing the Kuwarddewardde managed into the future. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited.



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

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 Kanjdji Trust funds critical infrastructure and service provision to ensure rangers can continue to live on Country and undertake the critical work that they do as safely and efficiently as possible.



Community sustainability case studies

Connecting ranger bases to services: Warddeken tucker run

Partners: Warddeken and Simplot

KKT continues to receive support from Simplot Australia to fund a regular air-charter service to the remote Warddeken communities of Kabulwarnamyo, Manmoyi and Mamardawerre. These three communities are at the heart of the Warddeken Ranger program and without this support would be largely cut off from access to groceries, mail, medicine and supplies. Over the 2021 fiscal year, 81 deliveries were made, enabling people to live on Country year-round.



Project statistics

81
food drops



3
Service for three ranger base communities

Mimal ranger base redevelopment

Partners: Mimal

KKT is assisting Mimal in developing a fit-for-purpose ranger base for their growing ranger program. The new base will include offices, a workshop, meeting spaces, accommodation for staff, storage and greater access to clean water and sanitation. The initial stage of this project has been a master plan, developed with the help of David Leece, which provides a functional diagram and area schedule for the new base headquarters, taking into account the needs of the rangers both now and into the future. Over the next year, Mimal will work to secure funding for the build.

Left: Mimal Ranger base and Weemol community. Photo by Renae Saxby.
Right: Warddeken Ranger Stuart Guymala ready to off load food for the community of Kabulwarnamyo. Photo by Hugo Davis.

Bi-cultural education

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

Projects supported: 3
Allocation of total grants made: 19%



'I see education on Country as really important, because they're comfortable here. This is their home, their parents are here, everybody is here and surrounded by family. When we have full-time education and teachers on Country, that's when we know our future is bright.'

Terrah Guymala, Traditional Owner of Manmoyi
Senior Ranger, Warddeken and Alternate Director,
Karrkad Kanjji Trust

Nawarddeken Academy
student Richard enjoying his
Learning on Country lesson.
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.

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.



Bi-cultural education case studies

An Indigenous Language and Culture Curriculum for the Stone Country

Partners: ALFA (NT)

The Nawarddeken Academy is a community-owned bi-cultural school established in 2015 by Warddeken Rangers and KKT. In this remote West Arnhem location, the Academy is providing two-way learning for the children of rangers, equipping the next generation of Traditional Custodians of the Stone Country in western and cultural education.

With philanthropic support, the Nawarddeken Academy is building a contextually relevant and culturally appropriate school curriculum that meets national standards and ensures the intergenerational transfer of Bininj (Indigenous) knowledge. Over the past year, students, rangers and Elders have worked together to create the initial set of print and digital resources in Bininj Kunwok, including local stories, Indigenous environmental knowledge, kinship systems and early learning resources.

A highlight of this last year was the creation of the Kuwarddewardde Malkno (Stone Country Seasonal Calendar; see page 46), which will be a foundational resource for the Academy, and the Warddeken Ranger program (see page 39).

Top left: Gulin Gulin School students bird watching during a Learning on Country experience with Mimal Women Rangers. Photo by Renae Saxby.
Left: Nawarddeken Academy student, Sian in her new classroom at Mamardawerre. Photo by Stacey Irving.
Top right: Antonelle (front) and Sherry-Ann taking part in a Learning on Country trip. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management Limited.



Indigenous Language and Culture resources created

Baleh Ngarduk Kunbid (early childhood song)

Kunkodj, Kunkarlang, Kunbard, Kundengeyayaw (heads, shoulders, knees and toes song)

Ngurrimray Karriwurlebme (come swimming with me song)

Bininj Kunwok alphabet

Bininj Kunwok dictionary

Kunnjiling (emotions) game

Malkno (seasons) game

Mimal Learning on Country

Partners: Mimal

Driven by a desire from Elders to ensure the intergenerational transfer of Indigenous knowledge, the Mimal Rangers are piloting a Learning on Country program. School children of all ages who attend the local Gulin Gulin School in Bulman are undertaking weekly learning activities with Elders, rangers and cultural leaders. A community advisory committee sets the learning priorities, aimed at embedding knowledge held by Dalabon, Rembarranga and Mayili people.

In the dry season, lessons include the impacts of early burning on plants, animals and habitat, maintaining tools used for burning, and stories (music and dance) of the fire bird. This locally and culturally relevant learning is then brought into the classroom and incorporated into literacy, science and numeracy activities.

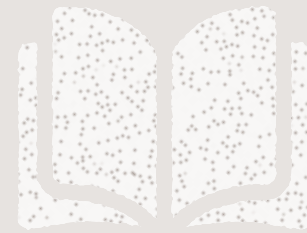
Supported by philanthropic funding from KKT, Mimal has employed a Learning on Country Coordinator and a Project Officer, who are working with community to develop a three-year culturally responsive curriculum. The long-term aim of the program is to make education more relevant and engaging for students, improve attendance and school completion rates and demonstrate the range of career pathways available in land management.

Project statistics

1 Learning on Country Coordinator hired



36



lessons provided for students by Mimal Rangers

12 rangers involved (approximately)



41 students involved in the program



7 Elders involved



Clockwise from top left: David Moore (Ranger Coordinator) with students building a shelter. Photo care of Renae Saxby; Nawarddeen Academy student enjoying a swim in the spring. Photo by Chester Clarke; August Kennedy with the Learning on Country students. Photo care of Renae Saxby; Gulin Gulin School students learning how to start a fire with a stick and paper. Photo care of Renae Saxby.

Supporter insight

'I am going to follow in your footsteps by keeping on with my painting, in the way that you have taught me. This gives me comfort because you and our past will be reflected in my paintings. You were the only person who can paint this way. Through our paintings, I feel a special connection with you.'

Hello, I'm Kabbindi White, an artist who currently lives in Melbourne but grew up between Jabiru in Kakadu National Park on the Traditional Country of the Mirarr people with my father and on my mother's Country in Kabulwarnamyo on the Traditional Country of Ankung Djang, of my late grandfather (Bardayal 'Lofty' Nadjamerrek AO). My mother is a Mok clan woman and my father is a balanda (non-indigenous) man. I lived with my father full time getting an education in Jabiru and would spend my weekends with my mother and the family in Gunbalanya and school holidays with my grandparents at Kamarrkawarn, Marlkawo and Kabulwarnamyo.

My grandfather started the homeland movement in the 70s, and was an inspiration to me growing up. As we moved between homelands, I would spend time with my grandfather painting and listening to cultural stories of the old people. Being connected to Country in such a way helped define my identity

and has played a big part in providing a positive influence on my mental health, particularly at the moment as I battle the uncertainties involved with the COVID-19 pandemic living in Melbourne and being apart from my family.

I see education being the most important pathway for any child and was thrilled to see that my family and community worked so hard to develop a two-way learning approach for the Nawarddeken Academy at Kabulwarnamyo. Through my artist space, Stone Country Creations, I donate 10 per cent of all paintings sold to the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust, for them to contribute to the expansion of two-way education in Arnhem Land. I thank them for what they're doing for our homelands.

Lorraine Kabbindi White
August 2021



Top: Lorraine Kabbindi White working with Nawarddeken Academy teachers and students to create a community sign to sit at the local airstrip. Photo care of Warddeken Land Management. Right: Lorraine Kabbindi White on Kuwarddewardde (Stone Country) wearing her Mimih print for clothing label North. Photo by Katie Hagebols (Marrawuddi Gallery Manager).



Supporter insight



Paul and Naomi O'Brien with artist Berribob Watson.

'We support KKT because it empowers Traditional Owners by listening to their needs and finding a way to make their vision a reality. This is self-determination in action.'

Naomi O'Brien

As returning expats, Paul and I wanted to connect our family to the vastness of Australia and to the history of its Indigenous peoples. Our quest took us to the Kimberley, the Bungle Bungles, Uluru and Kakadu National Park. Finally, we entered Arnhem Land, where the difference was immediately apparent – the Kuwarddewardde (Stone Country) was not like anywhere else we had been. Little did I know that my connection to this place would continue to deepen beyond that road trip.

In 2018, after we'd settled back into Sydney, a friend introduced me to the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust and the Nawarddeken Academy, a remote bi-cultural school that I immediately felt was a 'game changer'. KKT's impact in supporting bi-cultural, on Country education is captured for me in the words of Teya Dusseldorp: 'After many years of visiting Kabulwarnamyoo, I believe that seeing the children growing up strong in culture and learning on Country to be custodians for the future makes Kabulwarnamyoo one of the most hopeful places in Australia.'

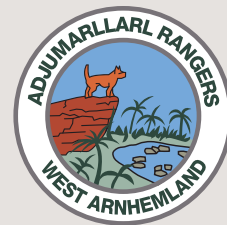
At that time, the Nawarddeken Academy was in the process of securing government funding for operations, so Paul and I decided to support the fledgling Kunwarddebim (Rock Art) Project. It is not just the incredible rock art itself that made that an easy decision – the Kunwarddebim Project connects people to Country, provides employment and ensures the intergenerational transfer of local knowledge. We have been engaged with the Indigenous Land Management movement and the emergence of bi-cultural education ever since.

In 2019, we accepted an invitation to visit the communities of Manmoyi and Kabulwarnamyoo to see some of the vast numbers of rock art sites that were being documented and to visit the Nawarddeken Academy. We were also fortunate to engage with the work of the rangers on Country and bear witness to a community that is preserving its culture through its engagement with its traditional lands. The wealth of experience provided by KKT's board and partners ensure its success into the future. The vision of the late Bardayal (Lofty) Nadjamerrek OAM to 'repopulate Arnhem Land' shows the magnitude of the community's ambitions and commitment.

We support KKT because it empowers Traditional Owners by listening to their needs and finding a way to make their vision a reality. This is self-determination in action. Now as Chair of the KKT Kabenebidyihkarmmerren (the Bininj Kunwok word for 'hold by hand') Fundraising Committee, I look forward to facilitating and engaging in far-reaching conversations with the intention to fund existing and future projects.

Naomi O'Brien
August 2021

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.



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 Land Management Aboriginal Corporation

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

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

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



Warddeken Land Management Limited

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

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

Each year up to 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.

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

Shaun Ansell
CEO Warddeken Land Management Limited

Thank you

'KKT ngandibidjyikarrme bimken, mayhken dja kunbolcken 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 2021 financial year include:

Aesop Foundation
The Bowden Marstan Foundation
Community Impact Foundation - Pool of Dreams - Claire Eliza's Gift
Dusseldorp Forum
Ecstra Foundation
Foundation for National Parks and Wildlife
Green Family Foundation
The Ian Potter Foundation

Jane Abercrombie
Jibb Foundation
John Sevier and Rebecca Gorman
John T Reid Charitable Trusts
Justin Punch and Patty Akopiantz
The Kennards Hire Foundation
Klein Family Foundation
Margie Moroney and Neil Watson
Mimal Land Management Aboriginal Corporation

Naomi and Paul O'Brien
Nia Tero
The Norman H Johns Trust
Simplot
Vincent Fairfax Family Foundation
Warddeken Land Management Limited
Will and Jane Vicars

Ann and Bruce McGregor
ANZ Community Foundation
Australian Ethical Foundation
Axel Robert Arnott
Biophilia Foundation

Foundation for Rural and Regional Renewal (FRRR)
Ian and Min Darling
Kingsley and Ros Allen
Lawrence Acland Foundation
Mark and Louise Nelson

Nigel and Catherine Allfrey
Parshall Family
Patagonia
Patterson Pearce Foundation
The Yulgilbar Foundation

Andrew McNaughtan Foundation
The Aranday Foundation
Carrawa Foundation
Community Impact Foundation - Barraclough Foundation
Community Impact Foundation - Dragonfly
Dave Gardiner

The Digger and Shirley Martin Environment Fund
Debbie Dadon AM
Edwina Kearney
Geoff Weir and JoAnna Fisher
Guy Fitzhardinge
H V McKay Charitable Trust
James Castles & Benjamin Barzel

James N Kirby Foundation
The Jenour Foundation
The Macquarie Group Foundation
Mary Elizabeth Hill
Norman Family
O'Shea-Thompson Family Fund
Richard and Diana Herring

Ari and Lisa Droga
B B and A Miller Foundation
Benjamin Fund
Clare Murphy Fund
Community Impact Foundation - Bush Apple

Crothers Walton Foundation
David Leece
Diversicon Environmental Foundation
Moller Family Foundation
Peter, Heidi and Lucy Tonagh

Pixel Seed Fund
Sue Mathews and Mark Burford
Victoria Lane

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.

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

David Leece
Emily Hart
Lara Salameh
Nicholson Street Studio
Rodeo

2021 financial report

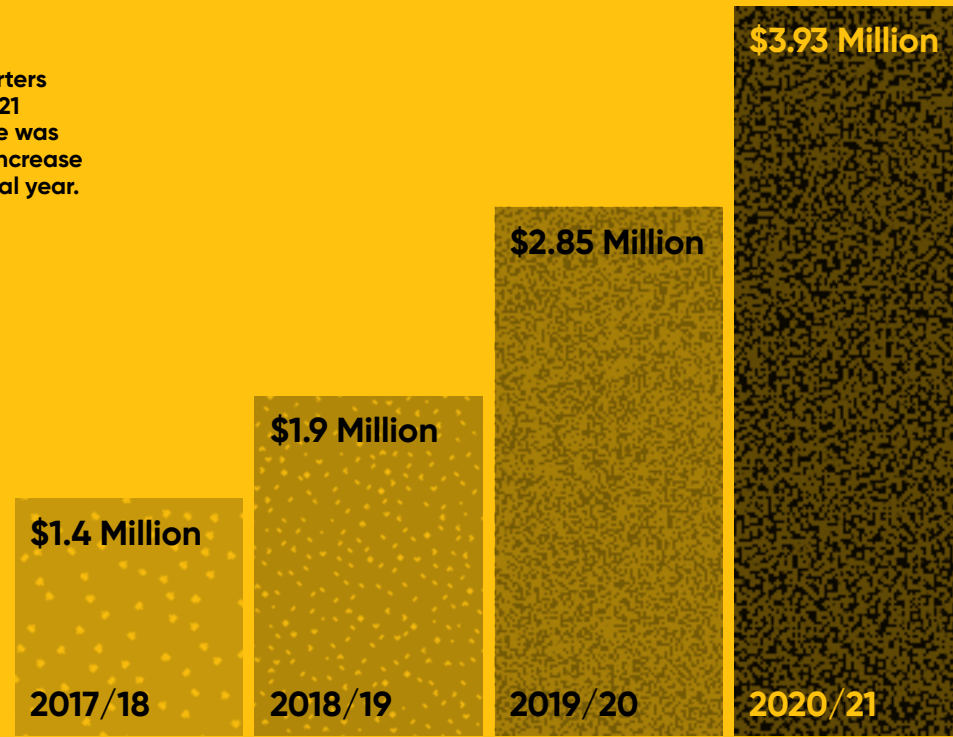


As we grow as an organisation, so does our impact. We are supporting more Indigenous ranger groups and projects on the ground than ever.

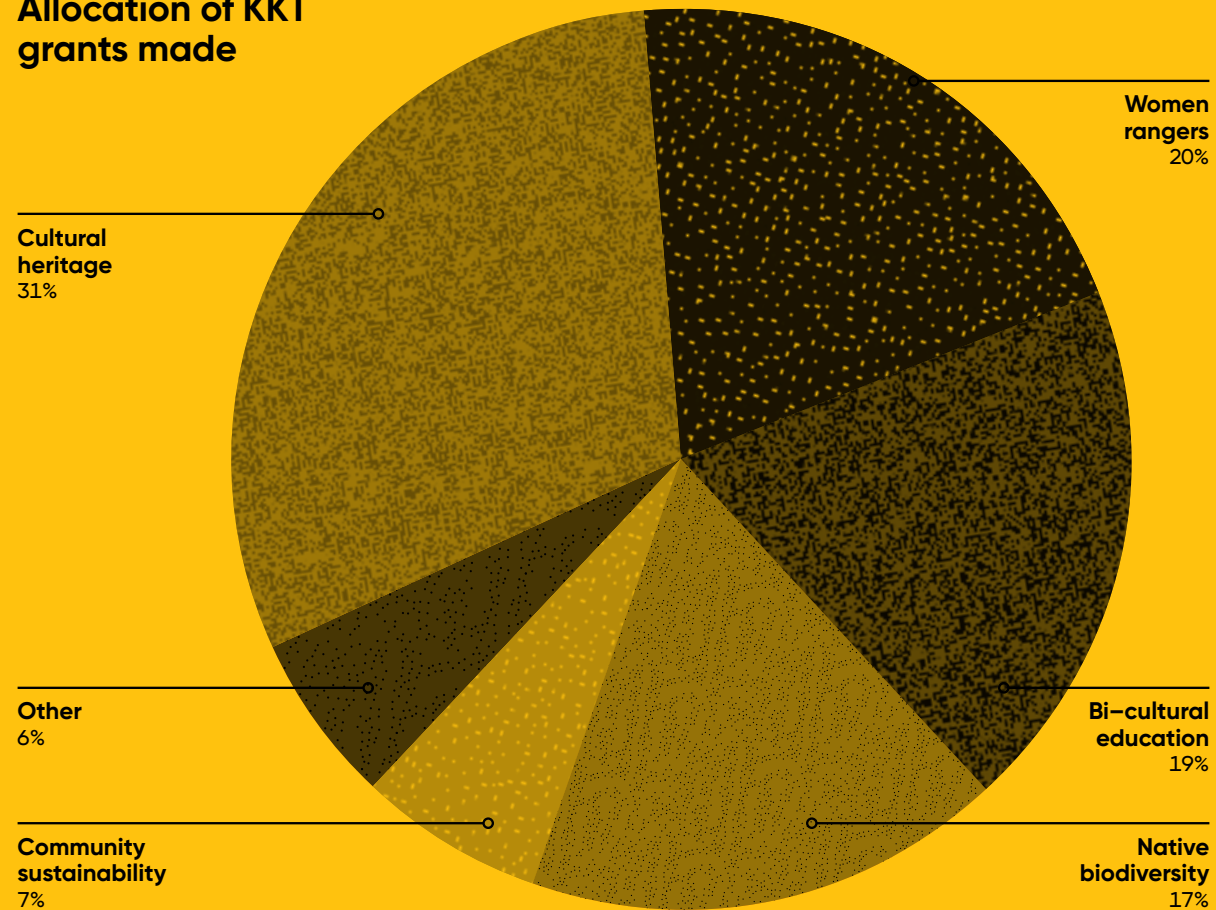
Nawarddeen Academy students on Barradj Country during their annual culture camp. Photo care of Warddeen Land Management Limited.

Funds raised

Thanks to our supporters and partners, our 2021 financial year income was \$3.93 million, a 38% increase since the last financial year.



Allocation of KKT grants made



Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2021

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2021, the Directors of the trustee company of the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust (Trust) submit the following report, made out in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Directors of the Trustee Company

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

Principal Activities

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

Trading Results

An operating surplus of \$1,589,658 was recorded for the year (2020: \$922,687).

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

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

Events Subsequent to Balance Date

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

Likely Developments

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

Directors Benefits

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

Independence

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 68.

Signed at Sydney and Melbourne this 12th day of October 2021

Director

Director

Directors' Declaration

For the year ended
30 June 2021

In the opinion of the Directors:

- a. The Directors of Karrkad Kanjdji Ltd as trustee for the Karrkad Kanjdji Trust (Trust) have determined that the Trust is not a reporting entity and that the special purpose financial statements are appropriate to meet the information needs of members and users of the financial statements. The special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Note 1 to the financial statements.
- b. The accompanying Statement of Financial Performance has been prepared as to give a true and fair view of the results of the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2021.
- 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 as and when they fall due.
- e. The accompanying financial statements have been made out in accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001 and laws and give a true and fair view of the matters with which they deal.
- 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 Sydney and Melbourne this 12th day of October 2021

Director

Director

Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of Karrkad-Kanjdi Ltd

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

Independence Declaration

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 there have been:

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

Luke Williams CA, CPA,
Registered Company Auditor, Partner
12/10/2021

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 2021, 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 2020 to 30th June 2021 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 2021 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
19/10/2021

Statement of Financial Performance

For the year ended
30 June 2021

Ordinary income	2021 (\$)	2020 (\$)
Grant income	338,951	478,917
Interest received	23,213	12,467
Other income	85,109	88,457
Donations	3,490,869	2,275,186
Total ordinary income	3,938,142	2,855,027
Expenses		
Accountancy	3,900	8,200
Audit fees	4,000	3,800
Bank charges	1,499	633
Board expenses	1,484	7,871
Catering	4,760	235
Grants	1,819,933	1,449,895
Computer and internet	–	237
Consultants and contractors	21,950	14,283
Depreciation	4,022	4,209
Event expenses	2,329	–
Bad debts expense	404	–
Dues and subscriptions	9,404	5,322
Insurances	2,945	2,769
Investment management fees	5,798	–
Minor equipment	59	1,358
Office expenses	4,474	2,298
Printing	8,010	4,827
Professional development	1,211	7,786
Rent	8,700	11,800
Telephone	1,709	2,507
Travel and accommodation	22,743	33,899
Salaries and wages	382,368	337,711
Superannuation	33,271	30,476
Sundry	3,511	2,224
Total expenses	2,348,484	1,932,340
Net operating surplus*	1,589,658	922,687
Non-operating items		
Unrealised gains on investments	53,945	–
Net total surplus	1,643,603	922,687

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

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2021

Assets	Note	2021 (\$)	2020 (\$)
Current assets			
Cash at bank – operating	2A	437,960	922,138
Cash at bank – public fund	2B	3,020,542	1,566,183
Cash at bank – contingency fund	2C	483,271	36
Cash at bank – stripe donations	2D	3,558	2,649
Other current assets		1,320	1,320
Trade receivables		86,400	12,296
GST receivable		60,813	–
Total current assets		4,093,864	2,504,622
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	4,486	5,205
KKT Endowment Fund - Perpetual		717,672	650,929
Total non-current assets		722,158	656,134
Total assets		4,816,022	3,160,756
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade creditors and accrued expenses	15,771	23,224	
GST payable	–	5,704	
Provision for annual leave	29,334	14,152	
Provision for sick leave	21,205	11,567	
Total current liabilities	66,310	54,647	
Total liabilities	66,310	54,647	
Net assets	4,749,712	3,106,109	
Equity			
Committed and allocated funds*	3	3,926,064	2,961,194
Retained earnings		823,648	144,915
Total equity		4,749,712	3,106,109

* A significant portion of Karrkad Kanjdji's equity as at 30 June 2021 is represented by cash and cash equivalents that are tied to projects, FY2022 operational expenditure and committed for future use by the Trust. Project commitments as at 30 June 2021 are displayed in Note 3.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended
30 June 2021

	Total (\$)
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 1 July 2020	3,106,109
Surplus for the period 1 July 2020 to June 2021	1,643,603
Balance of Equity as at 30 June 2021	4,749,712

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended
30 June 2021

Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash inflows	2021 (\$)	2020 (\$)
Operating receipts	3,780,003	2,830,668
Interest receipts	3,811	12,467
Cash generated from operations	3,783,814	2,843,135
Cash outflows		
Payments to suppliers and employees	(507,068)	(492,472)
Payments for grants	(1,819,933)	(1,449,895)
Cash used in operations	(2,327,001)	(1,942,367)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,456,813	900,768
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash outflows		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(2,488)	(1,529)
Transfer to managed investment fund	–	(650,929)
Cash used in investing activities	(2,488)	(652,458)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,454,325	248,310
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2,491,006	2,242,696
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	3,945,331	2,491,006

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

- a. Cash and Cash Equivalents**
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdraft facilities.
- b. Trade Debtors and Other Receivables**
Trade debtors are recognised and carried forward at invoice amount including any applicable GST.
- c. Investments**
All investments are measured at market value. Unrealised movements in market value are recognised as non-operating gains or losses in the Statement of Financial Performance.
- d. Trade and Other Payables**
Liabilities for trade creditors and other amounts are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services rendered including any applicable GST.
- e. Revenue Recognition**
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the association and the revenue can be reliably measured.
- f. Employee Liabilities**
These liabilities accrue for staff as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid or for entitlements unused.
- g. Income Tax**
The company is exempt from paying income tax due to 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 revenue and expense amounts are stated as exclusive of GST.

Note 2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Note 2A Operating funds	2021 (\$)	2020 (\$)
Operating account	424,474	892,228
Day to day account	13,486	29,910
Total operating funds	437,960	922,138
Note 2B Public fund		
Gift account	3,020,542	1,566,183
Total public fund	3,020,542	1,566,183
Note 2C KKT contingency fund		
Contingency account	483,271	36
Total KKT contingency fund	483,271	36
Note 2D Stripe donations		
Stripe donations	3,558	2,649
Total stripe donations	3,558	2,649
Total cash at bank	3,945,331	2,491,006

Note 3 Committed Funds

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

Project commitments	2021 (\$)	2020 (\$)
KKT endowment fund	717,672	650,929
Native biodiversity	251,380	131,999
Climate change	321,130	106,080
Bi-cultural education	379,134	224,592
Women rangers	555,317	338,178
Cultural heritage	248,650	127,500
Community sustainability	101,109	101,079
Other	–	110,500
Total committed funds	2,574,392	1,790,857
Allocated funds		
KKT operations FY2022	480,687	591,556
KKT contingency	483,271	322,902
KKT project development fee	387,714	255,879
	1,351,672	1,170,337
Total funds held available for future use	3,926,064	2,961,194

Note 4 Plant and Equipment

	2021 (\$)	2020 (\$)
Computing equipment	13,859	12,659
Accumulated depreciation	(9,941)	(8,093)
	3,918	4,566
Furniture and fixtures	703	703
Accumulated depreciation	(135)	(64)
	568	639
Total plant and equipment	14,562	13,362
Total accumulated depreciation	(10,076)	(8,157)
Written down value	4,486	5,205

Note 5 Segment Note Public Fund

Segment Statement
of Financial Performance
for the year ended 30
June 2021

Ordinary income	Public Fund	Other	Total
Grant income	–	338,951	338,951
Interest and investment income	3,477	19,736	23,213
Donations	3,490,869	–	3,490,869
Other income	–	85,109	85,109
Total ordinary income	3,494,346	443,796	3,938,142
Expenses			
Grants	1,819,933	–	1,819,933
Operations	219,145	309,406	528,551
Total expenses	2,039,078	309,406	2,348,484
Net operating surplus	1,455,268	134,390	1,589,658
Non-operating items			
Unrealised gains on investments	–	53,945	53,945
Total net surplus	1,455,268	188,335	1,643,603

Traditional Owner and Elder,
Elizabeth Lawrence. Photo
by Renae Saxby



What's next

In 2022 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 listening to rangers and communities, and sourcing funding to make their vision for healthy country, culture and community a reality.



Expanding carbon abatement and traditional burning practices

to support three ranger groups to manage fire across 6700 square kilometres, protecting habitat and abating between 10,000 and 30,000 tonnes of greenhouse gases annually



Scaling access to bi-cultural education for children

by establishing two new primary schools on the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area, allowing rangers and their families to live on Country



Growing the women's ranger movement

through the establishment of a specialised women's ranger program at a fourth ranger base



Providing training, education and job pathways for Indigenous rangers

by investing in the development and rollout of culturally appropriate training and professional development for rangers living in remote areas



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

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

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

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

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Mimal Country.
Photo by Renae Saxby.

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

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