

## Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

### Supplementary questions

#### 1. Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (27 May 2010 transcript pp. 3-4)

##### Question

Your department's submission identifies Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) as a contributory factor in the high rate of offending of Indigenous youth.

- a) Are you able to tell us how widespread FASD might be amongst Indigenous youth?
- b) Are either of your Departments engaged in any kind of FASD prevalence study as it affects Indigenous people?
- c) Given that FASD is relevant to the health, educational, and justice outcomes of the people it affects, can you tell us what effort has been made to coordinate responses to FASD across your Departments and across the Department of Health and Ageing and the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations?
- d) In your evidence on 27 May 2010 you refer to FaHCSIA leading a cross-portfolio group to look at alcohol issues and FASD. Which agencies will be involved in the group led by your department? What is the role of the group? What is the timeframe for action by the group?

##### Answer

The Department's submission to the Inquiry identified alcohol abuse and its consequential problems as a contributory factor to the high rate of offending of Indigenous youth. It noted that a further consequence of alcohol misuse is an increase in the risk of Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), which itself is linked to a range of long term behavioural problems.

- a) The Department is not aware of any data on the extent of FASD among Indigenous youth.
- b) The Department is contributing to a FASD prevalence study by the George Institute in partnership with Nindilingarri Cultural Health Services in the Fitzroy Valley.
- c) and d) A cross-portfolio group will contribute to development of policy on alcohol-related harm, including FASD, particularly in communities most adversely affected. The group consists of FaHCSIA, the Department of Health and Ageing, the Attorney-General's Department and the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations. The work is ongoing.

In addition, FASD has been an item for discussions by Commonwealth, State and Territory Health and Disability Services Ministers. The Departments of Health

and Ageing, Education, Employment and Workplace Relations and FaHCSIA have been involved in input to these discussions.

## **2. Baseline mapping (27 May 2010 transcript, pp. 7-9)**

In your evidence you referred to the National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Remote Service Delivery. The Committee notes the Commonwealth is investing in baseline mapping in the identified priority communities. Baseline mapping would include social and economic conditions, existing government investments, services and gaps in services. Would you like to comment on:

- a) the methods used in collecting baseline mapping data?
- b) benefits of baseline mapping in terms of justice services for Indigenous youth?
- c) potential challenges in coordinating national baseline mapping of all communities (urban, regional and remote) across Australia?

### **Answer**

- a) Baseline mapping was undertaken through a mixture of desktop research, community visits and analysis of published and unpublished data.

In many cases data was analysed and presented at a community level in a more detailed way than has occurred in the past.

There were two key components of baseline mapping – social and economic indicators and service mapping. The service mapping part of the project entailed not just a listing of services and infrastructure but also an analysis of service provision policy and comparisons with non Indigenous communities. Municipal and essential services were also assessed against base level standards.

- b) Indigenous young people are highly overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. Figures published by the Australian Institute of Criminology<sup>1</sup> show that, as at 30 June 2007, Indigenous young people were 28 times more likely to be in detention than non-Indigenous young people. Indigenous young people are much more likely to have had some contact with the justice system than non-Indigenous young people<sup>2</sup>. There is strong evidence to show that early intervention programs are a cost effective way of preventing offending<sup>2</sup> and effective and available justice services are critical to ensuring that the level of over-representation of Indigenous young people is reduced. Baseline mapping brought together data from criminal justice sources to identify levels of offending by young people in each RSD community. Baseline mapping will also show what

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<sup>1</sup> Taylor N 2009. Juveniles in detention in Australia, 1981-2007. *Monitoring report no. 5*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

<sup>2</sup> Allard T, Stewart A, Chrzanowski A, Ogilvie J, Birks D & Little S 2010. Police diversion of young offenders and Indigenous over-representation. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 390*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

justice services are available for Indigenous youth in each RSD community. The socio-economic data and service delivery information compiled through baseline mapping, together with data and information on comparison communities will help to identify gaps in justice services for Indigenous youth. Baseline mapping will provide the basis for the Australian Government to work with Indigenous communities to ensure that Indigenous young people have access to justice and intervention services that are equitable with those available to all Australian youth.

- c) The completion of baseline mapping for the 29 RSD communities was very resource intensive. The reports for each of the 29 communities are around 200 pages long. It would not be feasible to undertake such an intensive exercise for all communities in Australia. For major urban areas a different methodology would also need to be applied given that services provided in, say, one suburb in Sydney can be accessed by a large number of people in surrounding areas. This is much less likely in remote areas where vast distances can separate significant population centres.

### **3. Engaging Indigenous people and delivering programs and services (27 May 2010 transcript, pp. 9-14 and 19) - Indigenous employment**

Please provide numbers of people with Indigenous background who are engaged with your department at COAG and policy development level?

#### **Answer**

FaHCSIA has Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff who work in a range of positions that engage in work associated with COAG and Indigenous policy development, both at the mainstream level and in the Indigenous specific business areas of the Department.

As at 21 December 2010, 315 (9.04%) of FaHCSIA staff were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. FaHCSIA has four SES staff (3.05%) who are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, well above the 2009-10 APS average of 0.44%.

1211 employees work in Indigenous areas of the Department. Of the 1211 employees, 250 (20.64%) are Indigenous.

### **4. Engaging Indigenous people and delivering programs and services (27 May 2010 transcript, pp. 9-14 and 19) - service delivery and tendering process**

Please provide more information on service delivery and the tendering process:

- a) What are the key criteria you consider when determining which organisation will be funded to deliver a particular program?
- b) What is the rate of success of Indigenous organisations, compared to non-government organisations, receiving tenders? Which organisations have been successful in the last 10 years?

- c) What strategies does your Department undertake to address the failure of Indigenous community organisations to satisfy criteria, build their capacity base, and enable a greater opportunity for them to win tenders?
- d) Mr Roche referred to the recently finalised tender process for youth diversionary activities in the Northern Territory (p. 19). Would you please provide the Committee with more information on this program, which organisations won the tenders, and how much funding these organisations will receive?

**Answer**

- a) Information on funding priorities and the available Programs, including Program Guidelines and any specific terms and conditions or criteria relating to a particular Program can be obtained at each Agency's website for particular Programs or at any ICC Office. Staff from ICC offices work closely with Indigenous communities to identify projects that may suit the Program priorities identified. The relevant Program Guidelines address the specific requirements for submissions for funding. Generally the selection criteria include the consideration of the ability of prospective providers to work effectively with, and be accepted by, the community that they will be assisting.
- b) There is no central record of Indigenous organisations' success rate as opposed to mainstream organisations. Details of all approved funding arrangements from January 2009 are publicly available on the FaHCSIA website.
- c) Indigenous communities have a close relationship with their FaHCSIA Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICCs) and staff from the ICCs will work with the communities to develop applications for funding. Also, a number of Indigenous programs fund activities for the development of leadership qualities in individuals and programs to strengthen Indigenous communities to manage their own affairs. There are a number of resources publicly available such [www.indigenous.gov.au](http://www.indigenous.gov.au) and Grantslink.
- d) \$28.4 million is being provided over three years from 2009 -12 through the Youth in Communities (YIC) measure under the Closing the Gap in the Northern Territory program. YIC funding is to benefit Indigenous youth, 10 to 20 years of age, living in priority remote communities. Participant priorities are youth at risk of using illicit drugs, alcohol, petrol, volatile substances or other forms of substance misuse; suicide or intentional self harm; and entering or re-entering the criminal justice system.

An open tender process was held to select successful service providers. A Senior Officers Group of representatives from Commonwealth, Territory and Local Government organisations was set up to help shape the strategic direction of the Youth in Communities measure.

Approximately 30 full-time youth workers and a similar number of Indigenous trainee youth workers are to be engaged and five new youth services infrastructure projects are to be completed through projects funded under this measure. A range of youth diversion activities will be delivered, with programs

including sports and youth leadership initiatives, music workshops and employment and education projects. Information about the organisations and projects being funded, including funding amounts, is set out in the table at Attachment A to this document.

#### **5. Interpreting service (27 May 2010 transcript, pp. 18)**

- a) The Committee notes that part of the Commonwealth's responsibility under the National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Remote Service Delivery is introducing a national framework for the effective supply and use of Indigenous language interpreters and translators. Would you like to comment on how this work is progressing?
- b) Which jurisdiction is responsible for providing interpreter services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples across Australia, particularly for those young people and families in contact with the criminal justice system?
- c) The Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) provides the Translating and Interpreting Service for all people who do not speak English. What are the challenges associated with establishing a national Indigenous interpreting service such as the service provided by DIAC?

#### **Answer**

- a) Under the Remote Service Delivery National Partnership Agreement the Commonwealth Government has committed to the development of a National Framework for the effective supply and use of Indigenous interpreters, in consultation with the Northern Territory, South Australian, Queensland and Western Australian governments.

FaHCSIA has undertaken initial preparatory work and broad consultations with other Commonwealth agencies, Indigenous interpreters, partner jurisdictions, industry and tertiary organisations and academics on the issues that need to be taken into account in developing a National Framework. As a result, and taking account of existing interpreting services, discussions are underway with Centrelink on the possible approach to providing for the broader uptake of Indigenous interpreter services across the Commonwealth, states and territories.

- b) All states and territories have their own interpreter services in international languages to support state/territory government business.
- c) DIAC has established the Translating and Interpreting Service as a national cross-jurisdictional service due to its broad responsibility for migrant settlement services.

There are many challenges associated with the establishment of an Indigenous interpreter service, including the variation across jurisdictions in both the demand and the current number of people providing ad hoc interpreter services. The state of the Indigenous interpreter profession varies from state to state but, in general, in most states is at an early stage of development. There are additional

difficulties of attracting people to the interpreting profession due to the variability of available work and modest pay. The level of English level proficiency amongst interpreters has also been identified as a limiting factor and availability of interpreters is affected by logistical issues, including the large distances and limited transport options in remote areas. Additional factors that complicate the development of a national service include burn-out resulting from overuse of interpreters as there is a relatively small pool of available interpreters who tend to specialise in a particular field of interpreting (for example, health and justice). Discussions with Centrelink have included options to address some of these challenges.

#### **6. Accommodation options for youth (27 May 2010 transcript, p. 22)**

The Committee has heard of limited safe accommodation options for Indigenous youth – both victims and offenders, including for those juveniles on bail who must be placed in detention.

- a) What safe accommodation options are available for Indigenous youth in the states and territories?
- b) Would you please comment on the role and investment of the Commonwealth in safe accommodation options, such as bail houses, for Indigenous youth?

#### **Answer**

- a) The funding mechanisms for safe accommodation underwent significant changes, with Commonwealth Government funding for Supported Accommodation Assistance Program services and Crisis Accommodation Programs folding into the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA). The NAHA is an agreement by the Council of Australian Governments initiating a national approach in tackling the problem of housing affordability and homelessness. In the first five years of funding, the NAHA provides \$6.2 billion worth of housing assistance to low and middle-income Australians.

Data collected in 2008-09 reports that, in Australia, over 30 per cent (53 of 174) of all Specialist Homelessness Services agencies who target their services to the Indigenous population are providing services for both the Youth and Indigenous population.

In addition to the NAHA funding, the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness (NPAH) is providing an additional \$1.1 billion over four years nationally to reduce homelessness through four core outputs, including:

- o Street to Home Initiatives for the chronic homeless;
- o support for people to help them maintain their tenancies through case management, financial counselling and appropriate other referrals;
- o building 600 new dwellings for those experiencing or at risk of homelessness under A Place to Call Home; and
- o assistance for people leaving care or correctional facilities and a range of other supports and services to help prevent homelessness or provide improved services for people who are homeless.

Through the Partnership, which builds on complementary government efforts to increase the supply of affordable housing, states and territories and the Gillard Government, will reduce the numbers of people becoming homeless and sleeping rough, helping to maintain and improve connections with communities through education, training and employment participation, and providing greater access to quality services.

There are a number of programs to assist Indigenous youth access and sustain safe accommodation being implemented through the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness. These include:

- In New South Wales (NSW), the Aboriginal Advocacy and Tenancy Support Service is helping Indigenous people currently using specialist homelessness services in NSW to transition into long term accommodation, and new individual case workers are helping people leaving care, or custody, transition into accommodation. These new services are in addition to the provision of up to eight new houses being provided to Indigenous women leaving detention in Metropolitan Sydney and Northern NSW.
- In Victoria, new housing support workers including one Indigenous specific housing support worker are being provided at major prisons to provide pre and post release support to assist those exiting prison to access accommodation. New early intervention and response arrangements are also being implemented to support Indigenous Women and Children through culturally appropriate means in the Gippsland and Loddon Mallee regions.
- In South Australia, accommodation through a Common Ground facility in Port Augusta will provide intensive support and opportunities to connect with the community for up to 40 Indigenous families per year. Accommodation and access to essential health and other welfare services are also being provided for 194 transient Indigenous people through the Aboriginal Transitional Accommodation program. In addition, an indigenous employment and workforce development strategy is being implemented to improve opportunities for Indigenous people to find and retain employment.
- In Western Australia, assertive outreach programs are linking 40 Indigenous rough sleepers with long-term housing and health services in remote areas, providing support based on individual needs.
- In the Northern Territory, Youth Development Crisis Accommodation is being established to provide up to eight crisis beds with 24 hour support, such as education, training, alcohol and other drugs services, living skills and counselling. The Youth Development Crisis Accommodation will also provide two houses to assist young people attend school or training, remain engaged with family and receive support to build life skills. This is in addition to an Intervention and Case Management Service that will incorporate a 'Return to Country' program principally aimed at

Indigenous people sleeping rough in town areas. The program will assist people to return to their community, provide intervention, referral, identification services, and accommodation for homelessness and itinerant people across the Territory.

- o In the Australian Capital Territory, the Building Housing Partnerships program will help break the cycle of homelessness by coordinating and delivering support, assistance and living-skills programs for vulnerable tenants.

Through the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPARIH) the Commonwealth Government is providing \$5.5 Billion over 10 years to address significant overcrowding, homelessness, poor housing conditions and the severe housing shortage in remote Indigenous communities. A total of up to 4,200 new houses will be delivered and around 4,800 existing houses will be refurbished in remote communities. These dwellings will be made available to over 9,000 Indigenous families including those in need of safe accommodation.

For example in NSW, transitional accommodation is being provided for women and families exiting safe house accommodation in far western NSW. This accommodation is linked to safe houses in the region which provide crisis accommodation and support services for Indigenous women and children escaping domestic violence. The safe houses are primarily managed by Indigenous community organisations and staffed by Aboriginal women.

- b) The Commonwealth Government released the White Paper on Homelessness, *The Road Home*, at the end of 2008, which sets out its plan to reduce homelessness in Australia. The Government has set specific goals to halve overall homelessness by 2020, and to provide supported accommodation to all rough sleepers who seek it. Interim goals and targets have been set to monitor progress along the way and to date, progress remains on track. For example, the Australian Government and the states and territories have agreed to reduce the overall number of Indigenous people who are homeless by one third by 2013. In addition, the Commonwealth and the states and territories have committed to increasing the number of young people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness with improved housing stability and engaged with family, school and work is increased by 25 per cent by 2013.

Under the National Partnership on Homelessness, state and territory governments will implement a policy of 'no exits into homelessness' from statutory, custodial care and hospital, mental health and drug and alcohol services for those at risk of homelessness. Under this strategy, young people leaving child protection and juvenile justice systems, including Indigenous youth, are among the vulnerable groups of people who will be prioritised. Under the new funding arrangements, the state and territory governments with the agreement of the Commonwealth, are responsible for the distribution of funding for homelessness support and service delivery in their jurisdictions.



In addition to this, the Commonwealth has a role in supporting state and territory implementation efforts and is delivering complementary programs like the Reconnect program, which supports the goals of the White Paper through supporting the needs of young people. The Reconnect program helps young people, who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, to stabilise their living situation and improve their level of engagement with family, work, education, training and their local community.

There are 105 Reconnect service providers across the country, including 11 Indigenous-specific services located across Australia - Canberra, Western Sydney, Mogo, Walgett, Murgon, Rockhampton (QLD), Hindmarsh (SA), Alice Springs, Broome and East Cannington (WA). In Western Australia, Outcare Reconnect is a specialist Reconnect service that supports young people exiting detention, including young Indigenous people. In addition, the Commonwealth is also providing the following measures:

- Centrelink Community Engagement Officers – A network of 90 officers across Australia. These officers deliver Centrelink services on an outreach basis to ensure that homeless people – and other vulnerable clients – who do not make contact with Centrelink through customer service centres or call centres receive the assistance they need. Social workers endeavour to offer extra support to young people unable to live at home to assist them to maintain connections with family and school.
- Personal Helpers and Mentors (PHaMs) - assists the recovery of people whose lives are affected by severe mental illness by helping them to overcome social isolation and increase their connections to their community. There are 175 sites across Australia and around 11 per cent of participants assisted by PHaMs are homeless or at risk of homelessness and 8 percent identify as Indigenous when they engage with services. Sites specifically targeting people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness or Indigenous participants include:
  - Three new priority homelessness or at risk of homelessness sites (Riverland SA, Mildura and Greater Dandenong Vic, );
  - Two Indigenous priority sites in regional areas (Greater Newcastle NSW and Toowoomba Qld);
  - Four existing sites with additional homelessness capacity across metropolitan and regional (for example Rockhampton Qld);
  - Seven existing sites with additional Indigenous capacity (for example, Elizabeth SA; Armadale WA); and
  - Ten remote sites that predominantly service Indigenous participants.
- Job Services Australia (JSA) -provide employment services at more than 2,000 sites across Australia, with 27 organisations delivering specialist Indigenous Stream Services at 185 sites across Australia.

- Specialised Family Violence Services (SFVS) – 63 service providers located in a range of rural, regional and metropolitan locations offer counselling and early intervention support to prevent family breakdown and possible subsequent homelessness.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services – provide Indigenous-specific legal Assistance for criminal, family and civil matters across Australia.

### **7. Communities for Children Plus (additional question)**

The Committee has heard about the pressing need for government and non-government service providers to deliver integrated or wrap around services, particularly where the problems people face are complex and multifaceted. Your submission's description of Communities for Children Plus (pp. 13-14) appears to provide what so many communities require?

- a) Can you tell the Committee a little more about CfC Plus?
- b) Where are the CfC Plus sites?
- c) To what extent has CfC Plus been implemented? When do you expect to complete its implementation?

#### **Answer**

Communities for Children Plus form part of the new Family Support Program (FSP). The FSP brings together a number of existing family, children and parenting services that share a common interest in supporting Australian families, parents and children) and will enable providers to use their funding more flexibly and be responsive to the needs of families.

As part of the program reforms, the FSP (which includes Communities for Children and Communities for Children Plus sites) will:

- Target more vulnerable communities (i.e. social inclusion regions) to receive a broader range/intensity of services.
- Be child focused and deliver a more holistic service response to individuals and families.
- Work collaboratively within the FSP service system and establish strong links with other Commonwealth, state and local services to meet the needs of families more comprehensively.
- Operate under new program guidelines that reflect the new way of delivering FSP services.

The Family Support Program includes \$19.85 million over four years to establish eight Communities for Children Plus (CfC Plus) sites in communities of high disadvantage by mid 2010.

The CfC Plus services strengthens the existing Communities for Children model in line with the objectives of the National Framework for the Protection of Australia's

Children. Communities for Children funds organisations to develop and facilitate a whole of community approach building on community strengths and the existing infrastructure of organisations, networks and resources, making use of strong evidence of what works in early intervention. It is implemented through a national framework which allows for tailored approaches at the local level and provides communities with the opportunity to develop flexible and innovative approaches that best reflect their circumstances.

Within a site, Communities for Children targets the whole community. Where a need is identified, specific strategies focus on particular target groups (for example, Indigenous Australians or people from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse backgrounds). Each Communities for Children site is required to establish and maintain a Communities for Children Committee (CCC). The CCC is a voluntary group of key stakeholders within a site who work in collaboration with the Facilitating Partner to develop, guide and implement the Activity.

Communities for Children Plus (CfC Plus) builds on the Communities for Children approach. CfC Plus sites will bring together Commonwealth, State and Local Governments and the non government sector to plan and deliver targeted services according to local needs.

There will also be a stronger focus on building links with state government child protection services - as well as services primarily targeted at adults - to tackle known parental risk factors including mental health, family violence, housing and substance abuse (for example, children will be supported as part of an integrated treatment plan for adults with mental illness or substance abuse histories).

Communities for Children Plus will also link early childhood services with other Commonwealth services.

Eight CfC Plus sites were identified by the Australian and State Governments as being communities where targeted and integrated service delivery, including mental health, drug and alcohol, family violence and housing services, were required to help prevent child abuse and neglect.

The eight CfC Plus sites are Launceston (Tas), Cardinia (VIC), Ipswich (Qld), Kempsey (NSW), Midland (WA), Playford (SA), East Arnhem (NT) and Campbelltown (NSW). All eight Communities for Children Plus service providers have been selected and are currently at various phases of implementation.

Campbelltown and Ipswich have commenced service delivery while Launceston, Cardinia, Kempsey, East Arnhem, Midland and Playford are working with their respective communities and state and local government representatives to finalise Community Strategic Plans and Service Delivery Plans. These Plans will outline the objectives, range of strategies and activities to be implemented in their respective site. Service delivery in the remaining 6 sites is expected to commence in early 2011.

## Attachment A: Youth in Communities Funded Services

Funded Organisation	Communities	Total Funding GST excl	Funding Period	Project Description
AFL NT	Wadeye Galiwin'ku	\$390,000	2 years 2010-11 and 2011-12	AFL Regional Development Program. Funding for a regional development manager working in communities to establish and coordinate competitions, organise coaching and umpiring courses and promote healthy, active lifestyles.
AMSANT Inc / Malabam Health Board Aboriginal Corporation	Maningrida	\$775,000	3 years 2009-10 to 2011-12	Provide a youth service at Maningrida employing a Coordinator, Manager and two youth workers.
Australian Red Cross Society Northern Territory Division	Naiyu (Daly River) Nguiu Gunbalanya Angurugu Wadeye	\$4,989,592	3 years 2009-10 to 2011-12	Funding for one fully qualified youth worker, and two Indigenous trainee youth workers in each location.
Australian Sports Commission	Gapuwiyak Wadeye Yeundumu Gunbalanya Nguiu	\$500,000	2 years 2010-11 and 2011-12	The Sport Demonstration Projects will seek to trial a best practice model for delivering sport focused diversion activities through improved whole of government coordination and the use of place based approach to service delivery to build community capacity.
East Arnhem Shire Council	Angurugu	\$442,871	1 year 2009-10	Upgrading of sport and recreation outside activity area including fencing, shade, new computers and air-conditioning.
East Arnhem Shire Council	Galiwin'ku	\$1,134,634	3 years 2009-10 to 2011-12	Two youth workers and two youth worker trainees. Some maintenance to the drop in centre. Temporary accommodation for two youth workers at the Galiwin'ku Government Business Manager Complex until 1/10/2010. Accommodation will then be provided by the Shire.
East Arnhem	Yirrkala	\$2,384,233	3 years	Diversiory programs - discos, movie nights, workshops, sporting

<b>Funded Organisation</b>	<b>Communities</b>	<b>Total Funding GST excl</b>	<b>Funding Period</b>	<b>Project Description</b>
Shire Council	Milingimbi Ramingining Gapuwiyak Umbakumba		2009-10 to 2011-12	programs, youth leadership programs, community based and shire wide youth forums, youth referrals, self harm intervention reduction of substance misuse, drop in centre activities, and bush trips/camps.
East Arnhem Shire Council	Ramingining Angurugu Galiwin' ku Milingimbi Umbakumba Gapuwiyak	\$341,640	1 year 2009-10	Infrastructure upgrades including minor renovations and repairs to a youth worker dwelling, exercise equipment for health and fitness programs, flooring and insulation for music shed, tractor type sprinkler and shade structure for the Gapuwiyak oval, fit-out to drop in centre at Millingimbi and upgrade of youth hall toilet block at Umbakumba.
Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation	Umbakumba Angurugu	\$250,000	3 years 2009-10 to 2011-12	Youth strategy will be developed to coordinate existing services, identify gaps, and support leadership development opportunities for youth.
Julalikari Council Aboriginal Corporation	Elliott	\$169,074	3 years 2009-10 to 2011-12	Engage at risk disengaged young people through programs and services including alternative education programs, diversion programs, case management, sport and recreation, life skills, training to employment programs, alcohol and other drug awareness programs, access to health programs, court advocacy and police support.
Laynhapuy Homelands Association Inc.	25 communities in the Laynhapuy Homelands	\$1,880,952	3 years 2009-10 to 2011-12	Youth development program that links with supporting and mentoring youth by providing diversionary programs and social planning programs. Three full time positions will mentor four trainee Indigenous youth development officers.
MacDonnell Shire Council	Areyonga Papunya Haasts Bluff	\$4,732,115	3 years 2009-10 to 2011-12	Youth workers and Indigenous trainee workers at: Areyonga, Haasts Bluff, Hermannsburg, Kintore, Mount Liebig, Papunya, Amoonguna, and Santa Teresa. Staff for headquarters. Some funding for Titjikala to

<b>Funded Organisation</b>	<b>Communities</b>	<b>Total Funding GST excl</b>	<b>Funding Period</b>	<b>Project Description</b>
	Hermannsburg Kintore Mt Liebig Amoonguna Santa Teresa Titjikala			support school holiday activities.
Ngaanyatjarra Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (NPY) Women's Council	Imanpa Kaltukatjara Apatula Mutitjulu	\$2,592,455	3 years 2009-10 to 2011-12	Diversionsary and early intervention services for 15-20 year olds including after school and school holiday programs, safety and healthy activities, personal development and case management of youth at risk. Youth development officers and part time Anangu youth development officers will be based in these four communities.
Roper Gulf Shire Council	Ngukurr Numbulwar Borrooloola	\$1,886,765	3 years 2009-10 to 2011-12	Training of Indigenous youth into certified youth worker positions in the three communities. Build on current sport and recreation programs which offer recreational activities, before and after school care and holiday programs. Provide case management which will work closely with social workers, the health centre, school and other social program activities.
Victoria Daly Shire Council	Naiyu (Daly River)	\$16,676	1 year 2009-10	Minor upgrade infrastructure for an after hours recreation facility for youths aged 10-20 years. Including: kitchen bench, shelving, stove and range hood, multiple water fountains for sport and recreation hall and swimming pool, sports equipment and television.
Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation	Lajamanu Nyirripi Willowra Yuendumu	\$254,281	3 years 2009-10 to 2011-12	Funding will provide for the employment of one Outreach coordinator who will act as a supervisor for the existing outreach youth worker team which comprises of two youth workers in each of the specified communities. The Outreach coordinator will be based in Yuendumu.
Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation	Lajamanu	\$226,024	3 years 2009-10 to 2011-12	Funding for one youth worker who will work in conjunction with an existing youth worker funded by Kurra Corporation until 2012 and the Mt. Theo management team. Both positions will assist youth specifically targeting those aged 12-20 years. The youth worker will work with the outreach worker in Yuendumu and with other local

<b>Funded Organisation</b>	<b>Communities</b>	<b>Total Funding GST excl</b>	<b>Funding Period</b>	<b>Project Description</b>
				trainees.
Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation	Lajamanu	\$1,215,000	1 year 2009-10	The construction of a duplex for youth worker accommodation Renovation of the existing hall/youth centre. Construction of roofing to existing basketball facility. Employment of a Project manager. Electrical fittings/fixtures, shelving, security doors and windows, air conditioning to gym and general repairs and maintenance.
West Arnhem Shire Council	Gunbalanya	\$105,602	1 year 2009-10	Construction of the extension and upgrade to a dedicated Youth diversion activity space for Indigenous males aged 10 - 20 year old in Gunbalanya.
YMCA of Katherine	Katherine and surrounding communities	\$884,397	3 years 2009-10 to 2011-12	The funding will provide a program that aims to develop manual arts skills, foster self confidence and knowledge and enable participants to reintegrate into the school system. The target group will be youth aged between 10-14 years and will focus on Indigenous youth who are identified as youth at risk and who are engaging in anti-social behaviours and are showing a high rate of truancy at school.
Young Mens Christian Association of the Top End Inc	Palmerston Belyuen	\$685,020	3 years 2009-10 to 2011-12	Funding will provide for a youth education and employment program and diversionary activities for youth aged 10-16 not in mainstream education to be delivered in Palmerston, Belyuen, and surrounding areas. Sessions will be held in the drop in centre from Monday to Thursday with additional activities such as overnight camps and day excursions.