Profile

Galiwin’ku Township & Marthakal Homelands

2006

This is a working document and as such is subject to constant updating as programs, services, conditions alter or new data is sourced.

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1. The Place

1.1 Location

Elcho Island is at the southern end of the Wessell Island group 550km east of Darwin and approximately 150 km north west of Nhulunbuy. The island is 65km long and 10km across at its widest point. The island is bounded on the western side by the Arafura Sea and on the east the narrow Cadell Strait separates the island from the mainland.

The community of Galiwin'ku is located on the southern end of Elcho Island.
There are many homelands associated with Elcho Island and Galiwin’ku these are collectively known as the Marthakal homelands.
1.2 Climate

Elcho Island is situated in the Australian tropical monsoon belt. There are two distinct seasons the dry from May to October and the wet from November to April. Annual average rainfall is 1426 mm with the majority of this falling in the wet season. The average annual temperature is 23 minimum and 31 degrees maximum. Average 3 pm relative humidity ranges from 48% in the dry season to 78% in the wet season.

![Average Daily Temperature Graph]

1.3 Vegetation and Topography

Elcho Island is located in the warm humid Australian tropics. The island is a sandstone plateau with a maximum height of 50m at the southwest end. The terrain gradually slopes and flattens to low lying areas in the north. Vegetation is predominantly dry tropical woodland of Stringy bark, Darwin woolly butt, and ironwood with a sorghum grass understorey. There are occasional freshwater paperbark swamps and discreet pockets of rainforest.
Toward the north and edges of the island the vegetation becomes more dense and varied where it borders the mangrove swamps and coast. Sandstone cliffs with outcrops of volcanic rock interspaced by tidal beaches and scantly vegetated sand dunes mark the coastline. Occasional freshwater creeks lined with dense vine forest flow into the Arafura Sea.

1.4 Land Tenure

Elcho Island and the Marthakal Homelands is Aboriginal freehold held in trust by the Arnhem Land Aboriginal Land trust.

The area comprises a number of clan estates. There are no formalised planning approval processes and any potential land use activities must be negotiated and approved by the traditional owners. All site clearances are conducted through the Northern Land Council and the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority.

The Commonwealth Government and Telstra have leases over two blocks in Galiwin’ku for the purpose of telephone transmission and satellite equipment. There are no other formal land lease arrangements in place.

There are commercial lease agreements in place with the ALPA store and other commercial food outlets. The Northern Land Council administers these leases.
2. The People

2.1 History

The Yolngu of Galiwinku and Arnhemland have had contact with outsiders for many hundreds of years. The Macassan fisherman and traders from Sulawesi carried by the North West winds of the monsoon, made annual expeditions to Arnhemland to harvest trepang (sea cucumber). They brought with them trade goods such as axes, cloth and tobacco to trade with the local Yolngu. Some words, songs and traditions of the Yolngu today can be traced back to the contact with the Macassan.

The first recorded European contact was by the Dutchman Willem Van Colster in 1623. Cape Arnhem is named after his ship the Arnhem.

Matthew Flinders in 1803 on his circumnavigation of Australian was the first to chart in detail the Arnhem Land coast. North East of Galiwinku Finders came across many Macassan fishermen on their annual trepang harvest.

In 1907 the South Australian government, then in charge of the Northern Territory, stopped the Macassan fisherman. Japanese pearling and trepang boats replaced the Macassan.

There was conflict between the Yolngu and the Japanese and increasingly from overland prospectors and cattlemen. In 1931 the government proclaimed an area of 96,000 square Kilometres as Arnhem Aboriginal Reserve.

Methodist missionary Harold Shepherson (Shepy) first started to establish the community of Galiwinku in 1942. This was largely to move Aboriginal people and valuable equipment away from the danger of Japanese attack at the previous mission and now wartime Air Force base at Milingimbi.

In 1947 he commenced the building of a permanent mission station at Galiwinku. During early settlement, Shepherson encouraged Aboriginal people to stay on their traditional homelands with Galiwin’ku acting as a service centre. Sheppy used light aircraft to service these remote locations with stores, medical visits and to conduct church services.

In the 1950s a viable fishing industry, sawmill and an active building program were established. The ‘60s saw further development and the establishment of homelands and communities.

Galiwinku ceased to be a mission when self-government came in the 1970s, and is now the largest Aboriginal community in Northeast Arnhem Land.
2.2 Culture

The people of Elcho Island and Galiwin’ku identify themselves as Yolngu. This is a term collectively used by the Aboriginal people in North East Arnhem Land to refer to themselves. People across this region share common languages, customs, ceremonies and traditional systems of law and governance.

The people retain much of their culture and traditions. English is not the primary language spoken with Djambarrpuyngu and Gupapuyngu the most commonly spoken Yolngu languages at Galiwin’ku.

There are a large number of clan groups, with up to 22 different dialects being used.

Yolngu society is divided into two moieties, Yirritja and Dhuwa. Each of these are represented by people of a number of different groups, each of which have their own lands and languages.

Yirritja clans include:
Wulkarra, Wangurri, Golpa, Guyamirrilil, Gumatj, Birrkili, Daywurrwurr (Gupapuyngu), Warramirri, Dhalwangu, Ritharrangu and Ganalbingu.

Dhuwa tribes include:
Golumala, Marrangu, Wawilik, Datiwuy (Naymil), Liyagawmirr or Dambugawmirr, Galpu, Marrakula, Guyula Djambarrpuyngu, Dhunli Djambarrpuyngu, Ngaladharr Djambarrpuyngu and Manabalpuy.

A Yirritja person must always marry a Dhuwa person and vice versa. If a man or woman is Dhuwa, their mother will be Yirritja.

The moiety system also extends to relationship with land with everying in or on Yolngu land being related to either Dhuwa or Yirritja moiety.

2.3 Population Characteristics

As with all indigenous communities it is difficult to determine precise population figures. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (2001) recorded a population of 1458 with 1346 of these indigenous for Galiwin’ku. The Northern Territory Grants Commission (2005) estimated a population of 1870 for Galiwinku Township and 286 people on the homelands.

The Ngalkanbuy Health Services patient database records a total population (Galiwin’ku and Marthakal Homelands) of 3172 people with 2995 of these Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (May 2006). These records are captured on a ferret data base system. These systems are used extensively by health organisations and are felt to be a reliable indicator of regular community population. As in most indigenous areas the population is quite transient and many are missed in census data collection and other surveys. However it is felt that most residents regularly visit the community health centre.
There may however be some discrepancy from regular visitors from the mainland or people that do not attend the clinic.

They following population demographics are derived from data sourced from the Ngalkanbuy Health Services Ferret database May 2006.

Population

Demographics –By Age Group

This is consistent with the 2001 ABS Census that records a median age for East Arnhem Land of 22 years and that 34.1% of the population is under the age of 15 years. It is interesting to note that 45.3% of the population is 19 years of age or under while only 2.1 % of the population is 65 years of age or older. This highlights the low life expectancy of Yolngu at Galiwin’ku.
2.4 Outstation Population

There is considerable movement of population between Galiwinku, the homelands and between homelands. This is particularly the case during the dry season when the roads are passable and homeland population’s increase substantially during this time. With the coming of the rainy monsoon season many of these people move back to the main community of Galiwinku.

Marthakal Homeland Resource Centre currently (July 06) has 550 people registered as outstation residents. They estimate that 350 – 400 of these people permanently reside on homelands.

In 2002 Northern Building Consultants (NBC) were engaged to survey all Marthakal homelands housing and infrastructure. This survey recorded 385 permanent outstation residents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community &amp; ID No</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Occupation level</th>
<th>Community &amp; ID No</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Occupation level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banthula 457</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Gonguruwuy 669</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Uninhabited for 7 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulariny 467</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Uninhabited for 4 years</td>
<td>Gulumarri 512</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharrwar 805</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Malarrami 851</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhayirri 806</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Dry Season</td>
<td>Maparu 524</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dholtji 478</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Martjanba 528</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhudupu 664</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Weekends</td>
<td>Matamata 529</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djiliwirri</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Muthamul 808</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djurranalpi 484</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Nanyinburra 543</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galawarra 807</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Weekends</td>
<td>Ngayawili 544</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganpurra 499</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Nikawu 547</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garriyak 504</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Nyekala 548</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gawa 508</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Rorruwuy 469</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gikal 509</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Uninhabited for 3 years</td>
<td>Wunpurri (Stevens Is) 564</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gitan 510</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Yirringa 575</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.5 Population Growth

Ngalkanbuy Health Service has recorded 205 births for the previous three years and 17 births to May 2006. Using the health services population figures this gives an annual average growth rate of approximately 2.37% (adjusted for mortality) over the last three years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Growth Rate</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births</td>
<td>% Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Births</td>
<td>205 3 Year Average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Considering that 31.7% or nearly a third of the population is currently between the years of 5 to 14 years of age and as that cohort come into reproductive age over the next ten years the number of births per year would be expected to rise significantly.

Assuming the generally accepted growth rate of 3% for Indigenous communities and the Ngalkanbuy Health Service population figures it is expected that the population will rise by approximately 1000 residents over the next ten years excluding in or out migration.

2.6 Health

Health outcomes for Yolngu of North East Arnhem Land as with most Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory are poor.

The Northern Territory Department of Health and community services publication “The Health and Welfare of Territorians 2001” reports that in the Northern Territory:

- During the late 1990s the Aboriginal Infant mortality rate was almost 20 deaths/1,000 live births, more than three times higher than the Australian rate
- Approximately 2% of Aboriginal babies will not survive
- Aboriginal death rates are over three times higher than Australian rates
- Life expectancy is approximately 20 years less
- 58% of NT Aboriginal deaths occur before the age of 55

As illustrated from the following information this is consistent with health outcomes for Yolngu people at Galiwin’ku and the Marthakal Homelands. The following information whilst providing a brief snapshot to some health issues a comprehensive study of the health of the people is required.
2.6.1 Risk Factors

The Menzies School of Health Research in 2003 conducted a health risk factor screening program of the Marthakal Homelands. The results from this program were compared to earlier screenings done at Galiwin'ku in 2001/2002. 317 centralised (Galiwin'ku) & 76 homelands residents participated in the program.

In summary, the program found that homelands people were slimmer, with lower waist hip ratio, had a trend to less diabetes and lower insulin levels. However blood pressure rates was higher for homeland residents.

They found the following risk factors:

**Summary of Risk Factors 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Prevalence Homelands</th>
<th>Prevalence Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFG</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of Risk Factors 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Prevalence Homelands</th>
<th>Prevalence Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol&gt;5.5</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triglycerides&gt;2.0</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACR 3.4-33.9</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACR ≥34</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Menzies School of Health Research
There are many other risk factors associated with the poor health outcomes of Yolngu. Certainly the current overcrowding in housing and poor environmental health are also major factors. The investigation of these and other causes is beyond the scope of this report.

### 2.6.2 Rate of Medical Consultations Sought

Ngalkanbuy health centre recorded an average of 14,973 client contacts and 9682 episodes of care per annum for the two-year period of 2003/04.

Client contacts reflects an individual client who may be seen by an Aboriginal Health Worker (AHW) & or Registered Nurse (RN) & or a general practitioner in the one visit. Client episodes data is a total of clients seen per episode of care or consultation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Client Contacts</th>
<th>Episodes of Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>14712</td>
<td>9373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>15233</td>
<td>9991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Year Average</td>
<td>14973</td>
<td>9682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly Average</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Diabetes, hypertension, overweight, smoking, hyperTG,
2.6.3 Rate of Medical Evacuations

The Northern Territory Government provides an aerial medical service for the Northern Territory. This service is delivered by the Northern Territory Aerial Medical Service (NTAMS).

For the 1.5-year period from the January 2004 to the 30th of June 2005 the clinic recorded 252 medical evacuations. This averages at 14 evacuations a month, or 3.5 per week. Of these patients NTAMS evacuated 212 and 42 were by charter aircraft or RPT service.

Aero-Medical Evacuations – Causes 1st Jan 04 to 30th June 05

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstetrical</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bites &amp; Stings</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric or Overdose</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurological</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D&amp;V/FTT) Diarrhoea, Vomiting and Child Failure to Thrive</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopaedic</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other*</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Other conditions include cellulitis, abscess for incision and draining, acute abdomen pain, foreign body in eye, penetrating eye injury, febrile illness, deep lacerations, mastoiditis, septic shock, severe amenia, cholecystitis and ITP.

It is interesting to note that assuming Ngalkanbuy Health Service population figures and the 163 medical evacuations in the calendar year 2004, 6% of the total population was evacuated to hospital for acute medical conditions in this twelve-month period.

![Age Break Down - Medical Evacuated Clients 2004/05](image)
2.6.4 Rate of External Medical Services Sought

The Patient Assisted Travel Scheme (PATS) is funded by the Australian Government and delivered by the Northern Territory Government. The scheme provides travel assistance to patients where appropriate medical services are not available in their local district.

Patients from Galiwinku are often required to travel to Gove district hospital, Royal Darwin Hospital, or interstate hospitals for specialist appointments, childbirth, surgery or medical investigations.

During 2004 there were 325 patients that were required to utilise PATS. This represents approximately 11% of the total population.

During the first six months of 2005 there were total of 178 patients utilised the scheme.

2.6.5 Birth weights & Infant Mortality

A key indicator of health status is the birth weight of a baby. Infants with lower Birth weights are more likely to die or have problems early in life. Low birth weight is defined as less than 2500 g. As illustrated below 8% of babies born to Yolngu women from Elco Island between January 2003 and 30\textsuperscript{th} June 2005 were of low birth weight.

Birth Weights 01/01/03 – 30/06/05

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth Weight</th>
<th>% Of Births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stillborn/Neonatal death</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500 Grams</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500 – 2999 Grams</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000 – 4000 Grams</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 4000 Grams</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In comparison the *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage (OID): Key Indicators 2005* report documents the following National averages for the period 1999 – 2001:

- 1.3 per cent of babies born to Indigenous mothers, compared with 0.7 per cent of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers, were fetal deaths.
- The proportion of live births with low birth weight born to Indigenous mothers was more than twice that of non-Indigenous mothers (12.6 per cent compared with 6.0 per cent).
2.6.6 Child Heath

Medical screening of school children is carried by the Ngalkanbuy health centre on an annual basis.

2003
194 children Screened

- Anemia - 147 screened – 44 anemic 29%
- Immunization - 127 screened – 10 not up to date 10%
- Ears – 47% normal, 5% wet perforation, 15% dry perforation, 18% OME, 7% AOM, 7% other
- Hearing – 29 screened – 52% fail
- Eyes – 147 screened – 6.8% trachoma
- Heart – 40 screened – 10% abnormal sounds

2004
155 children screened

- 42 required follow up
  - Low weights
  - Heart checks
  - Bleeding problems
  - Eye problems
  - Ear and anemia problems (21 of the 42)

- 7 required GP reviews
- 2 required cardiograms
- 1 tested positive to TB
- 12 children had trachoma (8%)

2005
192 screened

- Ears – wet and dry perforations 5.5%, wax 2.5%, AOM/OEM 8.5%
- Trachoma – 5.7% of children (7.3% of children not screened)
- Oral Health – 72 children screened – 77% with decay

This data highlights the high rate of hearing loss in school-aged children at Galiwin’ku with over 50% of children screened failing a hearing test. This has major implications for education and childhood development.

The rate of tooth decay is also very high. Nursing staff feel that the lack of fluorination in the water at Galiwin’ku and the homelands is a contributing factor to this poor oral health.

Trachoma rates at a three-year average of 7% of children screened are also of concern to medical staff.

Additional child health information is currently being sought (August 2006)
2.6.7 Chronic disease

As of 30th June 2005 the Ngalkanbuy Health Service reports a high number of chronic disease patients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal Disease</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory conditions</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiology</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurological</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver disease</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheumatology</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncology/palliative care</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheumatic heart disease</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Conditions</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>249</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Considering that the great majority of chronic disease patients are adults and assuming Ngalkanbuy Health Service population figures there is approximately 13% of the adult population (adults 15+ years) or 8% of the total population suffering a serious chronic disease/diseases.

2.6.8 Mental Health

As of the 30th June 2005 Ngalkanbuy Health Service was treating 31 clients with diagnosed mental illnesses. This represents approximately 2% of the population of 15 years and above.

2.6.9 Rate of Health Care Plans Assigned

As of June 2006 Ngalkanbuy Health Service has 646 clients on medical care plans. This represents 22% of the total population requiring management of a health condition.
2.6.10 Substance Use

The Menzies School of Health Research screening also found relatively high rates of substance use at Galiwin’ku and the Marthakal Homelands.

As demonstrated below the rates of smoking in particular were found to be very high.

### Substance Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Homelands</th>
<th>Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoking*</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kava*</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6.11 Mortality

Ngalkanbuy Health Services reports 54 deaths in the past three years with an average of 18 deaths per year. Average age at death was 48.8 years for this period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51.4 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>46.2 Years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Governance

3.1 Galiwinku Community Incorporated

Galiwinku community incorporated was incorporated under the Northern Territory Associations Incorporation Act in January 1976.

Galiwin’ku Community Incorporated is responsible for providing local government, municipal and community services to Galiwin’ku and Dhambula outstation, which is situated just south of the main township. It is also responsible for the delivery of road maintenance too much of the Marthakal homelands. In 2004/05 the organisation received $5.4 million dollars in recurrent, capital and program funding.

The constitutional objectives of the organisation are to:

- Help the welfare and development of the community
- Train, educate, employ and encourage the members of the community in those jobs, businesses enterprises and services required by the community.
- Arrange for education, training, employment, housing health, fire protection and other services for the community.
- Help look after and develop traditional and cultural and other recreational activities.
- Manage the development of community land on the terms and conditions agreed between the Arnhem Land Aboriginal Land Trust and the association, with special regard for the provision of public housing for members.

The Council is made up of two representatives of each Ba”purru (Clan) that lives at Galiwin’ku. These representatives are selected by the Clan members and stand for a period of three years.

Currently these Clans are:
Gunbirritji
Gupapuyngu
Galpu
Djambarrpuyngu
Warramiri Dholti
Datiwuy
Gumatj
Wangurri ga Golpa
Liyagawumirr
Liya-Dhalinymirr
Golumala
In conjunction with the community, the Council in 2001 outlined a set of hopes and dreams for the future. These objectives are the basis of their operations and long-term goals.

They are:

- Everyone in the community to have meaningful work
- All workplace positions in the community to be filled by Yolngu within ten years. All training to address this objective.
- Business enterprises to be advanced - farm, fishing, arts and crafts, landscaping, brick making, takeaway food and rangers. Training in these areas is a priority.
- Value and cherish Yolngu culture.
- Education for all - Yolngu education first, then western education.
- Adequate housing for everyone, with people looking after their houses and landscaping.
- Homelands and community to work together.
The council has developed a business plan for 2006-2009. This business plan sets out the council objectives and outlines a plan for its operations.

This business plan also sets out a vision and objective for the council over this period. These are:

**Vision Statement.**
The Council's mission is to deliver services that will provide protection to people and create a healthy environment where residents can enjoy a quality of life and opportunities for self-advancement. The Council also adopts the advocacy role for the community in the wider Australian context.

**Main Objective:**
To provide residents of Galiwin’ku with a lifestyle which ensures that it remains an excellent place for its residents to live and work in and one that is culturally appropriate.

**Methods To Be Used To Achieve Objectives:**
- To ensure that the residents of Galiwin’ku are provided with the best and most cost-effective range of local government services affordable.
- To complement traditional local government services by providing additional facilities normally provided by other levels of government provided that Council can operate such services on a reasonable cost-recovery basis.
- To provide strong and fair leadership and representation of the views of residents in matters where Council has a controlling influence, and to willingly and enthusiastically act in an advocacy role in matters where the controlling influence is carried at the Commonwealth or Northern Territory Government levels.
- To recognise that Local Government Management Policies on the part of the NT Government are evolving and to prepare the Council for a proactive role in the transition to Regional Governance.
- To enhance and supplement existing cash flows by engaging in private works contracting which would make the best use of Council’s human, property and mechanical assets.
3.2 Marthakal Homeland and Resource Centre Association

Marthakal Homeland and Resource Centre was incorporated under the Northern Territory Associations Incorporations Act in October 1986. The primary purpose of the organisation is the development and support of the Marthakal homelands.

Membership of the organisation is open to all adult Aboriginal persons who either live within the region or are traditional owners for any part of the region.

The Homeland Council consists of one representative from each homeland community. The residents of the homelands select these representatives. The constitution also requires an executive to be made up from the Homeland Council members. This executive must consist of a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Public officer. The executive also consists of as many other councillors or office bearers as are required to ensure that the executive includes two members from three groupings of homelands:
1. Naliyindi, Mapuru, Barrnyinur, Nikawa Bularring, Garriyak
2. Rurruwyy, Mata Mata, Gikal, Gurunda, Dholtji, Nyikala, Malarrami, Gonguruwuy, Muthamul
3. Elcho Island homelands, Yirringa, Djirrarra, Martjanba.

Marthakal Homeland Resource Centre is currently developing a strategic plan for the Marthakal homelands. It is also in the process of amending its constitution to enable it to better serve the current needs of its members.

Marthakal Homeland Resource Centre – Organisational Structure:

- Homeland Communities in Marthakal Region
  - Homeland Mala Members/ Mala Council Members
  - Executive Mala Committee
  - General Manager
  - CEO / Advisor Manager
  - Management Team
    * Finance Manager
    * Health Manager
    * CDEP Supervisor
    * Workshop Mechanical Trainer / Supervisor
  - Activities
    * Arts and Craft
    * Mechanical repairs
    * Airline Services
    * Tourism
    * First Aid and Health
    * Fishing and Hunting
    * Barge Services
    * Mechanical Services
    * Aged Care
    * Horticulture Programs
    * Roads and Airstrip Maintenance
    * Family Violence Prevention
    * Building and Repairs
    * Emergency Services
    * Training
    * Rangers Program
4. Essential Services

Galiwin’ku Community Incorporated holds a period contract with Power and Water Authority for the provision of essential services at Galiwin’ku. There is an Essential services officer supported by two Yolngu staff.

4.1 Power

Electricity is reticulated throughout the township supplied by diesel-powered generators. There are 3 generator sets with a capacity of 1200 KW, 900 KW and 700 KW.

Community houses have pre pay power meters. Power cards are available through the ALPA store, Traditional Credit union and the Council Office.

4.2 Water supply

The town is supplied with bore water from four bores located around the community. Supply is reticulated throughout the township from one 1,000,000 litre ground tank and two 25,000 litre overhead tanks.

Daily water consumption ranges from 5,500 KL during the wet season to 8,000 KL late in the dry season.

The reliably of water supplies depends on the amount of recharge received into the aquifer during the wet season. When poor wet seasons occur water restrictions are usually placed on the town late in the dry season. The water level in the billabong to the south of the township is seen as a reliable indicator of stored ground water supplies.

4.3 Sewerage

The town is fully reticulated by a gravity feed sewerage system connected to sewerage ponds approximately 2km for the township. The essential services officer reports that these are currently struggling to cope with demand with overflows from the ponds common in the wet season.

4.4 Transport

AIRSTRIP: The airstrip is a sealed all weather with lights and rated for night use. It is 1400 metres long and orientation is east west.

Regular passenger transport (RPT) flights are available with Aboriginal Air Services to Nhulunbuy and to Darwin through connecting passenger flights with Air North at Maningrida.

Australasian jet and Marthakal Yolngu Airlines have charter aircraft based at Galiwin’ku.
BARGE LANDING: The barge landing is 4 km from the township. The facility includes a concrete wharf, gravel unloading area, fuel storage tanks and CDEP storage shed. Perkins barges run a weekly barge service to the island.

Perkins Barge being unloaded at Galiwin’ku

4.5 Waste Disposal

Galiwin’ku Community Incorporated provides for rubbish collection and disposal. Wheelie bins and a truck mounted rubbish compactor are used for rubbish collection.

4.6 Roads

A central unsealed arterial road runs the length of the island. Smaller roads branch off this main road to service homelands and homeland areas. Roads within the township area are sealed with some also kerbed; all other roads on the island are unsealed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerbed</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sealed</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravel</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formed</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unformed</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>352.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Galiwin’ku Community receives road funding through the Northern Territory government to provide for the maintenance of these roads. This is however limited with only $160,000 received in 04/05.

Elcho Island Roads
### 4.7 Homeland Essential Services

Marthakal Homelands Resource Centre delivers essential services to the Marthakal homelands.

#### Homeland Essential Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community &amp; ID No</th>
<th>Gen set</th>
<th>Bore Number</th>
<th>Tanks</th>
<th>Tip type</th>
<th>Public phone</th>
<th>Distance by road to Galiwin’ku</th>
<th>Access (road air sea)</th>
<th>Barge Landing</th>
<th>Airstrip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banthula 457</td>
<td>8 kva Lister</td>
<td>RN 27581</td>
<td>2 x 20 kl, 1 x 10 kl all on 6.5 m stands</td>
<td>Informal, not a tip</td>
<td>8987 9160</td>
<td>41 km</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulariny 467</td>
<td>no gen set</td>
<td>RN 24217 not operational</td>
<td>No tank, but 1 x 4.5m stand</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>No phone</td>
<td>Mainland, 43 km to Maparu</td>
<td>Road, sea</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Disused, now overgrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharrwar 805</td>
<td>5 kva Lister</td>
<td>Banthula bore</td>
<td>10kl on 6.5m stand</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>8987 9167</td>
<td>35 km</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhayiri 806</td>
<td>5 kva Lister</td>
<td>RN 30075</td>
<td>10 kl on 4.5 m stand</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>No phone</td>
<td>10 km</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dholtji 478</td>
<td>no gen set</td>
<td>RN 23789, 23882, 23881 (hand pump)</td>
<td>10 kl on 4.5 m stand</td>
<td>No tip</td>
<td>No phone</td>
<td>Mainland</td>
<td>Sea</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhudupu 664</td>
<td>5 kva Lister</td>
<td>Town water</td>
<td>10 kl on 4.5 m stand</td>
<td>Galiwinku tip</td>
<td>No phone</td>
<td>5 km</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djiiwiri</td>
<td>no gen set</td>
<td>RN 31758</td>
<td>No tank</td>
<td>No phone</td>
<td>No phone</td>
<td>Mainland</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djurranalpi 484</td>
<td>5.5 kva Kobota</td>
<td>Banthula bore</td>
<td>10 kl on 4.5m stand</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>89879159</td>
<td>40 km</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galawarra 807</td>
<td>3.5 kva Yanmah</td>
<td>RN 27552</td>
<td>5 kl on 3.5 m stand</td>
<td>Galiwinku tip</td>
<td>No phone</td>
<td>4 km</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganpurra 499</td>
<td>3.5 kva generator</td>
<td>RN 27580</td>
<td>1 x 10kl on 4.5m stand and 1 x 25kl on 6.5m stand</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>35 km</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garriyak 504</td>
<td>3.5 kva generator</td>
<td>RN 31323</td>
<td>25 kl on 6.5 m stand</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>Mini Sat 08 8987 9417</td>
<td>Mainland</td>
<td>Road, air</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gawa 508</td>
<td>8 kva Lister</td>
<td>RN 24195</td>
<td>2 x 25kl on 15 m stands</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>8987 9161</td>
<td>62.5 km</td>
<td>Road, sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gikal 509</td>
<td>no gen set</td>
<td>RN 22196, 22198</td>
<td>10 kl metal tank on 4.5m stand</td>
<td>No tip</td>
<td>Disconnecte 3 years ago</td>
<td>Mainland</td>
<td>Road, sea</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gitan 510</td>
<td>3.5 kva generator</td>
<td>RN 8500</td>
<td>10 kl on 6.5 m stand</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>31 km</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonguruwuy 669</td>
<td>No gen set</td>
<td>RN 26727</td>
<td>10 kl on 4.5 m stand</td>
<td>No tip</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Outer island</td>
<td>Sea</td>
<td>Overgrown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulumarri 512</td>
<td>5 kva Lister</td>
<td>RN 27553</td>
<td>25 kl on 4.5 m stand</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>32 km</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malarrami 851</td>
<td>Private 12 kva generator</td>
<td>RN 26537</td>
<td>10 kl on 4.5 m stand</td>
<td>Pit on beach</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Outer island</td>
<td>Sea, air</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (Authorised Landing Area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapar 524</td>
<td>10 kva Lister</td>
<td>RN 27067</td>
<td>2 x 25kl marvplate tanks on 6 m stands</td>
<td>2 x trench unfenced.</td>
<td>9E+07</td>
<td>Mainland</td>
<td>Road, air</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martjanba 528</td>
<td>3.5 kva generator</td>
<td>Billabong pump</td>
<td>25 kl on 3.5 m stand to be erected in the next two months. Stand and tank are at the site.</td>
<td>No tip</td>
<td>Mini Sat 08 8987 0419</td>
<td>Outer island</td>
<td>Sea, air</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (Authorised Landing Area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matamata 529</td>
<td>10 kva Lister</td>
<td>RN 9129</td>
<td>2 x 25kl tanks on 6.5 m stands</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>Private phones</td>
<td>Mainland</td>
<td>Road, air</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthamul 808</td>
<td>5 kva Lister</td>
<td>RN 27719, 27781</td>
<td>1 x 10kl on 4.5m stand and 1 x 10kl on a concrete slab 1 km from outstation</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>8987 9162; 1 private phone</td>
<td>Mainland</td>
<td>Road, sea</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanyinburra 543</td>
<td>5 kva Lister</td>
<td>Gawa bore</td>
<td>Gawa tank</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>8970 5006</td>
<td>60 km</td>
<td>Road, sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>KVA</td>
<td>Generator</td>
<td>Switch Board</td>
<td>Power Source</td>
<td>Water Source</td>
<td>Fence</td>
<td>Contact Details</td>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>Road Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngayawili</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>5 kva Lister</td>
<td>RN 30076</td>
<td>Dual Power Supply switch – Gawa Outstation</td>
<td>2 x 25 kl on 3.5 m stand</td>
<td>No tip</td>
<td>No phone</td>
<td>3 km</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikau</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>5 kva Lister</td>
<td>RN 21360</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x 10kl tank on 4.5m stand 1 x 25kl on 3.5 m stand yet to be erected.</td>
<td>No tip</td>
<td>Mini Sat 08 8970 5120</td>
<td>Mainland Sea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyekala</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>5 kva Lister</td>
<td>Horizontal extractor, rainwater tank on house</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 kl on 4.5 m stand and 1 x 25kl tank on slab for rainwater</td>
<td>No tip</td>
<td>Mini Sat 08 8987 9130</td>
<td>Outer island Sea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rorruwuy</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>13.5 Lister</td>
<td>RN 27067 RN2986 RN 29687</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 x 20 kl on 6 m stand; 1 x 20 kl on 6 m stand</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>8987 9166</td>
<td>Mainland Air, road, sea Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wunpurri</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>3.5 Yanmah</td>
<td>Horizontal extractor</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 kl on 4.5m stand</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>Mini Sat 08 8987 9418</td>
<td>Outer island Air, sea Yes Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yirringa</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>5 kva Kobota</td>
<td>RN 24838</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 kl on 6.5m stand</td>
<td>Trench, no fence</td>
<td>Mini Sat 08 8987 9448</td>
<td>Outer island Sea, air Yes Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Health Services

5.1 Ngalkanbuy Health Centre

The Ngalkanbuy Health Centre provides comprehensive primary health services to all residents of Galiwin’ku together with a range of public health and targeted program activities. In addition, the service provides a twenty-four hour emergency after hours clinical care service.

The clinic is staffed with 6 registered Aboriginal Health Workers, 4 Registered Nurses, one General Practitioner (currently vacant since Jan 06) and various other associated ancillary health staff.

Programs running in community:
- Strong Women, Strong Babies, Strong Culture
- School screening — Annually.
- Old people screening — Ongoing.
- Well women — Ongoing.
- Well men — Ongoing.
- Child Health — Ongoing.
- Domiciliary care and follow up.
- Antenatal Care
- Mental health

Visiting services:
- Dentist — 3 days each month.
- Dental Therapist — 4 three-day visits each year.
- Paediatrics — 2-3 times each year.
- Ophthalmology — 2-3 times each year.
- Optometrist — 2-3 times each year.
- Physiotherapy — 2-3 times each year.
- Occupational Therapist — As required.
- Mental health — 2-3 days month
- Women’s Health Nurse — Annual well women’s screening.
- Family & Community Services — As required.
- Speech Therapist — 1-2 times each year.
- Environmental Health Officers — 3-4 times each year.
- Specialist surgeon and physician – 2-3 times a year
5.2 Marthakal Homeland Health Service

Marthakal Homeland Resource Centre operates a health service for the Marthakal homelands.

This service funded by the Australian Government Department of Heath and Ageing employs 3 registered nurses, two Aboriginal health workers and provides a regular visiting medical service to homeland communities.

The service also provides aged care services with 7 aged care packages delivered to elderly outstation residents. It operates a homelands ambulance and maintains 5 homeland clinics.

Marthakal has recently been funded to provide a General Practitioners service. This will provide visiting doctors services one week a month to homeland communities.

The service has also recently commenced a “healthy for life” project. A registered nurse coordinates this project and aims to improve access to early and regular antenatal and child health care and provide increased screening and treatment for chronic diseases in adults.
5.3 Community Aged Care

The Ngalkanbuy Health Centre administers the Community Aged Care Program at Galiwin’ku. The Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing funds the program with 16 Aged Care Packages. The aim of this program is to support older people and their families so that the older person is able to stay safely and happily in their own home.

Services Include:

- Personal Care: The Aged Care building has a disabled access bathroom, which makes it easy for people to have a bath. As well as having a bath older people come to have a haircut, a shave or a manicure.
- Washing: Provide a regular washing service.
- Day respite: The Aged Care building has Day respite facilities. Health Checks: Assist with regular health checks and clinic appointments.
- Dosette Box Collection: Assist with medication management.
- Fruit and vegetable delivery: A box of fresh fruit and vegetables and meat is delivered every week to those on the Aged Care Program.
- Family support: Support the older person’s family so that they are better able to provide quality care to their older relative.
- Respite: Arrange long and short-term respite care.
- Gardening: Garden maintenance program.
- Hunting Trip: Take our clients on outings and hunting trips.
- Allied Health: Assist visiting health professionals.
- Education: Arrange education sessions for clients and their families.
- Special Events: Organise special events such as Christmas parties.
- Shopping: Assist clients with shopping.
- Transport: Assist with transport to the clinic, ceremonies and homelands.
- Advocacy: Work as advocates for clients.

5.4 Home and Community Care Program (HACC)

The Home and Community Care Program (HACC) aims to enhance the quality of life for frail older people, younger people with disabilities and their carers at Galiwin’ku. The Program’s services are designed to enhance the independence and quality of life for people living in the community, thus preventing their inappropriate or premature admission to long-term residential care.

The program delivers meals three times a week to approximately 42 aged people.

The program is funded by Department of Health and Community Services and delivered by the Galiwin’ku Community Inc through the Ngalkanbuy Health Centre.
6. Education

6.1 Shepherdson College

Shepherdson College at Galiwin’ku is named after the first missionary Harold Shepherson. It was first opened in 1951 as a mission school. In 1976 it then became a Northern Territory Government School.

The school offers preschool, primary, middle and secondary education through to year 12. There is emphasis on local language use and a bilingual program has been in place since 1974.


In partnership with Batchelor College a full time teacher trainer is based at Shepherdson College. Twenty-five local Yolngu are currently undertaking certificate 3 and 4 in Indigenous Education.

The school also provides a crèche facility for students and staff with young children. Adult night classes are also provided with subjects such as woodwork, metal work and sewing taught. There were 46 people enrolled in first term night classes.

There is a teaching staff of 26 with 3 of these being fully qualified Yolngu teachers. There are approximately 62 people in total employed at Shepherdson College, many of these Yolngu.

There is a school council made up of mainly Yolngu residents. It provides leadership and direction to the staff and college. It also provides fundraising activities and access various grant funding sources to assist in supplementing the programs and facilities at the college. It employs about 20 people per year on a full and part time basis through funding and programs gained.

6.2 Homeland Learning Centres

The school also provides support for 8 Homeland Learning Centres. These are: Banthula, Djurranalpi, Barrkira, Mata Mata, Rorruwuy, Mapuru, Donydji, Mirrngatja

Banthula and Djurranalpi are located on the Island with the other centres being on the mainland. Barrkira and Mirrngatja are not part of the Marthakal homelands and receive municipal services from the mainland community of Gapuwiak.
6.3 Gawa Christian School

Gawa School is located at Gawa outstation at the far northern end of the island. The Northern Territory Christian Schools Association administers the school. It has two classrooms and one resident teacher. It offers primary and middle schooling.

6.4 Enrolment Rates

Shepherdson College
Enrolment rates have risen gradually from approximately 550 children five years ago to 662 children enrolled in first term 2006.

Enrolments First Term 2006:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre School</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior School (Years T to 5)</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle School (Years 6 to 9)</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Secondary (Years 10 to 12)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homeland Learning Centres (Shepherdson College)

Homeland Learning Centres | 149
Gawa School

The resident teacher estimates that there are approximately 70 children from Gawa and surrounding homelands attend the school. Some of these are however not formally enrolled

Gawa regular attendees 70

Boarding Schools
It is also estimated that about 30 children attend boarding schools in Darwin and Queensland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Estimated Enrolments</th>
<th>Resident</th>
<th>732</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boarding</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>762</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5 Attendance
Shepherdson College staff estimate the average attendance rate across the year and all grades to be approximately 65%.

6.6 Adult Education
Adult literacy and numeracy rates are low. The 2001 census indicated that only 68 people (7.2%) out of a sample size of 941 had a year 12 or equivalent education.

There is a Training centre located near the Council Office. This is used by a variety of training institutions and organisations to deliver adult education programs.
7. Employment

7.1 Galiwin'ku CDEP

Galiwin’ku Community Inc administers a CDEP program of 180 participant places. Work activities are carried out in various areas including Council Support programs, Community Assistance Centres programs, Health and Community Support programs, Women and Youth Support programs and Land care projects.

- CDEP Council Support programs include CDEP Admin, Dhambala Outstation, Knowledge Centre, Sport and Recreation, Youth Program, Housing, Civil Works, Essential Services, Mechanics Workshop and Rubbish Collection.
- CDEP Community Assistance programs include the Art Centre, Translation Centre, Centrelink, Childcare Centre, Police Assistance, and Security Team.
- CDEP Health and Community Support programs include Aged Care, HACC, Mental Health, Environmental Health and Clinic.
- CDEP Women and Youth Support programs include the Women's Centre, Strong Women and Yalu Project.
- CDEP Land care Projects include Landscaping, Oval, Rubbish pick-up and Parks and Gardens.

Participants by Department - Galiwin’ku CDEP May 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aged Care</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Centre</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRACS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrelink</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childcare</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Works</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Administration</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential Services</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Centre</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge Centre</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubbish Collection</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security (Night Patrol)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport &amp; Recreation</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation Centre</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Centre</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yalu</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brickworks</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDEP Administration</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhambala Outstation</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are on average 35 participants that receive top up funding.

### Galiwin’ku CDEP Top Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council/Local Government</th>
<th>FaCS</th>
<th>HACC</th>
<th>CDSCA</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>DEET</th>
<th>Centrelink Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.2 Marthakal Homelands CDEP

Marthakal Homeland Resource Centre operates a CDEP of 262 participants across the homelands. The majority of these participants are located on homelands and engaged in a variety of activities that support the management, maintenance and operation of the homelands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aged Care</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airline Services</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts &amp; Crafts</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barge Services</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Repairs &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development Education Program</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire &amp; Emergency Services</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing &amp; Hunting</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Services</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticulture &amp; Landscaping</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Repairs &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Workshop</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranger Activities</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads &amp; Airstrip Maintenance</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are eleven CDEP participants receiving top up.

### Marthakal CDEP Top Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanical Workshop</th>
<th>Building Maintenance</th>
<th>Rangers</th>
<th>Barge Deckhand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.3 Full Time Employment

There are limited non-CDEP employment opportunities available at Galiwin’ku and the Marthakal Homelands. There are about 167 full time permanent and permanent part time positions available. It is estimated that Non Yolngu hold approximately 60 of these positions, many of these requiring trade or professional qualifications (eg Nurses, teachers, tradesmen). It is also estimated that approximately 50 of the total positions available are held on a permanent part time basis and that Yolngu hold the majority of these positions.

Non CDEP Permanent / Permanent Part Time Positions (June 2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NT Education</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galiwinku Council</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Centre (Council)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marthakal</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marthakal Yolngu Airlines</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daruma &amp; Takkirrina food outlets</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALPA</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCU</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT Police</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>167</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assuming the Ngalkanbuy demographic data of 1810 Yolngu in the working age bracket of 15 to 64 years of age and that approximately 60 positions are held by non-Yolngu. This correlates to approximately 107 Yolngu in the workforce (non CDEP) and a Yolngu employment rate of just 6%.
8. Housing

8.1 Number of Dwellings – Galiwin’ku

Galiwin’ku Community housing office reports that there are approximately 259 buildings at Galiwin’ku. These are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Housing</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galiwin’ku Staff</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galiwin’ku Council Buildings</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marthakal Staff &amp; Misc</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPE (NT Government)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Housing Condition – Galiwin’ku

The Galiwin’ku Community Housing Management Plan (CHMP) reports that there are four main types of housing at Galiwin’ku. These are:

Logan Panel Houses

The majority of community houses are Logan Panel houses. These are constructed from proprietary, foam filled, sandwich panels using proprietary base connection. Many of these houses were built in the 1970’s when that type of housing construction was popular.

Many are slab on ground with a small percentage elevated half a metre above ground on steel stumps with ply floor sheeting. There are considerable variations in floor plan but the majority are three bedrooms, kitchen, living area, bathroom, toilet located in bathroom and internal laundry. The Wet areas (bathroom and Laundry) are located in the middle of the house.

The report notes that these houses are not well suited to the tropics as the verandas are narrow and the pitch of the roof is very low resulting in very small ceiling cavities. Housing staff also report the location of the wet area in the middle of the house causes problems with flooding and rotting of flooring.

The CHMP reports that all Logan panel homes are suffering from similar types of problems.

- Rusting of wall and base plates, especially in bathroom, laundry and toilet areas;
- Rusting of bases of veranda poles
- Holes in external and internal fibre cement sheeting and timber internal skirting allowing deterioration of infill foam by rats;
- Scour under slabs due to water flows.

While the extent of the problems vary from house to house it was found that they exist at most if not all Logan panel houses. Some houses are damaged
quite severely from rusting of wall and base plates to the extent that the connection to the slab have corroded entirely, leaving the wall hanging from the roof members. Similarly, some veranda poles have entirely rusted away at their base so that they are no longer connected to their foundations.

Housing maintenance staff reports a high rate of maintenance on these houses.

Logan Panel Housing at Galiwin’ku

Conventional Steel Framed Houses
These houses are more recent that the Logan panel houses. There is some cement slab on ground but majority are elevated on steel stumps, with ply floor sheeting. They generally have metal external sheeting and fibre cement internal cladding, with ply ceilings.

The majority have either three or four bedrooms and a veranda extending along one or more sides of the house.

Problems encountered with this style of housing are mainly due to corrosion in the following areas:

- Rusting of floor beams in elevated houses, especially under wet areas;
- Rusting of door posts and wall base plates around wet areas;
- Some cases of rusting of roof members, especially on the seaward side of the houses; and
- Soft or rotting floor panels especially under wet areas.
Steel Framed House – Galiwin’ku

Timber Framed Houses
There are still a number of timber framed houses in the community. Some of this housing is the oldest in the community dating back to the time of the mission. Much of this housing is constructed from local cypress pine timbers.

Problems reported with this type of housing is:

- Damage to internal and external cladding; and
- Rotting of timber wall frames at wall bases around wet areas

Some houses have termite damage to timber skirting boards, cornices and window frames where these are not cypress pine. There are no reports of termite damage to the timber frames.

Blockwork Houses
There is one Blockwork house in the community. This is slab on ground with steel roof trusses, three bedrooms internal toilet/ bathroom and external laundry. The housing office feels that the solid construction of this type of housing will offer long term sustainability.
The Northern Territory Government Department of Health and Community Services (DHCS) Indigenous Community Housing Survey (ICHS) 2004 at Galiwin’ku provides further information on housing condition at Galiwin’ku.

The survey was conducted in mid 2004 on all 124 community houses. It found that the functionality of health hardware was as follows:

- **Hot water supply**
  109 (77%) of houses surveyed had a functioning hot water system.

- **Laundry Facilities**
  110 (79%) houses had a functioning laundry trough. (3 could not be assessed). While washing machines may not be the responsibility of the housing organisation, they are important for washing clothes and bedding. 102 (73%) houses had a functioning washing machine. (3 could not be assessed).

- **Toilet Facilities**
  116 (82%) houses had a functioning flush toilet.

- **Effluent Disposal**
  129 (94%) houses had no problems identified with the effluent disposal system.

- **Kitchen Facilities**
  72 (51%) houses had a functional oven/stove.
  72 (51%) houses had adequate dry food storage.

- **Cold Storage**
  While refrigerators may not be the responsibility of the housing organisation, they are important for storing food safely. 98 (69%) houses had a functioning refrigerator. (0 could not be assessed).

- **Animals, Insects and Vermin**
  There were 86 houses (69%) where pests were identified as a problem. These are as follows:
  - 57 for insects
  - 34 for rodents
  - 33 for termites.
  - There were 171 dogs recorded at the surveyed houses.

- **Safety**
  103 (76%) of the surveyed houses had a functioning RCD at the time of the survey. 36 (25%) of the surveyed houses had a smoke detector present.

The ICHS also identifies required housing maintenance and categorises this to the relevant trade. It also subcategorises according to level of priority (urgent, essential or routine).

- **Urgent items** are those requiring immediate attention and are those repairs required to make a house safe and healthy to live in, such as water in, water out and safe electrical wiring. The survey identified 11 urgent items.
- **Essential repairs** are those necessary to prolong the life of the house and also ensure the health and safety of residents. This includes items such
as providing floor coverings and shelving where none are provided. The survey identified 4026 essential items.

- Routine items are non-urgent day to day maintenance items, miscellaneous wear and tear items or minor damage where this is no risk to health and safety, such as refitting striker plates.

The majority of the urgent and essential items identified in ICHS at Galiwin’ku in 2004 are Structural as shown in the graph below. Many of these relate to problems with corrosion as identified earlier in this section.

Department of Health and Community Services (DHCS) ICHS Galiwin’ku 2004

8.3 Housing Maintenance – Galiwin’ku

Galiwin’ku community Inc employees a housing manager (local Yolngu) a co-manager, a housing coordinator, carpenter, plumber, electrician, 2 housing maintenance assistants (CDEP & top up) and a CDEP housing maintenance crew of three local workers.

The Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT) provides funds for housing maintenance and management. The council also charges a rental fee of $20 per fortnight to all permanent adult residents of Galiwinku. This is collected by direct debit from Centrelink, CDEP or wages payments.
8.4 Number of Dwellings – Marthakal Homelands

Marthakal Homeland Resource Centre is responsible for 78 houses and living quarters on homelands. The Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT) provides funds for housing maintenance and management. The association also charges a rental fee of $20 per fortnight on all permanent adult homeland residents.

The majority of homeland houses are Conventional Steel Framed Houses elevated on steel stumps, with ply floor sheeting. They generally have metal external sheeting and fibre cement internal cladding, with ply ceilings.

The majority have either three or four bedrooms and a veranda extending along one or more sides of the house.

Marthakal Homeland Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outstation</th>
<th>Houses</th>
<th>Total Bedrooms</th>
<th>Other dwellings Shelters</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banthula</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullariny</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharawarr</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhayirri</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhoitji</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 house beyond repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhudupu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djurralpi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djilwirri</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>6x9 shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galawarra</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganpurra</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garriyak</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gawa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gikal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gitan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonguruwuy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulumarri</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MataMata</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maparu</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallarrami</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martjanba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthamul</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanyinburr</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngayawilli</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 house beyond repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyekala</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikawu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rorruwuy</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wunpurri</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yirringa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.5 Housing Condition – Marthakal Homelands

A community housing and infrastructure survey was conducted on outstation housing in mid 2002. In general outstation housing was found to be in good repair with only 9 cases of major maintenance required on the 63 houses fully surveyed.

Outstation Housing - Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repairs to general Structure</th>
<th>No Maintenance Needed</th>
<th>Minor Maintenance Needed</th>
<th>Major Maintenance Needed</th>
<th>Urgent Maintenance Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repairs/Maintenance to doors &amp; Windows</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs Maintenance to taps</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.6 Housing Maintenance – Marthakal

Marthakal Homeland Resource Centre employs a housing maintenance manager and two CDEP participants (with top up) to maintain outstation housing. There is also use of specialised contractors as required.

The Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT) provides funds for housing maintenance and management. The association also charges a rental fee of $20 per fortnight on all permanent adult homeland residents.

Outstation House - Gawa
8.7 Staff Housing

There is a general shortage of staff housing across all organisations at Galiwin’ku. Much of the staff housing is old and often in poor condition. Temporary donga accommodation is often used and staff in some cases are required to share accommodation. All organisations report that this shortage of staff housing is affecting their ability to gain and retain staff as well as restricting their opportunities to provide additional programs and services to the community.

School
The school currently has 19 houses and 2x2 bedroom duplex units. They also utilise a council house and two Bachelor college houses. This is insufficient for teacher numbers and there is a reliance on teaching couples to best utilise available accommodation.

Galiwin’ku Community Inc
Galiwin’ku Community Inc currently has 14 staff houses. There is currently a heavy reliance on working couples. An additional 4 staff houses are needed to accommodate existing staff and programs.

Marthakal Homeland Resource Centre
Marthakal currently has eight staff houses. The Department of Health and Aging has recently funded them for an additional duplex for nurse’s quarters. They require a further 3 staff houses to accommodate excising staff.

8.8 Occupancy Rates

The Northern Territory Government Indigenous Infrastructure branch records a total of 462 bedrooms at Galiwin’ku with an average per bedroom occupancy rate of 4 people. This is however calculated using a population of only 1870 residents. As discussed in section 2.3 the population is reputedly greater than this figure. The housing manager reports that it is common for over 25 people to occupy a single three-bedroom house.

The Indigenous Community Housing Survey (ICHS) 2006 reported the following occupancy rates at Galiwin’ku:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of People Per Bedroom</th>
<th>Number of Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt;3</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Community profile – Galiwin’ku and Marthakal Homelands – (2) August 2006
Page 46 of 75
Marthakal Homeland Resource Centre also reports overcrowding at some homelands, with reports such as 33 people sharing two homeland houses.

8.9 Housing Need

The Northern Territory Government Indigenous Infrastructure branch reports that an additional 577 bedrooms (192 three bedroom homes) are required at Galiwin’ku to meet current housing need. They estimate the total cost to meet this housing need to be $49,000,000.

8.10 Served Land Availability

Galiwin’ku Community Incorporated housing section record that as of March 2006 there are 14 serviced and 22 unserviced lots available. There are also eight buildings available for demolition giving a total serviced lot availability of 22 sites.

8.11 Visitor Accommodation

Galiwin’ku community Inc operate a guesthouse. This has four share bedrooms and communal cooking and TV facilities. The building is in bad condition and funds are needed for its upgrade.

There is a small Northern Territory Government Visiting Officers Quarters (VOQ). This is only available for Northern Territory government employees.

The school has a demountable complex of eight rooms with communal kitchen and dining facilities. This is primarily used for relief teachers, official visitors and contractors working at the school.
9. Community Services and Facilities

9.1 Centrelink Agency

The Galiwin’ku Council is the host organisation for the Centrelink agency at Galiwin’ku. The Centrelink office is located in the Rural Transaction Centre (RTC) facilities at the Council office.

The CDEP program provides 3 workers to assist with the running of the Centrelink agency.

Centrelink Office

9.2 Traditional Credit Union

Traditional Credit union was established in 1994 to provide accessible culturally appropriate banking and financial services to remote communities. The Board of TCU consist of representatives from remote communities and some Darwin based Directors with skills in law, accounting and training.

It currently has ten community branches and agencies in remote communities.

Products and Services provided by TCU include:
- Savings Accounts (including debit card access)
- Budget Accounts
• Christmas Club Accounts
• Clan or Family Accounts
• Business Accounts
• Personal Loans of up to $10,000
• Small Business loans of up to $15,000
• Cheque Payments to 3rd parties
• Term Deposits
• BPAY

The Galiwin’ku branch employs three full time staff and is located in the Rural Transaction Centre facilities at the Council office.

9.3 Childcare Centre

The Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services and Territory Health Services fund the Galiwin’ku Childcare Centre. The centre cares for up to 20 children a day.

The Childcare Centre is open Monday - Thursday from 8.00 am to 4.30 pm and Friday’s from 8.00 am to 12 noon with morning tea, lunch and afternoon teas supplied daily.

9.4 Indigenous Knowledge Centre

The Knowledge Centre works to preserve the history, culture, knowledge and traditions of the Yolngu people of Elcho Island. It provides for the preservation and storage of sacred objects, stories, art, objects and documents Yolngu history both pre and post European contact. It also provides for digital archive facilities.

9.5 Women’s Resource Centre

The Women’s Resource Centre provides a place for women to meet. While the centre has run comprehensive programs in the past it’s activities are limited at the moment.

The centre has a small Laundromat however this is currently out of service with the washing machines and dryers requiring repair.

9.6 Night Patrol

With no permanent police presence on Elcho Island the Night Patrol administered by Galiwin’ku Community Inc is seen to be important in assisting to maintain law and order on the island.

Regular patrols are carried out around the community. The service also assists visiting police and liases with the community on law and order issues.
9.7 Sport and Recreation

The Galiwin'ku Community Incorporated is responsible for the Sport and Recreation Program, which delivers sport, and recreation programs for the township of Galiwin'ku. With youth representing over 40% of the total population it is recognised that the effective delivery of these programs are increasingly important.

The sport and recreation program offers a Drop-in-Centre where youth can go, hang out, play eight-ball/snooker, play music or just sit and watch TV or videos. There is also a youth and recreation centre with two basketball courts and a small gymnasium. There is a football oval located in the middle of the community.

During the dry season weekly movie and disco nights are held. These are very popular with youth and families.

9.8 Yalu Marnggithinyaraw

Yalu Marnggithinyaraw Nurturing Centre was established as a result of a collaborative research project conducted with and by Yolngu exploring connections between health and education from a Yolngu perspective.

In the past 50 years there have been dramatic cultural, social and economical change taking place in Galiwin'ku. The Yalu Marnggithinyaraw was set up to support families to become strong and healthy through strengthening Yolngu systems and knowledge. In May 2000 the Cooperative Research Centre funded a six-month pilot phase to establish the Yalu Marnggithinyaraw programs.

9.9 BRACS

The BRACS system at Galiwin'ku relays four TV and radio stations to the community. In the past BRACS CDEP workers have made videos about local issues and programs for community and broadcast these over the BRACS system. There is however currently a shortage of BRACS operators and the operations of the system are limited to TV and radio relay.

9.10 Bible Translation Centre

The Uniting Church as part of their Northern Regional Council of Congress supports the bible translation centre. The centre has been established for 30 years at Galiwin'ku.

The primary purpose of the centre is the translation of the bible into Yolngu languages. It also offers translating and interpreting services with eight interpreters, two of these being registered AIS interpreters.

9.11 Church
The Galiwin’ku Uniting church does not have a permanent priest and is administered by the Eldership. It runs a weekly church services, Sunday school classes and occasional programs.

9.12 Internet facilities

As part of the rural transaction facilities developed at the Galiwinku Council administration centre in 2005 a small Internet facility was established. This currently contains one public access computer. An average of 7 users per day use the facility with Internet banking being the most popular use. There are plans to extend this facility to provide additional computers and a bill pay service.

9.13 MoneyBusiness Program

This three-year FaCSIA funded program provides education in financial management and budgeting to Yolngu at Galiwin’ku and homelands. The program employs three Yolngu and has established a small office opposite the council administration centre.

9.14 Gumurr Marthakal Rangers

The Gumurr Marthakal Rangers were established under the Caring for Country initiative. They provide a range of services including feral animal and weed control, fire management, wildlife surveys, monitoring and surveillance of illegal fishing and immigration.

9.15 Mununukunhamirr Rom Project

The aim of the Mununukunhamirr Rom Project is to support Yolngu to achieve a safe, harmonious and healthy lifestyle through regenerating cultural knowledge and strategies and strengthening positive prevention, intervention and healing practices. The project team works with people in the Homelands and at Galiwin’ku on education related to family violence, drug misuse, sexual assault, Western and traditional law, traditional medicine, financial literacy and other relevant health and legal issues.

9.16 Cemetery

There are numerous small family cemeteries in Galiwin’ku and the homelands. A new cemetery has been established just east of the township of Galiwin’ku.

9.17 Postal Agency

The postal agency is located in the Council office building. It provides mail collection and postal services. Stamps and post stationary can also be purchased.

10. Economic Development
10.1 Galiwin’ku Art and Craft Centre

Galiwin’ku has produced many well know Indigenous artists. The Elcho Island Art and Craft Centre aims to promote local arts and crafts and provide opportunities for the sale and marketing local artwork. There are approximately 200 artists providing work to the Art Centre.

There is no organised tourism on the island so on island sale of works is restricted to the occasional tour group, small coastal cruise ships, yachts and business visitors to the community.

With limited visitor numbers most artwork produced on the island is sold on consignment to capital city art centres.

10.2 ALPA Store

The Arnhem Land Progress association (ALPA) store at Galiwin’ku was established in the early 1970’s. ALPA is a co-operative of community stores in five Arnhemland communities. There are also a further eight stores that are managed by ALPA on behalf of these remote communities. Turnover for these stores was $29 million in 2004/05.

Dividends are paid to the member communities through support of community activities. In 2004/05 approximately $225,000 was distributed across the member stores for:
• Traditional ceremonies
• Funerals
• Education assistance
• Community projects
• Sporting groups
• Community festivals
• Musical equipment
• Medical assistance
• Youth programs

The store at Galiwin’ku stocks basic grocery and variety lines. It employs 42 people, twenty of these on a full time basis. All staff is locally employed except the management couple.

Major renovations have just been completed at the store with in excess of $380,000 spent on extensions and a new takeaway.

10.3 Daruma & Takkirrina Take Away Outlets (Nado’s)

There are two privately owned take away food outlets at Galiwin’ku. The same non-Yolngu proprietor operates both these.

While lease payments are made to the traditional owners, no Yolngu staff are employed.

10.4 Marthakal Yolngu Airlines

Marthakal Yolngu Airlines is owned by Marthakal Homelands Resource Centre and operated by Missionary Aviation Fellowship (MAF). It offers aircraft charter services to the homelands and nearby communities.

10.5 Mechanical Workshop & Service Station
Galiwin’ku Community Incorporated provides commercial mechanical workshop services. The enterprise incorporates a small general store offering fuel sales, vehicle parts and some hardware.

10.6 Galiwin’ku CDEP Market Garden

The Galiwin’ku CDEP has a commercial market garden. This has a packing and machinery shed as well as a well-established Mango plantation. There are also bananas and a small cassava plantation.

10.7 Dhudupu Accommodation

Dhudupu accommodation is owned and operated by a local Yolngu family. It is located at Dhudupu outstation approximately three Kilometres from the township. It offers basic accommodation with eight rooms, outside toilet, shower and cooking facilities. Power is by onsite generator and water is provided by overhead tank.

Activity has been limited to occasional groups of contractors and tour groups.

10.8 Commercial Fishing

There are thought to be about 10 fishing licences held at Galiwin’ku.

Galiwin’ku CDEP hold an offshore netting licence. There is currently no regular commercial fishing done on the island.

10.9 Homeland Market Gardens & Nurseries
Marthakal Homeland Resource Centre support several small market gardens and nurseries on homelands. The most currently active of these is located near Gallawarra homeland to the south of Galiwin’ku Township.

10.10 Marthakal Homelands Workshop

Marthakal Homeland Resource Centre currently operates a small workshop that is available for commercial repairs to vehicles.

They have recently gained funding to develop a new workshop facility. This will be a modern facility offering a wide range of mechanical repairs and a small retail outlet.

10.11 Council Visitors Accommodation

Galiwin’ku community Inc operate a small hostel for people visiting the community. This has four share bedrooms and communal cooking and TV facilities. Rooms are charged at $44 on a share basis. The building is in bad condition and funds are needed for its upgrade.

10.12 Other Economic Development

Several landowners offer purchase of gravel and sand for building projects.

Galiwin’ku Community Incorporated also have some additional economic development such as commercial building repairs, civil works contracts and vehicle hire.

11. Cost Of Living
11.1 Food

Northern Territory Government Department of Health and Community Services carry out a yearly survey “Market Basket Survey” of all remote community stores in the Northern Territory.

This survey in 2005 showed the cost of a basic fortnightly food basket for a family of six in the East Arnhem District was $574. It also showed that in comparison the same basket of groceries in a remote store in East Arnhem Land was 32% more expensive than at a Darwin supermarket.

Comparison (in Percent) of the cost of the basket in remote stores (averaged) with a Darwin Supermarket and Darwin corner store.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Darwin Remote</th>
<th>Katherine Remote</th>
<th>East Arnhem Remote</th>
<th>Alice Springs Remote</th>
<th>Barkley Remote</th>
<th>Average NT Remote</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bread &amp; Cereals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supermarket</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner Store</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fruit</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Supermarket</td>
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<td>-6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vegetables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supermarket</td>
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<td>39%</td>
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<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner Store</td>
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<td><strong>Meat &amp; Alternative</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Supermarket</td>
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<td>38%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>42%</td>
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<td>41%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corner Store</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dairy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Supermarket</td>
<td>-3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corner Store</td>
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<td>18%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other Foods</strong></td>
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<td>Supermarket</td>
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<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Basket</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supermarket</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>53%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner Store</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Department of Health and Community Services - Market Basket Survey 2005

11.2 Fuel

Galiwin’ku Community Inc operates the one fuel outlet at Galiwin’ku.

Diesel $2.00 per litre
Opal Petrol $2.50 per litre

11.3 Medical and Dental

The Ngalkanbuy Health Centre provides medical consultations and standard medicines at no cost to the patient. Monthly dental services are provided at no cost to the patients by NT department of Health.

11.4 Power
Power is supplied to most community houses by pre paid power cards in ten or twenty dollar denominations.

Power is charged at $0.16 per KWh

11.5 Freight

Perkins Barges charge the following freight rates for their weekly service barge service to Galiwin'ku:

General Freight - 214m³
Freezer Goods - $1 Kilo
Chiller goods - $1 Kilo

There is a minimum freight charge of $44

11.6 Housing

Both Galiwin'ku Community Inc and Marthakal Homelands Resource Centre charge housing rental on a per person basis.

Galiwin'ku
Rent - $20 per fortnight per person
Charged to all Galiwin'ku residents that are on Centrelink or working for the council

Council is also introducing a $20 per fortnight Rubbish collection levy

Marthakal Homelands
Rent - $20 per fortnight per person
Fuel levy - $15 per fortnight per person
Service Charges - $3.50 per fortnight per person
Charged to all homelands residents on Centrelink or working for Marthakal Homelands Resource Centre.

11.7 Travel

A Galiwin'ku to Darwin return Regular Passenger Transport (RPT) single seat flight is $699 (June 06).

A Galiwin'ku to Nhulunbuy return Regular Passenger Transport (RPT) single seat flight is $267 (June 06).
Appendix
1. Galiwin’ku Township
2. Marthakal Homelands Map

Chairman: Charles Nikunu Yunupingu.
Deputy Chairman: Alfred Wunbaya.

Council by Clan Representation.

Gunbirritji
Members: David Djalangi and Alfred Wunbaya
Proxy: Geoffrey Gurwanawuy and Jean Rurrukanbuy

Gupapuyngu
Members: Ian Gumbula and Brian Djangirrawuy Garawirrtja
Proxy: Matthew Nulpam and Fabian Ngarritjiwuy

Galpu
Members: Melissa Lurrdhay and Tony Walaluma
Proxy: David Lakarriny and Wendy Yalurr

Djambarrpuynngu
Members: Elaine Guymun and Johnny Gorakpuy
Proxy: Joan Malku and Jeffrey Wulawula

Warramiri Dholtji
Members: Nancy Gudaltji and Peter Bapaluku
Proxy: Dorothy Yungirrnga and Alfred Gaymuniny

Datiwuy
Members: Timmy Galalingu and Dorothy Yangathu
Proxy: Mavis Ganambarr and Allison Burnyididi

Gumatj
Members: Charles Nikunu Yunupingu and Marcus Mungul Lacey
Proxy: John Gurrumgurrum Burarrwanja and Dorothy Djakangu Yunupingu

Wangurriga Golpa
Members: Joanne Garngulkpuy and Bobby Barrupu (2)
Proxy: Jean Yurranydjil Dhurrkay and Ezra Young

Liyagawumirr
Members: Rev Dhalnganda Garrawurra (2) and Mavis Dangambarr Garrawurra
Proxy: Richard Gandhuwuy and Keith Garadhawal

Liya-Dhalinymirr
Members: Roslyn Malngumba and Dorothy Wamidit
Proxy: Bruce Warrana and Christine Burupuru

Golumala
Members: Gandjitjiwuy (2) and Alfred Djawanydjawany Gondarra
Proxy: Norman Hammond and Rose Guywanga
4. Marthakal Homelands Resource Centre – Executive

**Chairperson**
Susan Dhangal

**Vice Chairperson**
Johnny Yirryirrnu

**Treasurer**
James Bayung

**Secretary**
Megan Gurruwiwi

**Public Officer**
Dick Munungu

**Executive Members**
Joe Manyguluma
Stackey Mukawatpuy
Don Murray
Kelly Yalkarriwuy
Jane Garrutju
5. GALIWIN’KU COMMUNITY DIRECTORY - 2006

(NT Area Code 08)

COUNCIL

Council Office (Galiwin’ku Community Incorporated)

Phone: 8987 9033
Fax: 8987 9042
CEO Direct: 8987 9073
CEO After Hours: 8970 5026
Chairman Direct: 8987 9275
Finance Manager: 8987 9206
Office Hours 8.00am – 12noon
1.00pm – 4.30pm

Email: reception@galiwinku.nt.gov.au
ceo@galiwinku.nt.gov.au
www.galiwinku.nt.gov.au

Postal Agency

Phone: 8987 9033
Fax: 8987 9042
Office Hours 8.00am – 12noon
1.00pm – 4.30pm

Art centre

Phone: 8987 9252
Fax: 8987 9074
Email: sales@elchoartcraft.com
www.elchoartcraft.com

CDEP

Phone: 8987 9014
Fax: 8987 9003
CDEP Manager: 8970 5161
CDEP Assistant Manager: 8987 3495
Office Hours 8.00am – 12noon
1.00pm – 4.00pm

Email: galiwinkucdep@bigpond.com
or ian.gumbula@hotmail.com
Childcare

Phone: 8970 5079
Fax: 8970 5102
Office Hours 8.30am – 4.30pm Monday to Thursday
8.30am – 12.30pm Friday

Civil Works

Phone: 8987 9299

Community Aged Care/HACC

Phone/Fax: 8987 9221

Essential Services

Phone: 8987 9246
Fax: 8970 5138
ESO After Hours: 8970 5097

Housing

Phone: 8987 9169
Fax: 8987 9042
Email: housing@galiwinku.nt.gov.au

Mechanical Workshop and Service Station

Mechanical Workshop

Phone: 8987 9344
Fax: 8987 9355
Office Hours 8.00am – 12noon Monday to Thursday
1.00pm – 4.30pm Monday to Thursday
8.30am – 1.00pm Friday
Closed Saturdays

Email: elcho.workshop@bigpond.com
Motor vehicle heavy equipment and light vehicle repairs and tyres

Service Station

Phone: 8987 9053
Fax: 8987 5193
Office Hours 9.00am – 12noon
1.00pm – 4.00pm
9.00am – 12.00noon Saturday
MoneyBusiness

Phone: 8987 9020
Fax: 8987 9095

Ngalkanbuy Health Centre

Phone: 8987 9031
Fax: 8987 9061
Clinic Hours 8.30am – 12noon
2.00pm – 4.30pm
12noon Closed Wednesday Afternoons
Email: cherryl.elcho@bigpond.com
Emergency A/H: Check board at clinic to see who is on call
(2 people on call at all times)
Ambulance: Housed at clinic during normal business hours.
Taken home by second person on call
(nurse or doctor for emergency use after hours)

Sport and Rec

Phone/Fax: 8970 5231

Women’s Resource Centre

Phone/Fax: 8987 9388
Opening Hours: 8.00am – 12noon
1.00pm – 4.30pm
Laundromat: Apply at women’s centre – fees apply

Yalu Marngithinyaraw

Phone/Fax: 8970 5019

Youth Diversion

Phone/Fax: 8970 5231
## COMMUNITY CONTACTS

### ALPA Store

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>8987 9036</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Hours</td>
<td>9.00am – 5.00pm Monday to Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.00am – 12noon Saturday</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:elchoisland@alpa.asn.au">elchoisland@alpa.asn.au</a></td>
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### ALPA Takeaway

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<td>Opening Hours</td>
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</tr>
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### Bible Translation

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Phone/Fax</th>
<th>8987 9075</th>
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### Centrelink Galiwin’ku

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<tr>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>8987 9201</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>8987 9264</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Hours</td>
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### Nado Takeaway

### Takirrina Tuckerbox

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<td>10.00am – 8.00pm Saturday</td>
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### Daruma Takeaway

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### Police

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<tr>
<td>Nhulunbuy Phone</td>
<td>8987 1333</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nhulunbuy Fax</td>
<td>8987 1013</td>
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Shepherdson College

Phone: 8987 9044
Fax: 8987 9060
School Hours: 8.30am – 2.00pm
Email: principal.shepherdson@latis.net.au

Traditional Credit Union – Galiwin’ku

Phone: 8987 9200
Fax: 8987 9232
Opening Hours: 8.00am – 12noon
1.00pm – 3.00pm

Gawa Christian School

Phone: 8987 9239
Email: gawa@ntcsa.nt.edu.au

MARTHAKAL

Marthakal Homelands Resource Centre

Phone: 8987 9030
Fax: 8987 9065
CEO After Hours: 8987 9051
Health Service: 8970 5110
Health After Hours: 428 275 809
Office Hours: 8.00am 12noon
1.00pm – 4.00pm
Email: ceo@marthakal.org
Contact Marthakal for Outstation enquiries

Marthakal Airlines

Phone: 8987 9040
Fax: 8987 9212
FACILITIES IN GALIWIN’KU

Guest House Accommodation

Bookings through Galiwin’ku Council
Phone: 8987 9033
Fax: 8987 9042

Guest House 8970 5186

Galiwin’ku Guest House Accommodation is a four bedroom house. Each bedroom has 2 single beds with BYO bed linen. There is a fully equipped share kitchen with stove, fridge, freezer, pots, pans, plates, cutlery etc.

Hire Car

Bookings through Galiwin’ku Workshop
Phone: 8987 9344
Fax: 8987 9355

AIRLINES

Aboriginal Air Services

Phone: 1300 208 310

Air Frontier

Phone/Fax: 8987 9090

Aironorth Regional Reservations

Phone: 8920 4001
Fax: 8920 4095
TNT: 8920 4433

Aus Jet

Phone Galiwin’ku: 8970 5060
Phone Darwin: 8945 5446
Email: elchocrew@ausjetnt.com.au
www.ausjet.com.au
Maf

Galiwin'ku

Phone:  8987 9040
Fax:    8987 9212

Nhulunbuy

Phone:  8987 2777
Fax:    8987 2432

Qantas Reservations and Bookings

Phone:  131313
Phone Darwin Office:  8982 3361
Phone Nhulunbuy Office:  8987 1222

BANKS

Traditional Credit Union

Galiwin'ku

Phone:  8987 9200
Fax:    8987 9232

Darwin

Phone:  8928 0777
Fax:    8928 0788

www.tcu.com.au

WestPac

Nhulunbuy

Phone:  8987 1044
Fax:    8987 2374
GENERAL CONTACTS

ALPA

Darwin
Phone:  8944 6444
Fax:    8981 6410
Email: darwin.office@alpa.asn.au
www.alpa.asn.au

Batchelor College

Phone:  1800 815 262

Coles

Country Orders Casuarina

Phones:  8927 9055
Fax:    8920 7171

Northern Land Council

Nhulunbuy

Phone:  8987 2602
Fax:    8987 1334

Darwin

Phone:  8920 5100
Fax:    8945 2633

www.nlc.org.au

Perkins Shipping

Phone:  8982 2000
Fax:    8941 3355

Woolworths

Bush Orders Nightcliff

Phone:  8948 5457
Fax:    8948 5289
6. References and Further Reading

AIATSIS Collections Catalogue
http://unicorn.aiatsis.gov.au/uhtbin/cgisirsi/x/0/5?searchdata1=Galiwinku+(Elcho+Island+East+Arnhem+Land+NT+SD53-03)&srchfield1=GENERAL^SUBJECT^GENERAL

Australian Bureau of Statistics: 2001 census

Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Bush Telegraph – Northern Territory Government
http://www.bushtel.nt.gov.au/portal/page?_pageid=53,1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_nav_type=BushTelHome&p_text_only=


Galiwin’ku Community Inc: Galiwin’ku Community Website.


J & B Wigley Pty Ltd: Galiwin’ku Community Housing Management Plan 1999


Menzies School of Health Research: Health screening in the Marthakal Homelands, Comparison with Galiwin’ku. Professor Kerin O’Dea. Presentation made to Marthakal Homelands Council, Galiwin’ku, Elcho Island NT 5 August 2005

Ngalkanbuy Health Service: Ferret Data Base.
Maps:
Aerial Map Galiwin’ku

Serviced Land Availability (SLAP) – Galiwin’ku

7. Disclaimer

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9. Acknowledgements

Thank you to all the staff of Galiwin’ku Community Inc, Ngalkanbuy Health Centre, Marthakal Homeland Resource Centre, Shepherdsn College, Gawa School and all others at Galiwin’ku and the Marthakal Homelands that assisted with providing information for this profile.
10. Document Status

This is a working document and as such is subject to constant updating as programs, services, conditions alter or new data is sourced.

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Quick Facts

Place

- Galiwin’ku is located 550 km east of Darwin
- Elco Island is 65 km long and 10 km across
- Rainfall is 1426 mm
- Land Tenure is Aboriginal freehold held in trust

People

- People identify them selves as Yolngu
- Djambarrpuynngu and Gupapuyngu the most commonly spoken languages
- Ngalkanbuy Health Services patient database records a Yolngu population of 2995
- 45.3% of the population is 19 years of age or under
- Only 2.1 % is 65 years of age or older
- It is expected that the population will rise by nearly a 1000 people over the next ten years

Health

- 6% of the total population was evacuated to hospital for acute medical conditions in 2004
- 11% of the total population had to leave the community to access specialist medical services in 2004
- 2.2% of babies born from 2003 to mid 2005 did not survive
- 8% of babies were of low birth weight from 2003 to mid 2005
- 52% of children screened in 2003 failed a hearing test
- 77% of children screened in 2005 had tooth decay
- 13% of the adult population suffer from an acute chronic disease
- 22% of the population are on medical care plans
• 67% of the population smoke cigarettes

• Average age of death was 48.8 for the period 2003/05

• Female average age of death was 51.4 years for the period 2003/05

• Male average age of death was 46.2 years for the period 2003/05

**Education**

• There are approximately 730 children are enrolled in school

• 7.2% of people have a year 12 or equivalent education

**Employment**

• There are about 167 non CDEP jobs

• About 6% of the Yolngu population is employed in non CDEP work

**Housing**

• There are 142 community houses at Galiwin’ku

• 69% of houses surveyed at Galiwin’ku in 2004 had a vermin problem

• There are 78 houses on the Marthakal Homelands

• The Northern Territory Government estimates an average per bedroom occupancy rate of 4 people at Galiwin’ku

• The Northern Territory Government estimate the total cost to meet the housing need at Galiwin’ku to be $49,000,000.

**Cost of Living**

• It is 32% more expensive to shop at a Galiwin’ku supermarket compared to a Darwin supermarket