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CYPLUS
CAPE YORK PENINSULA
LAND USE STRATEGY

LAND USE PROGRAM

SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE OF CAPE YORK PENINSULA

M. Winer

1995

FAR NORTH QUEENSLAND
FAMILY RESOURCE SERVICE Inc.

CYPLUS is a joint initiative of the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments

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(CYPLUS)

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Note:

Due to the timing of publication, reports on other CYPLUS projects may not be fully cited in the BIBLIOGRAPHY section. However, they should be able to be located by author, agency or subject.

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CAPE YORK PENINSULA LAND USE STRATEGY
STAGE I

PREFACE TO PROJECT REPORTS

Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy (CYPLUS) is an initiative to provide a basis for public participation in planning for the ecologically sustainable development of Cape York Peninsula. It is jointly funded by the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments and is being carried out in three stages:

Stage I - information gathering;
Stage II - development of principles, policies and processes; and
Stage III - implementation and review.

The project dealt with in this report is a part of Stage I of CYPLUS. The main components of Stage I of CYPLUS consist of two data collection programs, the development of a Geographic Information System (GIS) and the establishment of processes for public participation.

The data collection and collation work was conducted within two broad programs, the Natural Resources Analysis Program (NRAP) and the Land Use Program (LUP). The project reported on here forms part of one of these programs.

The objectives of NRAP were to collect and interpret base data on the natural resources of Cape York Peninsula to provide input to:

evaluation of the potential of those resources for a range of activities related to the use and management of land in line with economic, environmental and social values; and
formulation of the land use policies, principles and processes of CYPLUS.

Projects examining both physical and biological resources were included in NRAP together with Geographic Information System (GIS) projects. NRAP projects are listed in the following Table.

Physical Resource/GIS Projects	Biological Resource Projects
Bedrock geological data - digitising and integration (NR05)	Vegetation mapping (NR01)
Airborne geophysical survey (NR15)	Marine plant (seagrass/mangrove) distribution (NR06)
Coastal environment geoscience survey (NR14)	Insect fauna survey (NR17)
Mineral resource inventory (NR04)	Fish fauna survey (NR10)
Water resource investigation (groundwater) (NR16)	Terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey (NR03)
Regolith terrain mapping (NR12)	Wetland fauna survey (NR09)

Physical Resource/GIS Projects	Biological Resource Projects
Land resource inventory (NR02)	Flora data and modelling (NR18)
Environmental region analysis (NR11)	Fauna distribution modelling (NR19)
CYPLUS data into NRIC database FINDAR (NR20)	Golden-shouldered parrot conservation management (NR21)
Queensland GIS development and maintenance (NR08)	
GIS creation/maintenance (NR07)*	

* These projects are accumulating and storing all Stage I data that is submitted in GIS compatible formats.

Research priorities for the LUP were set through the public participation process with the objectives of:

collecting information on a wide range of social, cultural, economic and environmental issues relevant to Cape York Peninsula; and
highlighting interactions between people, land (resource use) and nature sectors.

Projects were undertaken within these sector areas and are listed in the following Table.

People Projects	Land Projects	Nature Projects
Population	Current land use	Surface water resources
Transport services and infrastructure	Land tenure	Fire
Values, needs and aspirations	Indigenous management of land and sea	Feral and pest animals
Services and infrastructure	Pastoral industry	Weeds
Economic assessment	Primary industries (non-pastoral, non-forestry)	Land degradation and soil erosion
Secondary and tertiary industries	Forest resources	Conservation and natural heritage assessment
Traditional activities	Commercial and non commercial fisheries	Conservation and National Park management
Current administrative structures	Mineral resource potential and mining industry	
	Tourism industry	

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The communities visited in gleaning Peninsula residents views are acknowledged with thanks. These communities are Cooktown, Bamaga, Injinoo, Wujal Wujal, Ayton, Weipa, Kowanyama, Lockhart River and Laura.

A special thanks is extended to the various directors-of-nursing and health sisters at medical centres, the various school principals, and chairpersons of councils visited. Organisations consulted who gave their time include the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander State Tripartite Forum, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission - Cairns Office, the Peninsula and Torres Strait Regional Health Authority, the School of Distance Education, and the Remote Area Teacher Program (RTAP) Unit.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Researching Services and Infrastructure needs in Cape York Peninsula is difficult for people who are not residents of the area.

Cape York Peninsula has experienced a plethora of consultations, studies and inquiries over the last few decades and it is not surprising that there is an element of cynicism amongst residents of the Peninsula when yet another study is being undertaken. The existing literature on the issues relating to the region includes such titles as *Towards the Development of a North Australia Justice Strategy*, the *Report on the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody* (1991), A *National Aboriginal Health Strategy* (1989) through to the *Strategic Directions Paper* produced by Kowanyama Aboriginal Land and Natural Resources Management Office. The list of available literature is extensive. The services and infrastructure needs of remote areas and Aboriginal communities are now well known and this study further documents those needs.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, as well as other remote area residents living on Cape York Peninsula, know what they need, what they want, and the most suitable ways of addressing service issues. It is often hard for service providers living so far away in a different climate, in a different culture - literally in a different world, to know about let alone understand the needs and aspirations of their clientele.

Very few people ever visit, let alone live, in a remote area Community or on a remote pastoral property. It is difficult to expect service providers to understand the special needs, problems and requirements under what are often difficult conditions. An acceptance of the huge differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal culture will assist with the provision of an adequate and just service infrastructure on Cape York Peninsula.

An elder in Wujal Wujal said to me when I was visiting that Community at the beginning of this project;

> *You're only here for a day. You've never been here before. And tomorrow you'll be gone. If you really want to understand our problems and what's needed here, you should be staying at least a month.*

This statement reflects the diversity, complexity and strength of isolated people's needs, and their inability to gain a broader understanding of their situation. For many residents in Cape York Peninsula, English is a second language. The 1991 Census recorded 8,576 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander residents. Of these, 3087 people (20% of the total population) spoke an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language in the home. The remainder spoke English. Therefore, communication of needs into a broader English-speaking culture is not straightforward. The substantial difference between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal values has also been a barrier to effective service delivery in the region.

There are signs that some agencies are starting to take cultural, language and values differences into account. The increasing numbers of Aboriginal nurses, teachers and rangers, and the introduction of Community Police is assisting this process.

Rapid social change has occurred in the Peninsula in the last fifteen years with land tenure changes, changes to community governance, and technological advance. Until as little as five years ago some Communities had no telephone. Now there is talk of video conferencing. The pace of change may be difficult for some residents. An issue for service providers to consider is the ability of people to keep up with change, to be properly consulted, and to develop ideas which ensure community ownership.

The backbone of social infrastructure on the Peninsula is in place. New health centres, schools, and most basic requirements are in situ. An issue for service providers and residents is whether the current level and location of services are appropriate and accessible to the people of the Peninsula. There are no agreed standards for many types of services provided to the Australian community. However, this lack of agreed standards or benchmarks has not prevented communities from expecting certain minimum standards in the provision of basic services such as water supply, sewerage, health, transport and education. Any casual observation of the conditions of many settlements in the Peninsula appears to indicate that the level of basic service provision is below what is generally accepted by Australian citizens elsewhere. People on the Peninsula are often considered old at the age of forty-five. There are certain diseases and sickness common on the Peninsula which have been all but eradicated in other parts of the country. Residents have expressed concern about their diet and the level of alcoholism within communities and the consequential health problems caused by these factors. The levels of illiteracy are alarming. There are still Communities with pan toilet systems and no proper sewerage treatment. There are Communities which still today, in 1994, have insufficient or unreliable water supplies.

In recent times significant amounts of funding have been provided to improve services on Cape York Peninsula. Given the wide range of bodies providing funding from across a range of government and non-government sectors it has not been possible to provide an estimate of the amount of funding being spent. However, the demographic statistics, as described in the CYPLUS Population report, appear to indicate that Peninsula residents have a poorer standard of living and quality of life than is generally the case for the average Australian citizen. It is indeed past time for this to be rectified in a culturally appropriate way. The way in which this project was conducted is an attempt to recognise that residents and clientele can be central to establishing needs, benchmarks and standards of service delivery. Consequently, the consultation interviews conducted with Peninsula residents form the backbone of this report. Residents' comments have been included verbatim, and speak as powerfully as the quantitative data which was collected in the survey. The information in these surveys, on which this report is based, thus belongs to the Cape York Peninsula residents and is their property.

2.0 SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE BY LOCATION, TYPE OF SERVICE, FUNDING SOURCE, AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

2.1 NORTHERN PENINSULA AREA AND THURSDAY ISLAND GROUP AND WEIPA

2.1.1 BAMAGA

2.1.1.1 Bamaga Health Services

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	21 Bed Acute Medical/Non Acute Surgical **Hospital** (Primary Health Care Facility) with Medivac Service to T.I. or Cairns
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Groups:	Northern Peninsula Area (NPA) Community
Frequency of Use:	648 Admissions (92/93) 14,995 Occasions of Service (92/93)
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Bamaga Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental , mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Sandryl Kyriazis (070) 693 200

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	Northern Peninsula **Community Options**
Costs:	$115,552.00
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Bamaga Community providing aged, disabled, post acute and terminal care
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Bamaga.
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	If Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager - (070) 531 952

2.1.1.2 Bamaga Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	$2,664,974.00
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Bamaga Island Council
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Reg Williams - Council Chair (070) 693 121

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	Department of Social Security
Costs:	N/A.
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government via offices in Thursday Island
Client Group:	Bamaga Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of Use:	Visit at least once each three months
Contact Person:	Alison Deaull (070) 691 728

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Child Care Facility**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs via a Community Management Committee
Client Group:	Families in Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Women's Shelter**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs via Community Management Committee
Client Group:	Women and Children affected by Domestic Violence in the NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.1.3 Bamaga Safety Services

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Police** station
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Police Department via the Cairns District Branch
Client Group:	NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Officer in Charge

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Ambulance** service
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Ambulance Service
Client Group:	NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Officer in Charge

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Volunteer Fire Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**State Emergency Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Emergency Services and Administrative Services
Client Group:	NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	If Emergency
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.1.4 Bamaga Housing

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Bamaga Island Council
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Reg Williams - Council Chair (070) 693 121

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	House **Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Bamaga Island Council
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Reg Williams - Council Chair (070) 693 121

2.1.15 Bamaga Water Supply

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Water** - Pumped from the Jardine River to a main 2.2 ML ground reservoir and is then pumped into two 900 KL tanks after chlorination.Fully reticulated system, including gravity mains to Injinoo, Seisia, Umagico and New Mapoon.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government via ATSIC
Administration:	NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	900 ML per annum (includes all NPA Communities)
Contact Person:	Reg Williams - Council Chair (070) 693 121

2.1.1.6 Bamaga Waste Management

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Sewerage** - Septic tanks, absorption trenches and pan system of disposal. Bamaga has a garbage and sanitation reserve.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government - ATSIC
Administration:	NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Reg Williams - Council Chair (070) 693 121

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Garbage** - Collected and dumped at sanitation site
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Bamaga Island Council/NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	At least weekly
Contact Person:	Reg Williams - Council Chair (070) 693 121

2.1.1.7 Bamaga Education

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Preschool / Kindergarten**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Education Department
Client Group:	Children under 5 years from NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	Approx. 60 students per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Primary** school
Costs:	Approx $1,071,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Education Department
Client Group:	Children Grades 1 to 8 from NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	Approx. 236 students per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**High** School
Costs:	Approx $1,289,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children Grades 8 - 12 from NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	Approx 112 students per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Specialist Teachers**
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of NPA Region providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	Community **Ranger Training** covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Some Federal and State Government Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	14 trained or being trained
Contact Person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	Remote Area **Teacher Education** Program (Off Campus)
Costs:	N/A.
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Regional Equity and Development School Support Centre (Cairns)
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Lee Shelks (070) 518 333

Location:	Bamaga (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning** Centre
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Bamaga Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

2.1.1.8 Bamaga Consumer Services

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Supermarket**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Island Industries Board
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	Daily
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Bakery**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Take-Away**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Petrol / Diesel Service Station**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Island Industries Board
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Clothing Shop**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Mechanical** Repairs
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Canteen**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Bamaga Island Council
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Reg Williams - Council Chair (070) 693 121

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Barge Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Seaswift

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Airline**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	Daily flights to Cairns
Contact Person:	Flight West Airlines

2.1.1.9 Bamaga Financial Services

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Commonwealth Bank** - No cheque accounts or credit cards Withdrawals limited to below $500.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Commonwealth Bank via Cairns
Client Group:	NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Post Master

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**National Australia Bank**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	National Australia Bank through the Island Industries Board
Client Group:	NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Manager

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	Small **Business Support and Advice**, Economic and Community Development
Costs:	$244,000.00 - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	Grants from Department of Primary Industry and membership
Administration:	Cape York Development Association
Client Group:	Small business, rural, council and community organisations and CYP residents
Frequency of Use:	As requested
Contact Person:	David Epworth. (070) 693 252

2.1.1.10 Bamaga Recreation

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	Community **Hall**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Bamaga Island Council
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Reg Williams - Council Chair (070) 693 121

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Basketball Courts**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Bamaga Island Council
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Reg Williams - Council Chair (070) 693 121

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Youth Development** Worker
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Bamaga Island Council
Administration:	Bamaga Island Council
Client Group:	Youth
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Reg Williams - Council Chair (070) 693 121

2.1.1.11 Bamaga Communication

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (BRACS) Radio/Television
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	ATSIC
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government
Client Group:	NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	Daily mail delivery
Contact Person:	Post Master

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Radio** (ABC)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Bamaga Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Manager

2.1.1.12 Bamaga Legal Services

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Land Claims** for Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	As required.
Contact Person:	Cape York Land Council

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	Criminal and Civil **Legal Aid**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	ATSIC
Administration:	Tharpuntoo Legal Service
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	Every Two Months (Circuit Court)
Contact Person:	Alf Twist (070) 315 633

2.1.2 HORN ISLAND

2.1.2.1 Horn Island Health Services

Location:	Horn Island via Thursday Island
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre**
Costs:	Part of T.I Services
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Horn Island Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	If Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager (070) 531 952

2.1.2.2 Horn Island Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	Department of **Social Security**
Costs:	N/A.
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government via offices in Thursday Island
Client Group:	Horn Island providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of Use:	Visit at least once each three months
Contact Person:	Alison Deaull (070) 691 728

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Island Co-ordinating Council
Client Group:	Horn Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.2.3 Horn Island Safety Services

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	**State Emergency Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Emergency Services and Administrative Services
Client Group:	Horn Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Other Safety Services based at Thursday Island

2.1.2.4 Horn Island Housing

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Torres Shire Council
Client Group:	Horn Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	**House Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Torres Shire Council
Client Group:	Residents of community houses
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.2.5 Horn Island Water Supply

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	**Water** - Dam water and bores
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Torres Shire Council
Client Group:	Horn Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	The Shire

2.1.2.6 Horn Island Waste Management

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	**Sewerage** - Pan system of disposal
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government - ATSIC
Administration:	Torres Shire Council
Client Group:	Horn Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	The Torres Shire

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	Garbage
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Torres Shire Council
Client Group:	Horn Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.2.7 Horn Island Education

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	**Kindergarten**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children under 5 years from NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	8 children per annum
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	**Primary** School
Costs:	approx $301,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Education Department
Client Group:	Children - Grades 1 - 7 from NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	74 children
Contact Person:	Principal

Other Education Services based at Thursday Island

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Specialist Teachers** including
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of NPA Region providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	Community **Ranger Training** covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	4 trained or being trained
Contact Person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

Location:	Horn Island (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Horn Island Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	Remote Area Teacher Education Program (Off Campus)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Regional Equity and Development School Support Centre (Cairns)
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Lee Shelks (070) 518 333 Location:Bamaga

2.1.2.8 Horn Island Consumer Services

2.1.2.9 Horn Island Financial Services

Financial Services based at Thursday Island

2.1.2.10 Horn Island Recreation

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	**Wharf**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Horn Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.2.11 Horn Island Visitor Services

2.1.2.12 Horn Island Communication

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (**BRACS**) Radio/Television
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	ATSIC
Client Group:	Horn Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Horn Island
Type:	Radio (ABC)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Horn Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Horn Island serviced by Thursday Island
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	Daily mail delivery
Contact Person:	Post Master

2.1.2.13 Horn Island Legal Services

Legal Services based at Thursday Island

2.1.3 INJINOO

2.1.3.1 Injinoo Health Services

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Injinoo Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	Clinic and Emergency use
Contact Person:	Base Manager (070) 531 952

2.1.3.2 Injinoo Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	$2,664,974.00
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Injinoo Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Injinoo Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Robbie Sallee - Council Clerk (070) 693 252

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	Department of Social Security
Costs:	N/A.
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government via offices in Thursday Island
Client Group:	Injinoo Community requiring social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of Use:	Visit at least once each three months
Contact Person:	Alison Deaull (070) 691 728

2.1.3.3 Injinoo Safety Services

Safety Services based at Bamaga

2.1.3.4 Injinoo Housing

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Injinoo Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Injinoo Community
Frequency of Use:	All housing in Injinoo
Contact Person:	Robbie Sallee - Council Clerk (070) 693 252

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	House **Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Injinoo Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Injnoo Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Robbie Sallee - Council Clerk (070) 693 252

2.1.3.5 Injinoo Water Supply

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Water** - Common system with Bamaga and the NPA Communities. From Bamaga water gravitates to two 300 KL tanks at Injinoo. Fully reticulated system.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government via ATSIC
Administration:	NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	Injinoo Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A (See Bamaga)
Contact Person:	Robbie Sallee - Council Clerk (070) 693 252

2.1.3.6 Injinoo Waste Management

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Sewerage** - Septic tanks, absorption trenches and pan system of disposal. Toilet waste to Bamaga garbage and sanitation reserve.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government - ATSIC
Administration:	Injinoo Aboriginal Council/NPA Joint Council
Client Groups:	Injinoo Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Robbie Sallee - Council Clerk (070) 693 252

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Garbage** - Collected and dumped at Bamaga
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local
Administration:	Injinoo Aboriginal Council/NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	Injinoo Community
Frequency of Use:	At least weekly
Contact Person:	Robbie Sallee - Council Clerk (070) 693 252

2.1.3.7 Injinoo Education

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Preschool**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children under 5 years from NPA Communities
Frequency of Use:	41 children
Contact Person:	Principal

Other Education Services based at Bamaga

Location:	Bamaga
Type:	**Specialist Teachers** including
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of NPA Region providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	Community **Ranger** Training covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	7 trained or being trained
Contact person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

Location:	Injinoo (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning Centre**
Costs:	N/A.
Funding Source:	State Government plus course fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Injinoo Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

2.1.3.8 Injinoo Consumer Services

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Canteen**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Injinoo Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Injinoo Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Robbie Sallee - Council Clerk (070) 693 252

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Supermarket**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Island Industries Board
Client Group:	Injinoo Community
Frequency of Use:	Daily
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.3.9 Injinoo Financial Services

Financial Services based at Bamaga

2.1.3.10 Injinoo Recreation

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	Community **Hall**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local government
Administration:	Injinoo Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Injinoo Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Robbie Sallee - Council Clerk (070) 693 252

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Basketball Courts**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local government
Administration:	Injinoo Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Injinoo Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Robbie Sallee - Council Clerk (070) 693 252

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Boat Ramp**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local government
Administration:	Injinoo Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Injinoo Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Robbie Sallee - Council Clerk (070) 693 252

2.1.3.11 Injinoo Visitor Services

Location:	North East of Injinoo
Type:	**Pajinka Wilderness Lodge** providing boat hire, fishing trips, accommodation, camping, field trips and tours.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Self Funding
Administration:	Injinoo Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Tourists
Frequency of Use:	Seasonal
Contact Person:	(070) 31988

2.1.3.12 Injinoo Communication

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities** Scheme (BRACS) Radio/Television
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	ATSIC
Client Group:	Injinoo Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Radio** (ABC)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Injinoo Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Injinoo serviced by Bamaga
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government
Client Group:	NPA Community
Frequency of Use:	Daily mail delivery
Contact Person:	Post Master

2.1.3.13 Injinoo Legal Services

Location:	Injinoo
Type:	**Land Claims** for Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	As required.
Contact Person:	Robbie Salley

Other Legal Services based at Bamaga

2.1.4 NEW MAPOON

2.1.4.1 New Mapoon Health Services

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre**
Costs:	$224,200.00 Capital Only
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	New Mapoon Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	N/A - Opened 1994
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	Clinic or Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager (070) 531 952

2.1.4.2 New Mapoon Family Support/Social Services

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	$1,332,476.00
Funding Source:	Federal government
Administration:	New Mapoon Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	New Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Mervyn Bond - Council Clerk (070) 693 277

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	Department of Social Security
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government via offices in Thursday Island
Client Group:	New Mapoon Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force.
Frequency of Use:	Visit at least once each three months
Contact Person:	Alison Deaull (070) 691 728

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	**Child Care** Facility
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs via a Community Management Committee - Nai Beauta Agama
Client Group:	Families in New Mapoon
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.4.3 New Mapoon Safety Services

Safety Services based at Bamaga

2.1.4.4 New Mapoon Housing

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	New Mapoon Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	New Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	All housing in New Mapoon
Contact Person:	Mervyn Bond - Council Clerk (070) 693 277

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	**House Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	New Mapoon Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	New Mapoon community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Mervyn Bond - Council Clerk (070) 693 277

2.1.4.5 New Mapoon Water Supply

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	**Water** - Common system with Bamaga and the NPA Communities. From Bamaga water gravitates to Seisia and is diverted to New Mapoon via a branch and direct tappings on the Bamaga-Seisia line.There are no additional storage facilities at New Mapoon. Fully reticulated system.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government via ATSIC
Administration:	NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	New Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A (See Bamaga)
Contact Person:	Mervyn Bond - Council Clerk (070) 693 277

2.1.4.6 New Mapoon Waste Management

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	Sewerage - Septic tanks, absorption trenches and pan system of disposal. Toilet waste to Bamaga garbage and sanitation reserve.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government - ATSIC
Administration:	New Mapoon Aboriginal Council/NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	New Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Mervyn Bond - Council Clerk (070) 693 277

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	**Garbage** - Collected and dumped at Bamaga
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local
Administration:	New Mapoon Aboriginal Council/NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	New Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	At least weekly
Contact Person:	Mervyn Bond - Council Clerk (070) 693 277

2.1.4.7 New Mapoon Education

Other Education Services based at Bamaga

Location:	New Mappoon
Type:	Community **Ranger Training** covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	3 trained or being trained
Contact Person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

Location:	New Mapoon (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and course fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	New Mapoon Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, tertiary info, networking, information and assistance.
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

2.1.4.8 New Mapoon Consumer Services

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	**Supermarket**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Island Industries Board
Client Group:	New Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	Daily
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	**Canteen**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	New Mapoon Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	New Mapoon community
Frequency of Use:	Daily
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.4.9 New Mapoon Financial Services

Financial Services based at Bamaga

2.1.4.10 New Mapoon Recreation

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	Community Hall
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	New Mapoon Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	New Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Mervyn Bond - Council Clerk (070) 693 277

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	**Basketball Courts**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	New Mapoon Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	New Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	Daily
Contact Person:	Mervyn Bond - Council Clerk (070) 693 277

2.1.4.11 New Mapoon Visitor Services

2.1.4.12 New Mapoon Communication

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (**BRACS**) Radio/Television
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	ATSIC
Client Group:	New Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	**Radio** (ABC)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	New Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	New Mapoon serviced by Bamaga
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government
Client Group:	NPA Community
Frequency of Use:	Daily mail delivery
Contact Person:	Post Master

2.1.4.13 New Mapoon Legal Services

Location:	New Mapoon
Type:	Land Claims for Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	As required.
Contact Person:	Ricky Guivarra

Other Legal Services based at Bamaga

2.1.5 SEISIA

2.1.5.1 Seisia Health Services

Location:	Seisia Community
Type:	Primary (Community) Health Care Centre
Costs:	$278,100.00 Capital Only
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Seisia Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	N/A - Opened 1994
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Seisia
Type:	Royal Flying Doctor Service
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	Clinic or Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager (070) 531 952

2.1.5.2 Seisia Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Seisia
Type:	Community Development Employment Program
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal government via ATSIC
Administration:	Seisia Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Seisia Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Joseph Elu - Council Chair (070) 693 133

Location:	Seisia
Type:	Department of Social Security
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government via offices in Thursday Island
Client Group:	Seisia Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force.
Frequency of Use:	Visit at least once each three months
Contact Person:	Alison Deaull (070) 691 728

2.1.5.3 Seisia Safety

Safety Services based at Bamaga

2.1.5.4 Seisia Housing

Location:	Seisia
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Seisia Island Council
Client Group:	Seise Community
Frequency of Use:	All housing
Contact Person:	Joseph Elu - Council Chair (070) 693 133

Location:	Seisia
Type:	House **Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Seisia Island Council
Client Group:	Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Joseph Elu - Council Chair (070) 693 133

2.1.5.5 Seisia Water Supply

Location:	Seisia
Type:	**Water** - Common system with Bamaga and the NPA Communities. From Bamaga water gravitates to two 90 KL tanks at Seisia. Fully reticulated system.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government via ATSIC
Administration:	NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	Seisia Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A (See Bamaga)
Contact Person:	Joseph Elu - Council Chair (070) 693 133

2.1.5.6 Seisia Waste Management

Location:	Seisia
Type:	**Sewerage** - Septic tanks, absorption trenches and pan system of disposal. Toilet waste to Bamaga garbage and sanitation reserve.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government - ATSIC
Administration:	Seisia Island Council/NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	Seisia Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Joseph Elu - Council Chair (070) 693 133

Location:	Seisia
Type:	**Garbage** - Collected and dumped at Bamaga
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local
Administration:	Seisia Island Council/NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	Seisia Community
Frequency of Use:	At least weekly
Contact Person:	Joseph Elu - Council Chair (070) 693 133

2.1.5.7 Seisia Education

Other Education Services based at Bamaga

Location:	Seisia (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and course fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Seisia Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, tertiary info, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

2.1.5.8 Seisia Consumer Services

Location:	Seisia
Type:	**Store**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Industry Island Board
Client Group:	Seisia Community
Frequency of Use:	Daily
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Seisia
Type:	**Canteen**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Seisia Island Council
Client Group:	Seisia Community
Frequency of Use:	Daily
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.5.9 Seisia Financial Services

Financial Services based at Bamaga

2.1.5.10 Seisia Recreation

Location:	Seisia
Type:	**Community Hall**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Seisia Island Council
Client Group:	Seisia Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Joseph Elu - Council Chair (070) 693 133

Location:	Seisia
Type:	**Basketball Courts**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Seisia Island Council
Client Group:	Seisia Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Joseph Elu - Council Chair (070) 693 133

Location:	Seisia
Type:	**Boat Ramp**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Seisia Island Council
Client Group:	Seisia Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Joseph Elu - Council Chair (070) 693 133

2.1.5.11 Seisia Visitor Services

Location:	Seisia
Type:	**Caravan Park and Hotel**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Tourists
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Gary Wright (070) 693 243

Location:	Seisia
Type:	**Taxi Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Seisia Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Gary Wright (070) 693 243

2.1.5.12 Seisia Communication

Location:	Seisia
Type:	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (**BRACS**) Radio/Television
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	ATSIC
Client Group:	Seisia Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Seisia
Type:	**Radio** (ABC)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Seisia Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Seisia serviced by Bamaga
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government
Client Group:	NPA Community
Frequency of Use:	Daily mail delivery
Contact Person:	Post Master

2.1.5.13 Seisia Legal Services

Legal Services based at Bamaga

2.1.6 THURSDAY ISLAND

2.1.6.1 Thursday Island Health Services

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	60 Bed Acute Medical/Surgical **Hospital** (Primary Health Care Facility) with Medivac Service to Cairns
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	NPA and Torres Strait Community
Frequency of Use:	1581 Admissions (92/93) 36,177 Occasions of Service (92/93)
Contact Person	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Torres Strait Islands Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	43,173 Occasions of Service (92/93)
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Home and Community Care Project**
Costs:	$249,578.00
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Outer Islands aged, disabled, post acute and terminal care
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Home and Community Care Project - Mura Kosker** Sorority
Costs:	$89,151.00
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Thursday Island aged, disabled, post acute and terminal care
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Mrs Ellie Gaffney

Location:	Thursday Island.
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Base Manager (070) 531 952

2.1.6.2 Thursday Island Family Support/Social services

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	Early Childhood development (0-5 years) - **Mura Kainel Playgroup Program**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Human Services & Health
Administration:	Port Kennedy Association Inc. (070) 692 306
Client Group:	Infants (0-5 years)
Frequency of Use:	4 hrs/day Monday to Friday
Contact Person:	PKA Co-ordinator Leslie Davies (070) 692 306

Location:	Thursday Island
Type of Service:	Community Development, Liaison, Program and Counselling - **PKA Social Worker**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Torres Strait Regional Authority
Administration:	Port Kennedy Association Inc. (070) 692 306
Client Group:	Youth & Residents of Torres Strait Communities
Frequency of Use:	Five days/week & 24 hr callout service
Contact Person:	Jenny Cheyne (070) 692 481

Location:	Thursday Island
Type of Service:	**School holiday activities - Vacational Care Program**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Human Services & Health
Administration:	PKA Inc. (070) 692 306
Client Group:	All school age children
Frequency of Use:	During all school holiday periods
Contact Person:	PKA President Romina Fujii (070) 692 306

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal government
Administration:	Islands Co-ordinating Council
Client Group:	Thursday Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Getano Lui - Council Chair (070) 691 446

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	Department of **Social Security**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Department of Social Security
Client Group:	Thursday, Outer Island and NPA Communities providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force.
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Alison Deaull (070) 691 728

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Women's Shelter**
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Mura Kosker Sorority
Client Group:	Women and children affected by domestic violence
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	Mura Kosker Sorority (070) 691 663

2.1.6.3 Thursday Island Safety

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Police** Station
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Police Department administered through the Cairns District Branch.
Client Group:	Thursday Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Officer in Charge

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Water Police**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Police Department administered through the Cairns District Branch.
Client Group:	Thursday Island and outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Officer in Charge

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Ambulance** service
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Ambulance Service
Client Group:	Thursday Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**State Emergency Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Emergency Services and Administrative Services
Client Group:	Thursday Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Fire Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Emergency Services and Administrative Services
Client Group:	Thursday Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.6.4 Thursday Island Housing

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Island Co-ordinating Council
Client Group:	Thursday Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Getano Lui - Council Chair (070) 691 446

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**House Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Island Co-ordinating Council
Client Group:	Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Getano Lui - Council Chair (070) 691 446

2.1.6.5 Thursday Island Water Supply

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	Water - Dam
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Torres Shire Council
Client Groups:	Thursday Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.6.6 Thursday Island Waste Management

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	Sewerage - Fully reticulated and treated system
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government - ATSIC
Administration:	Torres Shire Council
Client Groups:	Thursday Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	Garbage
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Torres Shire Council
Client Groups:	Thursday Island Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.6.7 Thursday Island Education

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	Preschool
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Groups:	Children under 5 years from Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	44 children per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	Primary School
Costs:	Approx $1,482,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children - Grades 1 to 6 from Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	366 students per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	High School
Costs:	Approx $2,127,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children - Grades 7 to 12 from Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	320 students per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	TAFE College
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Employment, Vocational,
Education, Training and	Industrial Relations
Client Groups:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Cairns College of TAFE

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	Remote Area Teacher Education Program (Off Campus)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Regional Equity and Development School Support Centre (Cairns)
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Lee Shelks (070) 518 333

Location:	Thursday Island (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning** Centre
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Local Centre
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Specialist Teachers**
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of NPA region providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy, guidance officer
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

Location:	Thursday Island
Type of Service:	**After School Activities - Enrichment Program**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Human Services & Health
Administration:	PKA Inc. (070) 692 306
Client Group:	Primary School Children
Frequency of Use:	Every school day afternoon
Contact Person:	PKA President Romina Fujii (070) 692 306

2.1.6.8 Thursday Island Consumer Services

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Groceries/General Goods/Videos/Petrol**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Ccommunities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**General stores**/Take-Away Food
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	General Store/**Clothing**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Petrol/Oil/Tools/Tyres/Bikes/Food**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Bikes/Boats/Repairs/Fishing Gear**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Chemist**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Clothing/Arts and Crafts**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Material/Haberdashery/Electrical Goods**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Crockery/Clothing/Materials**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Groceries/Fruit and Vegetables**/Sweets/ Toys/Electrical Goods/Clothing
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Take-Away Food**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Newsagent**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Barge** (transport)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Island Board of Industrial Service** providing: Groceries/Hardware/Manchester/Electrical Goods/ Fresh Fruit and Vegetables/Clothing/Furniture
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Butcher**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**T.A.B.**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Bottle Shop**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Gas Supply**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Boat and Motor Repair**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Panel Beater/Car Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Refrigeration Mechanic/Plumber**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Undertaker**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Electrician**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Taxidermist**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Charter Boats**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities and Visitors
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	J&L Peddell

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Water taxi**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities and Visitors
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Doug McDonald

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Travel Bookings and Car Rental**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities and Visitors
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Australian Regional Travel

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Carriers**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Moloney Carriers

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Newspaper**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Torres News

2.1.6.9 Thursday Island Financial Services

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**National Bank**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Manager

2.1.6.10 Thursday Island Recreation

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Sports Field** (Ken Brown Oval)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Museum**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Lions Lookout**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Lions Club
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Lions

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Boat Ramp**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Torres Shire Council
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Swimming Pool**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Torres Shire Council
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Basketball Auditorium**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Torres Shire Council
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island - Back Beach
Type:	**Boat Launch**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Tennis Courts**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Pistol Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Bowls Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.6.11 Thursday Island Visitor Services

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Restaurant/Accommodation**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities and Visitors
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Charter Boats**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities and Visitors
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	J&L Peddell

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Water taxi**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and Outer Island Communities and Visitors
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Doug McDonald

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Travel Bookings and Car Rental**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Thursday Island and outer island communities and Visitors
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Australian Regional Travel

2.1.6.12 Thursday Island Communication

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (BRACS)** Radio/Television
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	ATSIC
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	Daily mail delivery
Contact Person:	Post Office

Location:	Thursday Island
Type:	**Radio** (ABC/4TI)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Thursday and Outer Island Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.6.13 Thursday Island Legal Services

2.1.7 UMAGICO

2.1.7.1 Umagico Health Services

Location:	Umagico
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre**
Costs:	$282,800.00 Capital Only
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Umagico Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring evacuation
Frequency of Use:	Clinic or Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager (070) 531 952

2.1.7.2 Umagico Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	$1,086,817.00
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Umagico Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Umagico Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dennis Getawan - Council Chair (070) 693 251

Location:	Umagico
Type:	Department of **Social Security**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Department of Social Security
Client Group:	Umagico Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of Use:	Visit at least once every 3 months
Contact Person:	Alison Deaull (070) 691 728

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**Child Care Facility**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs via a Community Management Committee
Client Group:	Umagico Families
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.7.3 Umagico Safety

Safety Services based at Bamaga

2.1.7.4 Umagico Housing

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Umagico Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Umagico Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dennis Getawan - Council Chair (070) 693 251

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**House Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Umagico Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dennis Getawan - Council Chair (070) 693 251

2.1.7.5 Umagico Water Supply

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**Water** - Common system with Bamaga and the NPA Communities. From Bamaga water gravitates to Injinoo and is diverted to Umagico via two connections on the Bamaga-Injinoo line. There are no additional storage facilities at Umagico. Fully reticulated system.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government via ATSIC
Administration:	NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	Umagico Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A (See Bamaga)
Contact Person:	Dennis Getawan - Council Chair (070) 693 251

2.1.7.6 Umagico Waste Management

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**Sewerage** - Septic tanks, absorption trenches and pan disposal system. Toilet waste to Bamaga garbage and sanitation reserve.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government - ATSIC
Administration:	Umagico Aboriginal Council/NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	Umagico Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dennis Getawan - Council Chair (070) 693 251

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**Garbage** - Collected and dumped at Bamaga.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local
Administration:	Umagico Aboriginal Council/NPA Joint Council
Client Group:	Umagico Community
Frequency of Use:	At least weekly
Contact Person:	Dennis Getawan - Council Chair (070) 693 251

2.1.7.7 Umagico Education

Other Education Services based at Bamaga

Location:	Umagico
Type:	Community **Ranger Training** covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	1 trained or being trained
Contact Person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

Location:	Umagico (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning** Centre
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Local Centre
Client Group:	Umagico Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

2.1.7.8 Umagico Consumer Services

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**Store**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Island Industry Board
Client Group:	Umagico Community
Frequency of Use	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**Canteen**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Umagico Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Umagico Community
Frequency of Use	N/A
Contact Person:	Dennis Getawan - Council Chair (070) 693 251

2.1.7.9 Umagico Financial Services

Financial Services based at Bamaga

2.1.7.10 Umagico Recreation

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**Community Hall**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Umagico Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Umagico Community
Frequency of Use	N/A
Contact Person:	Dennis Getawan - Council Chair (070) 693 251

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**Basketball Court**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Umagico Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Umagico Community
Frequency of Use	N/A
Contact Person:	Dennis Getawan - Council Chair (070) 693 251

2.1.7.11 Umagico Visitor Services

2.1.7.12 Umagico Communication

Location:	Umagico
Type:	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (**BRACS**) Radio/Television
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Client group:	Umagico Community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**Radio** (ABC)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Umagico Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Umagico serviced by Bamaga
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government
Client Group:	NPA Community
Frequency of Use:	Daily mail delivery
Contact Person:	Post Office

2.1.7.13 Umagico Legal Services

Location:	Umagico
Type:	**Land Claims** - Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dennis Getawan - Council Chair (070) 693 251

Other Legal Services based at Bamaga

2.1.8 AURUKUN

2.1.8.1 Aurukun Health Services

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre** with 4 Holding Beds
Costs:	$1,090,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Groups:	Aurukun and Surrounding Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	151 Admissions (92/93) 16,885 Occasions of Service (92/93)
Contact Person:	Graeme Barnes (070) 606 133

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	Clinic or Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager (070) 531 952

2.1.8.2 Aurukun Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Child Care Facility**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs via a Community Management Committee - Woyan Min
Client Group:	Aurukun Families
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Alternative Crisis Intervention Program**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs via a Community Management Committee - Woyan Min
Client Group:	Women and Children at risk of Domestic Violence
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Women's Shelter**
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs via Community Management Committee - Ma'aathan Women's Clan Group
Client Group:	Women and Children affected by Domestic Violence
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Youth Crime Prevention Program**
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs via a Community Management Committee - Woyan Min
Client Group:	Young People
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	$3,192,281.00
Funding source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Aurukun Shire Council
Client Group:	Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Jacob Wolomby - Mayor (070) 606 144

Location:	Aurukun
Type	Department of Social Security
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Department of Social Security
Client Group:	Aurukun Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of Use:	Visit once per month
Contact Person:	Mandy Callaghan (070) 300 355

2.1.8.3 Aurukun Safety Services

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	Police Station
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Police Department via Cairns District Branch
Client Group:	Aurukun community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Ambulance Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Ambulance Service
Client group:	Aurukun community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	Volunteer **Fire Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	N/A
Administration:	N/A
Client group:	Aurukun community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

2.1.8.4 Aurukun Housing

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Aurukun Shire Council
Client Group:	Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Chief Executive Officer (070) 606 144

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**House Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Aurukun Shire Council
Client Group:	Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Chief Executive Officer (070) 606 144

2.1.8.5 Aurukun Water Supply

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Water** - Underground bore
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Aurukun Shire Council
Client Group:	Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	370 ML per annum
Contact Person:	Chief Executive Officer (070) 606 144

2.1.8.6 Aurukun Waste Management

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Sewerage** - Fully reticulated and treated system
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government - ATSIC
Administration:	Aurukun Shire Council
Client Group:	Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Chief Executive Officer (070) 606 144

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Garbage**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Aurukun Shire Council
Client Group:	Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Chief Executive Officer (070) 606 144

2.1.8.7 Aurukun Education

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Preschool**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of education
Client Group:	Children under 5 years from Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	35 children per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Primary and High School**
Costs:	approx: $ 1,129,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children - Grades 1 - 10 from Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	200 children per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Specialist Teachers**
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of NPA Region providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	Community **Ranger Training** covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	5 trained or being trained
Contact Person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

Location:	Aurukun (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Local Centre
Client Group:	Aurukun Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	Remote Area Teacher Education Program (Off Campus)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Regional Equity and Development School Support Centre (Cairns)
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Lee Shelks (070) 518 333

2.1.8.8 Aurukun Consumer Services

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**General Store**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Aurukun Community Inc.
Client Group:	Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Bill Whiteman - Administrator (070) 606 155

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Clothing** Store
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Aurukun Community Inc.
Client Group:	Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Bill Whiteman - Administrator (070) 606 155

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Take-Away**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Aurukun Community Inc.
Client Group:	Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Bill Whiteman - Administrator (070) 606 155

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Air Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Sea Carriers**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Gulf Freight

2.1.8.9 Aurukun Financial Services

2.1.8.10 Aurukun Recreation

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Boat Ramp**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Aurukun Shire Council
Client group:	Aurukun community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	Chief Executive Officer (070) 606 144

2.1.8.11 Aurukun Visitor Services

2.1.8.12 Aurukun Communication

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (**BRACS**) Radio/Television
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Client Group:	Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Radio** (ABC)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government
Client Group:	Aurukun Community
Frequency of Use:	Daily mail delivery
Contact Person:	Post Master

2.1.8.13 Aurukun Legal Services

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	**Land Claims** - Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal government
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Aurukun
Type:	Criminal and Civil **Legal Aid**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Tharpuntoo Legal Service
Client group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of use:	Circuit Court once per month
Contact person:	Alf Twist (070) 315 633

2.1.9 MAPOON

2.1.9.1 Mapoon Health Services

Location:	Mapoon
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Groups:	Aurukun and Surrounding Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Sandra Bee (070) 909 128

Location:	Mapoon
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	Clinic or Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager (070) 531 952

2.1.9.2 Mapoon Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Mapoon
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	$639,650.00
Funding source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Marpuna Community Aboriginal Corporation
Client group:	Mapoon community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	Chair (070) 909 124

Location:	Mapoon
Type	Department of **Social Security**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Department of Social Security
Client Group:	Mapoon Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of Use:	Visit once per month
Contact Person:	Mandy Callaghan (070) 300 355

2.1.9.3 Mapoon Safety Services

Safety Services based at Weipa

2.1.9.4 Mapoon Housing

Location:	Mapoon
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Marpuna Community Aboriginal Corporation
Client Group:	Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Chair (070) 909 124

Location:	Mapoon
Type:	House Maintenance and Repairs
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Marpuna Community Aboriginal Corporation
Client Group:	Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Chair (070) 909 124

2.1.9.5 Mapoon Water Supply

Location:	Mapoon
Type:	Water - Series of wells, with small pumps and header tanks
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Marpuna Community Aboriginal Corporation
Client Groups:	Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Chair (070) 909 124

2.1.9.6 Mapoon Waste Management

Location:	Mapoon
Type:	Sewerage
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal government via ATSIC
Administration:	Marpuna Community Aboriginal Corporation
Client Groups:	Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Chair (070) 909 124

Location:	Mapoon
Type:	Garbage
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Marpuna Aboriginal Community Corporation
Client Groups:	Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Chair (070) 909 124

2.1.9.7 Mapoon Education

Location:	Mapoon
Type:	Community **Ranger Training** covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	4 trained or being trained
Contact Person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

Location:	Mapoon (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning** Centre
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Local Centre
Client Group:	Mapoon Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance Frequency of Use:N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

Other Education Services based at Weipa

2.1.9.8 Mapoon Consumer Services

2.1.9.9 Mapoon Financial Services

2.1.9.10 Mapoon Recreation

2.1.9.11 Mapoon Visitor Services

2.1.9.12 Mapoon Communication

Location:	Mapoon
Type:	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme **(BRACS)** Radio/Television
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Client Group:	Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Mapoon
Type:	**Radio** (ABC)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Mapoon serviced by Weipa
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government
Client Group:	Mapoon Community
Frequency of Use:	Daily mail delivery
Contact Person:	Post Master

2.1.9.13 Mapoon Legal Services

Location:	Mapoon
Type:	**Land Claims** - Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

2.1.10 WEIPA

2.1.10.1 Weipa Health Services

Location:	Weipa
Type:	16 Bed Acute Medical/Surgical **Hospital** with Medivac Service to Cairns
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health
Client Group:	Weipa and Central Cape Communities providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	980 Admissions (92/93) 10,544 Occasions of Service (92/93)
Contact Person:	Angela Howell (070) 699 621

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	Clinic or Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager (070) 531 952

2.1.10.2 Weipa Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Weipa
Type:	Department of **Social Security**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government via Offices in Cairns
Client group:	Weipa Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of use:	Visit once per month
Contact person:	Mandy Callaghan (070) 300 355

2.1.10.3 Weipa Safety Services

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Police Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Police Department via Cairns District Office
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Ambulance** service
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Ambulance Service
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	Fire Service
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Emergency Services and Administrative services
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.10.4 Weipa Housing

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Community Housing**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Private (Comalco)
Administration:	Weipa Town Council
Client Group:	Employees of Comalco
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.10.5 Weipa Water Supply

2.1.10.6 Weipa Waste Management

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Sewerage**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Town Administrator

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Garbage**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.10.7 Weipa Education

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Preschool**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children under 5 years from Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	34 children per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Primary school**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children - Grades 1 to 7 from Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	385 children per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**High School**
Costs:	Approx $2,068,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client group:	Children - Grade 8 to 12 from Weipa and Surrounding Communities
Frequency of use:	145 children per annum
Contact person:	Principal

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Specialist Teachers**
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of Weipa Region providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200 Location: Weipa

Location:	Weipa (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Local Centre
Client Group:	Weipa Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**TAFE**
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Employment, Vocational Education, Training and Industrial Relations
Client groups:	Weipa and surrounding Communities providing short courses and special courses for Comalco Employees
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	Cairns College of TAFE

2.1.10.8 Weipa Consumer Services

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Pest Control**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Airline**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Ansett Airlines

Location: Weipa
Type: **Physiotherapist**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Plumber**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Boat Hire**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Groups: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Seafood and Bait**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: **Private**
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Boral Concrete**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Retravison**
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Menswear**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Bus Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Cambell's Coaches

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Chemist**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Womens Clothing**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Taxi Service**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Coffee Shop**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Groups: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Towing Service**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Groups: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Furniture**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Groups: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Nursery**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Electrician**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Video Shop**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Gas Supplies**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Gift Shop**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Private
Administration: Non Government
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Freight Services**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: Gulf Freight Services

Location: Weipa
Type: **Hairdresser**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Groups: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Jeweller**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Cabinet Maker**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Laundrette**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Weipa
Type: **Car Rental**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Group: Weipa Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Bakery**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Hardware**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Mitre 10

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Travel Agency**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Service Station**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Mobil Australia

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Shopping Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Woolworths

Location:	Weipa
Type:	Newsagency
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.10.9 Weipa Financial Services

Location:	Weipa
Type:	Commonwealth Bank and Automatic Teller
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	Small Business, Support and Advice, Economic and Community Development
Costs:	$244,000.00 - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	Grants from Department of Primary Industry, CYPLUS and membership
Administration:	Cape York Development Association
Client Group:	Small business, rural, council and community organisations and CYP residents
Frequency of use:	As requested
Contact Person:	David Epworth. 070 697311

2.1.10.10 Weipa Recreation

Location:	Weipa
Type:	T.A.B
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing
Client Group:	Weipa Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Motorcycle Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Bowls Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Car Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Cricket Ground/Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Dance School**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Golf Course/Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Sports Field**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Gymnastics Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Scouts/Girl Guides (Hall)**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Gun Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Swimming Pool**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Weipa Town Council
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Tennis Courts**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Squash Courts**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Sport Fishing Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Potters Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Library**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Boat Ramp**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Theatre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.10.11 Weipa Visitor Services

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Hotel/Motel**
Costs:	N/A
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Visitors to Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Camping Grounds**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Visitors to Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.10.12 Weipa Communication

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Australia Post
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	Daily Air Mail
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Sky Channel**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Television**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Weipa and surrounding communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Weipa
Type:	**Radio (ABC)**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government
Client Group:	Weipa and surrounding communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.1.10.13 Weipa Legal Services

Location:	Weipa
Type:	Criminal and Civil **Legal Aid**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	ATSIC
Administration:	Tharpuntoo Legal Service
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of Use:	Every Two Months (Circuit Court)
Contact Person:	Alf Twist 070 315633

2.1.11 NAPRANUM

2.1.11.1 Napranum Health Services

Location:	Napranum
Type:	Primary (Community) Health Care Centre
Costs:	$533,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Groups:	Napranum Community plus Transient Population from other Communities en route to Weipa providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental , mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	12,415 Occasions of Service (92/93)
Contact Person:	Julie Bulst (070) 697 459

Location:	Napranum
Type:	Napranum Home and Community Care Program
Costs:	$148,931.00
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Napranum Community Aged, Disabled, Post Acute and Terminal care
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Napranum
Type:	Royal Flying Doctor Service
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	Clinic or Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager - (070) 531 952

2.1.11.2 Napranum Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Napranum
Type:	Community Development Employment Scheme
Costs:	$4,710,933.00
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Napranum Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Napranum Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dickie Namai - Council clerk (070) 697 855

Location:	Napranum
Type:	Department of Social Security
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth government
Administration:	Commonwealth government. Office in Cairns
Client group:	Napranum Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments an assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of use:	Visit once per month
Contact person:	Mandy Callaghan (070) 300 355

Location:	Napranum
Type:	**Youth Development Worker**
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing with Napranum Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Young People
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	Dickie Namai - Council clerk (070) 697 855

2.1.11.3 Napranum Safety Services

2.1.11.4 Napranum Housing

Location:	Napranum
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Napranum Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Napranum Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dickie Namai - Council clerk (070) 697 855

Location:	Napranum
Type:	**House Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Napranum Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dickie Namai - Council clerk (070) 697 855

2.1.11.5 Napranum Water Supply

Location:	Napranum
Type:	**Water** - underground bore
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Napranum Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Napranum Community
Frequency of Use:	200 ML per annum
Contact Person:	Dickie Namai - Council clerk (070) 697 855

2.1.11.6 Napranum Waste Management

Location:	Napranum
Type:	**Sewerage** - Fully reticulated and treated system
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Napranum Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Napranum Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dickie Namai - Council clerk (070) 697 855

Location:	Napranum
Type:	**Garbage**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Napranum Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Napranum Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dickie Namai - Council clerk (070) 697 855

2.1.11.7 Napranum Education

Location:	Napranum - Jessica Point
Type:	**Primary School**
Costs:	Approx $326,000
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children - Grades 1 to 7
Frequency of Use:	87 children per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Napranum
Type:	Community **Ranger Training** covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	3 trained or being trained
Contact Person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

Location:	Napranum
Type:	Remote Area **Teacher Education** Program (Off Campus)
Costs:	N/A.
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Regional Equity and Development School Support Centre (Cairns)
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Lee Shelks (070) 518 333

Location:	Napranum (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning** Centre
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Bamaga Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

Location:	Napranum
Type:	**Specialist Teachers**
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of Napranum Region providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

2.1.11.8 Napranum Consumer Services

Location:	Napranum
Type:	**Store**
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	State Government
Administration:	Island Industries Board
Client Group:	Napranum Community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

2.1.11.9 Napranum Financial Services

2.1.11.10 Napranum Recreation

2.1.11.11 Napranum Visitor Services

2.1.11.12 Napranum Communication

2.1.11.13 Napranum Legal Services

Location:	Napranum
Type:	**Land Claims** - Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	Ina Hall

2.2 CENTRAL CAPE YORK

2.2.1 COEN

2.2.1.1 Coen Health Services

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Outpost Hospital**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Frontier Services - Uniting Church (To be Taken over by Regional Health Authority in 1994)
Administration:	Non-Government
Client Groups:	Coen and Surrounding Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Lyn Bishop (070) 601 141

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Home and Community Care Project - Frontier Services**
Costs:	$35543.00
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Coen Community aged, disabled, post acute and terminal care
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Base Manager - (070) 531 952

2.2.1.2 Coen Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Coen
Type:	Department of Social Security
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth government
Administration:	Commonwealth government. Office in Cairns
Client group:	Naprunum Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments an assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of use:	Visit once per month
Contact person:	Mandy Callaghan (070) 300 355

2.2.1.3 Coen Safety Services

Location:	Coen
Type:	Police station
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Police Department through Cairns Branch
Client group:	Coen Community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Coen
Type:	Volunteer Fire Service
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	N/A
Administration:	N/A
Client group:	Coen Community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

2.2.1.4 Coen Housing

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Client Group:	Coen Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Coen
Type:	House **Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Client Group:	Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.2.1.5 Coen Water Supply

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Water** - Underground bores with water pumped from the Coen River and Lankelly Creek
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Groups:	Coen Community
Frequency of Use:	54 ML per annum
Contact person:	N/A

2.2.1.6 Coen Waste Management

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Sewerage** - Septic tanks, absorption trenches and pan disposal system.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Groups:	Coen Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Garbage**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Groups:	Coen Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.2.1.7 Coen Education

Location:	Coen
Type:	Primary School
Costs:	Approx; $164,000.00
Funding source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Education Department
Client group:	Children - Grades 1 to 7 from the Coen Community
Frequency of use:	40 children per annum
Contact person:	Principal

Location:	Coen (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Coen Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Specialist Teachers**
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of Coen Region providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

2.2.1.8 Coen Consumer services

Location:	Coen
Type:	**General Store**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Group:	Coen Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Garage**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Coen Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Hotel**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Coen Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Cafe**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Coen Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Airline Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Coen Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.2.1.9 Coen Financial Services

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Commonwealth Bank**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Coen Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Coen
Type:	Small Business Support and Advice, Economic and Community Development
Costs:	$244,000.00 - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	Grants from Department of Primary Industry, CYPLUS and membership
Administration:	Cape York Development Association
Client Group:	Small business, rural, council and community organisations and CYP residents
Frequency of Use:	As requested
Contact Person:	Barbara Shephard (070) 601 138

2.2.1.10 Coen Recreation

2.2.1.11 Coen Visitor Services

2.2.1.12 Coen Communication

Location:	Coen
Type:	Post Office
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Australia Post
Client Group:	Coen Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Coen
Type:	Television
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Coen Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Coen
Type:	Radio
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Coen Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.2.1.13 Coen Legal Services

Location:	Coen
Type:	**Land Claims** - Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	James Sprat (Coen)

Location:	Coen
Type:	Criminal and Civil **Legal Aid**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Tharpuntoo Legal Service
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of Use:	Every Two Months (Circuit Court)
Contact Person:	Alf Twist (070) 315 633

2.2.2 LOCKHART RIVER

2.2.2.1 Lockhart River Health Services

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre** with 4 Holding Beds
Costs:	$689,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Lockhart River and Surrounding Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	64 Admissions (92/93) 12,448 Occasions of Service (92/93)
Contact Person:	Katherine Dougherty (070) 607 155

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Base Manager - (070) 531 952

2.2.2.2 Lockhart River Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	$1,950,148.00
Funding source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Lockhart River Aboriginal Council
Client group:	Lockhart River Community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	Dorothy Omeenyo - Council Chair (070) 607 144

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	Department of Social Security
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government via Offices in Cairns
Client group:	Lockhart River Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of use:	Visit once per month
Contact person:	Mandy Callaghan (070) 300 355

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	**Womens's Shelter**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs via a Community Management Committee
Client Group:	Women and Children affected by Domestic Violence
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Maryanne Williams (070) 607 163

2.2.2.3 Lockhart River Safety Services

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	**Police** Station
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Police Department via Cairns Branch
Client Group:	Lockhart River Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	Volunteer Fire service
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Administration:	N/A
Client Group:	Lockhart River Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.2.2.4 Lockhart River Housing

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Lockhart River Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Lockhart River Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dorothy Omeenyo - Council Chair (070) 607 144

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	House **Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Lockhart River Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dorothy Omeenyo - Council Chair (070) 607 144

2.2.2.5 Lockhart River Water Supply

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	**Water** - is pumped from 2 bores to two 255 KL ground level tanks, chlorinated, then pumped to six 18 KL elevated tanks. Gravity fed system.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local government
Administration:	Lockhart River Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Lockhart River Community
Frequency of Use:	180 ML per annum
Contact Person:	Dorothy Omeenyo - Council Chair (070) 607 144

2.2.2.6 Lockhart River Waste Management

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	**Sewerage** - Fully reticulated and treated system.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Lockhart River Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Lockhart River Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dorothy Omeenyo - Council Chair (070) 607 144

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	**Garbage**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Lockhart River Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Lockhart River Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Dorothy Omeenyo - Council Chair (070) 607 144

2.2.2.7 Lockhart River Education

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	**Preschool**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children Under 5 years from Lockhart River Community
Frequency of Use:	30 Children per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	**Primary** School
Costs:	Approx $360,000.00
Funding source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client group:	Children - Grades 1 to 7 from Lockhart River Community
Frequency of use:	101 students per annum
Contact person:	Principal

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	High School
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client group:	Children - Grades 8 - 10 from Lockhart River Community
Frequency of use:	34 students per annum
Contact person:	Principal

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	Specialist Teachers
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of Lockhart River Community providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

Location:	Lockhart River (service available but no office)
Type:	Open Learning Centre
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Lockhart River Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	Community Ranger Training covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Some Federal and State Government Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	4 trained or being trained
Contact Person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	Remote Area Teacher Education Program (Off Campus)
Costs:	N/A.
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Regional Equity and Development School Support Centre (Cairns)
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Lee Shelks (070) 518 333

2.2.2.8 Lockhart River Consumer Services

2.2.2.9 Lockhart River Financial Services

2.2.2.10 Lockhart River Recreation

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (BRACS) Radio/Television
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Client group:	Lockhart River Community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

2.2.2.11 Lockhart River Visitor Services

2.2.2.12 Lockhart River Communication

2.2.2.13 Lockhart River Legal Services

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	Land Claims - Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of use:	As required.
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Lockhart River
Type:	Criminal and Civil Legal Aid
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Tharpuntoo Legal Service
Client group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of use:	Once per Month (Circuit Court)
Contact person:	Alf Twist (070) 315 633

2.3 COOKTOWN AREA

2.3.1 COOKTOWN

2.3.1.1 Cooktown Health Services

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	18 Bed Acute Medical/Surgical Hospital
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Groups:	Cooktown and Surrounding Community providing extended care,alcohol and drug, sexual health family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	1,667 Admissions (92/93) 14,835 Occasions of Service (92/93)
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre**
Costs:	$210,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional **Health**
Client Groups:	Cooktown and Surrounding Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual **health**, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Robyn McKenzie Smith (070) 695 270

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	Cooktown **Domiciliary Nursing Service**
Costs:	$33,118.00
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Cooktown Community Aged, Disabled, Post Acute and Terminal Care
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	Clinic or Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager - (070) 531 952

2.3.1.2 Cooktown Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	$736,723.00
Funding source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Gungarde Community Centre Aboriginal Corporation
Client group:	Cooktown Community - Gungarde
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	Nikia Harrison - Public Officer (070) 695 412

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	Department of Social Security
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government via Offices in Cairns
Client group:	Cooktown Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of use:	Visit once per month
Contact person:	Mandy Callaghan (070) 300 355

Location:	Cooktown Family Resource Centre
Type:	Counselling Service
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Family services and aboriginal and Islander Affairs via Cooktown Family Resource Service
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Donna Gayton (070) 698 779

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	Child Care Facility
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs
Client Group:	Children under 5 Years from Cooktown and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.3.1.3 Cooktown Safety Services

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	Police Station
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Police Department via Cairns District Branch
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Ambulance** Service
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Hospital
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.3.1.4 Cooktown Housing

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Cooktown Housing Association Inc
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	House **Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Gungarde Aboriginal Corporation
Client Group:	Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.3.1.5 Cooktown Water Supply

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Water** - Underground bores and water is pumped from the Annan River
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	318 ML per annum
Contact Person:	N/A

2.3.1.6 Cooktown Waste Management

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Sewerage** - Fully reticulated and treated system.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A
Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Garbage**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.3.1.7 Cooktown Education

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Primary School**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Education
Client Groups:	Children - Grades 1 to 7
Frequency of Use:	178 children per annum
Contact Person:	Principal (070) 695 303

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**High School**
Costs:	Approx $1,565,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Education
Client Groups:	Children - Grades 8 to 12 from Cooktown and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	126 children per annum
Contact Person:	Principal (070) 695 303

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Specialist Teachers**
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of Cooktown Community providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

Location:	Cooktown (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Cooktown Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Community Ranger Training** covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Some Federal and State Government Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	6 trained or being trained
Contact Person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

2.3.1.8 Cooktown Consumer Services

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Supermarket**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Restaurant**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Cafe**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Take-Away Food**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Hotel**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Newsagent**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Dentist**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Clothing Store**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Coin Laundry**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Hardware Shop**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Airline Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Plant Nursery**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Electrical Goods**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Hair Salon**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Real Estate** Office
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Service Station**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Tyre Repairs and Sales**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Fruit and Vegetables**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Garage**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Bus Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.3.1.9 Cooktown Financial Services

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Westpac Bank**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Commonwealth Bank**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Post Master

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Small Business Support and Advice**, Economic and Community Development
Costs:	$244,000.00 - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	Grants from Department of Primary Industry, CYPLUS and membership
Administration:	Cape York Development Association
Client Group:	Small business, rural, council and community organisations and CYP residents
Frequency of Use:	As requested
Contact Person:	Loretta Sullivan (070) 695 569

2.3.1.10 Cooktown Recreation

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Sport and Game Fishing Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location: Cooktown
Type: **Cricket Club**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Groups: Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Cooktown
Type: **T.A.B.**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: State Government
Administration: Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing
Client Group: Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Cooktown
Type: **Lions Club**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Groups: Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Cooktown
Type: **Horse Sports Club**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Groups: Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location: Cooktown
Type: **Amateur Turf Club**
Costs: N/A
Funding Source: Non Government
Administration: Private
Client Groups: Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use: N/A
Contact Person: N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Judo Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Darts Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Art Society**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Little Athletics Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Golf Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Swimming Pool**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Ballet Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Yoga**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Basketball Courts**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Tennis Courts**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Old-Time Dancing Club**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Public Library**
Costs:	N/A
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Scout Association**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	**Girl Guides Association**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.3.1.11 Cooktown Visitor Services

2.3.1.12 Cooktown Communication

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	Post Office
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	Private
Administration:	Australia Post - Mr Ron Mitchell
Client groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	Television (ABC)
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	Federal Government
Administration:	ABC
Client groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	Television - Commercial
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client groups:	Cooktown Community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

2.3.1.13 Cooktown Legal Services

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	Land Claims - Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Cooktown
Type:	Criminal and Civil Legal Aid
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Tharpuntoo Legal Service
Client group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of use:	Every month (Circuit Court)
Contact person:	Alf Twist (070) 315 633

2.3.2 HOPEVALE

2.3.2.1 Hopevale Health Services

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	Primary (Community) Health Care Centre with 4 Holding Beds
Costs:	$708,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health
Client Groups:	Hopevale and Surrounding Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	16,460 Occasions of Service (92/93)
Contact Person:	Judith Radburn (070) 609 171

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	Hopevale Community Care
Costs:	$178,740.00
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Hopevale Community aged, disabled, post acute and terminal care
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	Royal Flying Doctor Service
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	Clinic or Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager - (070) 531 952

2.3.2.2 Hopevale Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	$5,124,207.00
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Hopevale Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Hopevale ATSI Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Gordon Jacko - Council Chair (070) 609 133

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	Department of Social Security
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government via Offices in Cairns
Client Group:	Hopevale Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of Use:	Visit once per month
Contact Person:	Mandy Callaghan (070) 300 355

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Child Care Facility**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs
Client Group:	Children under 5 Years from Hopevale and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.3.2.3 Hopevale Safety Services

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	Ambulance Service
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Ambulance Service
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.3.2.4 Hopevale Housing

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Hopevale Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Gordon Jacko - Council Chair (070) 609 133

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	House **Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Hopevale Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Gordon Jacko - Council Chair (070) 609 133

2.3.2.5 Hopevale Water Supply

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	Water - 4 bores with water pumped to one 455 KL elevated tank.Chlorinated. Water is also pumped from the Endeavour River.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Hopevale Community Council
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	300 ML per annum
Contact Person:	Gordon Jacko - Council Chair (070) 609 133

2.3.2.6 Hopevale Waste Management

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	Sewerage - Fully reticulated and treated system
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Hopevale Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Gordon Jacko - Council Chair (070) 609 133

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Garbage** - Collected and buried in a slot trench then backfilled.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Hopevale Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Gordon Jacko - Council Chair (070) 609 133

2.3.2.7 Hopevale Education

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Preschool**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children aged 5 Years from the Hopevale and surrounding Community
Frequency of Use:	50 children per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	Primary School
Costs:	Approx $564,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children - Grades 1 to 7 from the Hopevale and surrounding Community
Frequency of Use:	100 children per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Specialist Teachers**
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of Hopevale Community providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

Location:	Hopevale (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning** Centre
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Hopevale Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	Community **Ranger Training** covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Some Federal and State Government Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	6 trained or being trained
Contact Person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Remote Area Teacher Education Program** (Off Campus)
Costs:	N/A.
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Regional Equity and Development School Support Centre (Cairns)
Client Group:	Hopevale ATSI Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Lee Shelks (070) 518 333

2.3.2.8 Hopevale Consumer Services

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Supermarket**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Hardware Store**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Clothing Store**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Butcher**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Garage**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Hopevale Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	Gordon Jacko - Council Chair (070) 609 133

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	Cafe
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Airline Service/Air Swift**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Air Swift

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Road Carriers**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact person:	Deemals Transport

2.3.2.9 Hopevale Financial Services

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Commonwealth Bank**
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client groups:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

2.3.2.10 Hopevale Recreation

2.3.2.11 Hopevale Visitor Services

2.3.2.12 Hopevale Communication

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	N/A
Funding source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Australia Post
Client Group:	Hopevale Community.
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Television (ABC)**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	ABC
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Television (Commercial)**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (**BRACS**)
Costs:	
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Client Group:	Hopevale Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.3.2.13 Hopevale Legal Services

Location:	Hopevale
Type:	**Land Claims** - Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	Gordon Jacko - Council Chair (070) 609 133

2.4 SOUTH EAST COAST

2.4.1 AYTON/WUJAL WUJAL

2.4.1.1 Ayton/Wujal Wujal Health Services

Location:	Wujal Wujal
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre** with 1 Holding Bed
Costs:	$544,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health
Client Groups:	Wujal Wujal and Surrounding Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	11,965 Occasions of Service (92/93)
Contact Person:	Gwen Cahill (070) 608 239

Location:	Ayton/Wujal Wujal
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Base Manager - (070) 531 952

2.4.1.2 Ayton/Wujal Wujal Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Wujal Wujal
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	$1,749,657.00
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Wujal Wujal ATSI Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Agnes Walker - Council Chair (070) 608 155

Location:	Wujal Wujal
Type:	Department of Social Security
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government via Offices in Cairns
Client Group:	Ayton and Wujal Wujal Communities providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of Use:	Visit once per month
Contact Person:	Mandy Callaghan (070) 300 355

2.4.1.3 Ayton/Wujal Wujal Safety Services

2.4.1.4 Ayton/Wujal Wujal Housing

2.4.1.5 Ayton Water Supply

Location:	Ayton
Type:	Water - Underground bore with water pumped into one 20KL elevated storage tank. Fully reticulated system.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Group:	Ayton Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Wujal Wujal
Type:	Water - pumped from the Bloomfield River via 2 submersible pumps into one 192 KL and one 90 KL storage tank. Water is chlorinated. Fully reticulated system.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Wujal Wujal
Frequency of Use:	150 ML per annum
Contact Person:	Agnes Walker - Council Chair (070) 608 155

2.4.1.6 Ayton/Wujal Wujal Waste Management

Location:	Ayton/Wujal Wujal
Type:	**Sewerage** - Septic tanks flowing to either absorption trenches or to common effluent system with untreated effluent discharged to stream.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Ayton/Wujal Wujal Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Agnes Walker - Council Chair (070) 608 155

Location:	Ayton/Wujal Wujal
Type:	**Garbage** - Collected and dumped
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Ayton/Wujal Wujal
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Agnes Walker - Council Chair (070) 608 155

2.4.1.7 Ayton/Wujal Wujal Education

Location:	Bloomfield
Type:	**Preschool / Primary** School
Costs:	Approx $230,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Education
Client Group:	Children Preschool to Grade 7 from Ayton and Wujal Wujal Communities
Frequency of Use:	73 children per annum
Contact Person:	Principal (070) 608 134

Location:	Ayton/Wujal Wujal
Type:	**Specialist Teachers**
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of Ayton and Wujal Wujal Communities providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

Location:	Ayton/Wujal Wujal (service available but no office)
Type:	Open Learning Centre
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Ayton and Wujal Wujal Communities providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

Location:	Wujal Wujal
Type:	Community Ranger Training covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Some Federal and State Government Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	2 trained or being trained
Contact Person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

2.4.1.8 Wujal Wujal Consumer Services

Location:	Wujal Wujal
Type:	Store
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Wujal Wujal Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Ayton
Type:	Store
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Ayton Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Wujal Wujal
Type:	**Service Station/Mechanic**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Wujal Wujal Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Wujal Wujal
Type:	**Butcher**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Wujal Wujal Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Wujal Wujal
Type:	**Freight Carriers**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Wujal Wujal Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.4.1.9 Ayton/Wujal Wujal Financial Services

Location:	Wujal Wujal
Type:	**Commonwealth Bank**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Ayton/Wujal Wujal Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.4.1.10 Wujal Wujal Recreation

Location:	Wujal Wujal
Type:	Community Hall
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Wujal Wujal community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Agnes Walker - Council Chair (070) 608 155

2.4.1.11 Wujal Wujal Visitor Services

2.4.1.12 Wujal Wujal Communication

Location:	Ayton/Wujal Wujal
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	Australia Post
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Australia Post
Client Group:	Ayton and Wujal Wujal Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Wujal Wujal
Type:	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (**BRACS**) Radio/Television
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Client Group:	Ayton/Wujal Wujal Communities
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.4.1.13 Wujal Wujal Legal Services

Location:	Wujal Wujal
Type:	**Land Claims** - Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Lizzie Oldbar

2.4.2 LAKELAND

2.4.2.1 Lakeland Health Services

Location:	Lakeland
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	Clinic or Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager - (070) 531 952

Other Health Services based at Cooktown

2.4.2.2 Lakeland Family Support

2.4.2.3 Lakeland Safety Services

Location:	Lakeland
Type:	**Ambulance Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	SES
Client Group:	Lakeland Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.4.2.4 Lakeland Housing

2.4.2.5 Lakeland Water Supply

Location:	Lakeland
Type:	Water - Underground bores
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Groups:	Lakeland Community
Frequency of Use:	17 ML per annum
Contact Person:	N/A

2.4.2.6 Lakeland Waste Management

Location:	Lakeland
Type:	**Septic**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Groups:	Lakeland Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Lakeland
Type:	**Garbage**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Groups:	Lakeland Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.4.2.7 Lakeland Education

Location:	Lakeland (service available but no office)
Type:	Open Learning Centre
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Lakeland Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

2.4.2.8 Lakeland Consumer Services

2.4.2.9 Lakeland Financial Services

Location:	Lakeland
Type:	Small Business Support and Advice, Economic and Community Development
Costs:	$244,000.00 - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	Grants from Department of Primary Industry, CYPLUS and membership
Administration:	Cape York Development Association
Client Group:	Small business, rural, council and community organisations and CYP residents
Frequency of Use:	As requested
Contact Person:	Bob Zylamans (070) 602 133

2.4.2.10 Lakeland Recreation

2.4.2.11 Lakeland Visitor Services

2.4.2.12 Lakeland Communication

2.4.2.13 Lakeland Legal Services

2.4.3 LAURA

2.4.3.1 Laura Health Services

Location:	Laura
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre** with 2 Holding Beds
Costs:	$149,185.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health
Client Group:	Laura and Surrounding Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	2,295 Occasions of Service (92/93)
Contact Person:	Leigh Sloan (070) 603 320

Location:	Laura
Type:	Ang-Gnarra **Home and Community Care** Project
Costs:	$51,473.00
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Laura Community aged, disabled, post acute and terminal care
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Laura
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	Clinic or Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager - (070) 531 952

2.4.3.2 Laura Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Laura
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	$539,260
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Ang Gnarra Aboriginal Corporation
Client Group:	Laura ATSI Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A (070) 603 214

Location:	Laura
Type:	Department of Social Security
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government via Offices in Cairns
Client Group:	Laura Community providing social security and pension information assistance financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of Use:	Visit once per month
Contact Person:	Mandy Callaghan (070) 300 355

2.4.3.3 Laura Safety Services

Location:	Laura
Type:	Police Station
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Police Department via Cairns Branch Office
Client Group:	Laura Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.4.3.4 Laura Water Supply

Location:	Laura
Type:	Water - Underground bores
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Ang Gnarra Aboriginal Corporation
Client Group:	Laura Community
Frequency of Use:	25 ML per annum
Contact Person:	N/A

2.4.3.5 Laura Waste Management

Location:	Laura
Type:	Septic
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Administration:	Ang Gnarra Aboriginal Corporation
Client Group:	Laura Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Laura
Type:	**Garbage**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Cook Shire Council
Client Group:	Laura Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.4.3.6 Laura Education

Location:	Laura
Type:	**Primary School**
Costs:	Approx $87,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children in Grades 1 -7 from Laura Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Principal (070) 603 232

Location:	Laura
Type:	**Specialist Teachers**
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of Laura Community providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

Location:	Laura (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Laura Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

Location:	Laura
Type:	Community Ranger Training covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Some Federal and State Government Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	9 trained or being trained
Contact Person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

2.4.3.7 Laura Consumer Services

Location:	Laura
Type:	Store/Fuel
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Laura Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Bill & Eileen Cross

Location:	Laura
Type:	Hotel
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Laura Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Noel Tressitor

Location:	Laura
Type:	Cafe
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Laura Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.4.3.8 Laura Financial Services

Location:	Laura
Type:	Small **Business Support and Advice**, Economic and Community Development
Costs:	$244,000.00 - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	Grants from Department of Primary Industry, CYPLUS and membership
Administration:	Cape York Development Association
Client Group:	Small business, rural, council and community organisations and CYP residents
Frequency of Use:	As requested
Contact Person:	Bill Cross (070) 603 238

2.4.3.9 Laura Recreation

2.4.3.10 Laura Visitor Services

2.4.3.11 Laura Communication

2.4.3.12 Laura Legal Services

Location:	Laura
Type:	**Land Claims** - Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	N/A

2.5 SOUTH WEST COAST

2.5.1 KOWANYAMA

2.5.1.1 Kowanyama Health Services

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre** with 4 Holding Beds
Costs:	$1,051,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health
Client Group:	Kowanyama and Surrounding Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	52 Admissions (92/93) 22,139 Occasions of Service (92/93)
Contact Person:	Jessie McCool (070) 605 133

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	Kowanyama Aboriginal Council - **Home and Community Care**
Costs:	$110,271.00
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health Authority
Client Group:	Napranum Community aged, disabled, post acute and terminal care
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Darby Horace - Council Chair (070) 605 155

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	Clinic or Emergency
Contact Person:	Base Manager - (070) 531 952

2.5.1.2 Kowanyama Family Support/Social Services

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	$4,172,757.00
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Kowanyama Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Kowanyama ATSI Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Darby Horace - Council Chair (070) 605 155

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	Department of **Social Security**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government via Offices in Cairns
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of Use:	Visit once per month
Contact Person:	Mandy Callaghan (070) 300 355

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Child Care Facility**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs via Community Management Committee
Client Group:	Children under 5 Years
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Darby Horace - Council Chair (070) 605 155

2.5.1.3 Kowanyama Safety

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Police Station**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Police Department via Cairns Branch office
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Officer in Charge

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Ambulance Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Ambulance Service
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.5.1.4 Kowanyama Housing

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Kowanyama Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Darby Horace - Council Chair (070) 605 155

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	House Maintenance and Repairs
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Kowanyama Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Darby Horace - Council Chair (070) 605 155

2.5.1.5 Kowanyama Water Supply

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	Water - Two artesian bores, one with a pump and one 120 KL elevated storage tank. No treatment or chlorination. Fully reticulated system
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Commonwealth Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Kowanyama Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	250 ML per annum
Contact Person:	Darby Horace - Council Chair (070) 605 155

2.5.1.6 Kowanyama Waste Management

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	Sewerage - Fully reticulated and treated system
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Kowanyama Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Darby Horace - Council Chair (070) 605 155

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	Garbage
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Kowanyama Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Darby Horace - Council Chair (070) 605 155

2.5.1.7 Kowanyama Education

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**PreSchool / Primary and High School**
Costs:	Approx $965,000
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Education Department
Client Group:	Children - PreSchool to 10 from the Kowanyama and surrounding Community
Frequency of Use:	208 students per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Specialist Teachers**
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of Kowanyama Community providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

Location:	Kowanyama (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	Community **Ranger Training** covering natural and cultural resources, conservation, tourism, rubbish management, walkways, illegal fishing and camping
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Some Federal and State Government Students sponsored by community or corporation. Participants are paid CDEP DEET funds travel costs.
Administration:	Cairns TAFE
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Frequency of Use:	2 trained or being trained
Contact Person:	Rosemary Hill (070) 507 599

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	Remote Area **Teacher Education** Program (Off Campus)
Costs:	N/A.
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government
Administration:	Regional Equity and Development School Support Centre (Cairns)
Client Group:	Kowanyama ATSI Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Lee Shelks (070) 518 333

2.5.1.8 Kowanyama Consumer Services

Location	Kowanyama
Type:	**General Store**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Airline** Service
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Flight West Airlines

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Cafe**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Garage**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Kowanyama Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Darby Horace - Council Chair (070) 605 155

2.5.1.9 Kowanyama Financial Services

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Commonwealth Bank**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.5.1.10 Kowanyama Recreation

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Swimming Pool**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Kowanyama Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Darby Horace - Council Chair (070) 605 155

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Tennis Courts**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Kowanyama Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Darby Horace - Council Chair (070) 605 155

2.5.1.11 Kowanyama Visitor Services

2.5.1.12 Kowanyama Communication

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Television (ABC)**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Australian Broadcasting Commission
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Television (commercial)**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme **(BRACS)** Radio/Television
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSI
Administration:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Radio** (ABC)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Australian Broadcasting Commission
Client Group:	Kowanyama community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal government
Administration:	Australian Post
Client Group:	Kowanyama Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.5.1.13 Kowanyama Legal Services

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	**Land Claims** - Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Jerry Mission

Location:	Kowanyama
Type:	Criminal and Civil **Legal Aid**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Tharpuntoo Legal Service
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of Use:	Every Month (Circuit Court)
Contact Person:	Alf Twist (070) 315 633

2.5.2 PORMPURAAW

2.5.2.1 Pormpuraaw Health Services

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	Primary (Community) **Health Care Centre** with 4 Holding Beds
Costs:	$651,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Health via Regional Health
Client Groups:	Pormpuraaw and Surrounding Community providing extended care, alcohol and drug, sexual health, family and child, environmental, dental, mental and womens health services
Frequency of Use:	122 Admissions (92/93) 10.924 Occasions of Service (92/93)
Contact Person:	Chris Dodd (070) 604 125

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Base Manager - (070) 531 952

2.5.2.2 Pormpuraaw Family Support/Social Support

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Community Development Employment Program**
Costs:	$2,438,766.00
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw ATSI Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Donald William - Council Chair (070) 604 175

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Department of Social Security**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Federal Government via Offices in Cairns
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community providing social security and pension information, assistance, financial payments and assistance in returning to the work force
Frequency of Use:	Visit once per month
Contact Person:	Mandy Callaghan (070) 300 355

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Child Care Facility**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs via Pormpur Paanth Womens Group
Client Group:	Children under 5 Years
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Donald William - Council Chair (070) 604 175

2.5.2.3 Pormpuraaw Safety Services

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Police Station**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Police Department via Cairns Branch Office
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Ambulance** Service
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Ambulance Service
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.5.2.4 Pormpuraaw Housing

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Community Housing** (including Aboriginal Rental Housing Program)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal and State Government via the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning
Administration:	Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Donald William - Council Chair (070) 604 175

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	House **Maintenance and Repairs**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Rent collection and CDEP
Administration:	Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Donald William - Council Chair (070) 604 175

2.5.2.5 Pormpuraaw Water Supply

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	Water - 2 bores and two 120 KL elevated storage tanks. Chlorinated.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	220 ML per annum
Contact Person:	Donald William - Council Chair (070) 604 175

2.5.2.6 Pormpuraaw Waste Management

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	Sewerage - Septic tanks, absorption trenches and pan disposal system.
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Donald William - Council Chair (070) 604 175

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	Garbage
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Donald William - Council Chair (070) 604 175

2.5.2.7 Pormpuraaw Education

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	PreSchool
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children - PreSchool from Pormpuraaw and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	12 children. (July 94)
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Primary School**
Costs:	Approx $301,000.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education
Client Group:	Children - Grades 1 to 7 from Pormpuraaw and surrounding Communities
Frequency of Use:	12 children. per annum
Contact Person:	Principal

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Specialist Teachers**
Costs:	Approx $250,000.00 pa - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Torres Strait, Gulf and Cape School Support Centres
Client Group:	Parents, students and teachers of Pormpuraaw Community providing services for learning difficulties, speech therapy and guidance counselling
Frequency of Use:	2 or 3 visits to each school per year
Contact Person:	Gorden Herbeton (070) 552 200

Location:	Pormpuraaw (service available but no office)
Type:	**Open Learning Centre**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government and Course Fees
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via local centre
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community providing tertiary and short courses, career advice, referral, networking, information and assistance
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Director - Anne Gooly (07) 225 8888

2.5.2.8 Pormpuraaw Consumer Services

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**General Store**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Hotel**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Airline Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Flight West

2.5.2.9 Pormpuraaw Financial Services

2.5.2.10 Pormpuraaw Recreation

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Cricket Ground**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Donald William - Council Chair (070) 604 175

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Tennis Courts**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Donald William - Council Chair (070) 604 175

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	Boat Ramp
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Local Government
Administration:	Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Council
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Donald William - Council Chair (070) 604 175

2.5.2.11 Pormpuraaw Visitor Services

2.5.2.12 Pormpuraaw Communication

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Post Office**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Australia Post
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A
Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Television/Radio (ABC)**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Australian Broadcasting Commission
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Television (Commercial)**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Flight West

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (**BRACS**)
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Client Group:	Pormpuraaw Community
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.5.2.13 Pormpuraaw Legal Services

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	**Land Claims** - Native Title
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Cape York Land Council
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Bob Holroyd

Location:	Pormpuraaw
Type:	Criminal and Civil **Legal Aid**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government via ATSIC
Administration:	Tharpuntoo Legal Service
Client Group:	Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders
Frequency of Use:	Every month (Circuit Court)
Contact Person:	Alf Twist (070) 315 633

2.6 OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED TO RURAL/REMOTE RESIDENTS OF CAPE YORK PENINSULA

Location:	Various Localities
Type:	**Country Womens Association**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Donation
Administration:	Country Womens Association
Client Group:	Rural/remote residents providing home care, respite and communication network
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Cape Flattery, Lizard Island, Musgrave, Killarney, Pinical, Heathlands, Moreton, Strathbourne and Strathgordon
Type:	**Royal Flying Doctor Service**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal, State Government and public donations
Administration:	Royal Flying Doctor Service - Cairns Base
Client Group:	Rural/remote, sick/injured Residents requiring emergency evacuation and medical clinics
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Base Manager - (070) 531 952

Location:	Laura River, Hann River, Kennedy River, Normanby River, Archer River x 2, Wenlock River x 2, Portland Roads, Chilli Beach, Port Stewart, Little Annan, Morehead River and Heathlands
Type:	**Rubbish Disposal Pits**
Costs:	$25,200.00
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Environment and Heritage via Cook Shire Council
Client Group:	Visitors and Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	Cook Shire Clerk (070) 695 444

Location:	Rural
Type:	**School of Distance Education**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Queensland Department of Education via Cairns base
Client group:	Residents of CYP involved in pastoral, alternative lifestyle, fishing boats, small mines activities providing for 60-80 families full time. Inclusive of 30 mins air time per subject per week, 30 mins per day for primary school and 2 home visits and camps per year.
Frequency of use:	N/A
Contact person:	Ian Mckay (070) 510 155

Location:	Rural (Office in Mareeba)
Type:	**Rural Community Extension Education Service**
Costs:	$220,000.00 per annum - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Employment, Training, Vocational Education and Industrial Relations via a Statutory Board
Client Group:	Rural Residents and Pastoralists providing training in vocational skills, facilitation, reconciliation, conflict resolution, and farm skills on demand.
Frequency of use:	20 to 30 properties per annum
Contact person:	Keith Cox (070) 911 843

Location:	Lakefield, Jardine River, Iron Range, Rokeby, Lizard Island and Cape Melville
Type:	**National Parks**
Costs:	$1,300,000.00 per annum
Funding Source:	State Government
Administration:	Department of Environment and Heritage
Client Group:	Visitors and Residents going camping and fishing. Ranger Service
Frequency of Use:	Iron Range 7,000 to 8,000 per annum Lakefield - 20,000 per annum Rokeby - 200 per annum Cape Melville 200 per annum Jardine River 25,000 per annum (Above numbers approximate only)
Contact Person:	Department of Environment and Heritage - Cairns

Location:	Archer River
Type:	**Road House** - Caravan Park, Camping Ground and Amenities
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Visitors and Residents providing fuel, food and general supplies
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Hann River
Type:	**Road House** - Caravan Park, Camping Ground and Amenities
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Visitors and Residents providing fuel, food, general supplies and car repairs
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Musgrave Station
Type:	**Fuel, food, general supplies, and amenities**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Visitors and Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Palmer River
Type:	**Road House** - Caravan Park, Camping Ground and Amenities
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Visitors and Residents
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

Location:	Lizard Island
Type:	**Resort**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Non Government
Administration:	Private
Client Group:	Tourists
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	N/A

2.6.1 FINANCIAL SERVICES

Location:	Throughout Cape York Peninsula
Type:	Small **Business Support and Advice**, Economic and Community Development
Costs:	$244,000.00 - for all of CYP
Funding Source:	Grants from Department of Primary Industry and membership
Administration:	Cape York Development Association
Client Group:	Small business, rural, council and community organisations and CYP residents
Frequency of Use:	As requested
Contact Person:	South West Peninsula - Bill Raymond (070) 603 206 Archer River - Bill Jackson - (070) 603 210 General, CYP -David Hurse - (070) 537 321

Location:	Rural (Phone service)
Type:	**Country Link**
Costs:	N/A
Funding Source:	Federal Government
Administration:	Dept of Primary Industry and Energy
Client Group:	Isolated Residents providing information service line on Federal Government services available to rural communities from taxation, industry assistance to health and education.
Frequency of Use:	N/A
Contact Person:	008 026 222

3.0 REVIEW OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND PLANNING INITIATIVES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The range of Government Programs that impinge on service delivery in Cape York Peninsula is diverse. This review identifies the source of the policies, programs and planning initiatives from all three tiers of Government, and provides review comments where applicable. The review has been divided into the following sections:

3.2 Commonwealth
3.3 Queensland Government
3.4 Local Government

Each sub-section represents a department which has program or policy implications for services and infrastructure on Cape York Peninsula. The following departments are so identified:

3.2.1 Housing and Regional Development
3.2.2 Prime Minister and Cabinet
3.2.3 Human Services and Health
3.2.4 Primary Industries and Energy
3.2.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
3.2.6 Employment, Education and Training
3.2.7 Social Security
3.3.1 Housing, Local Government and Planning
3.3.2 Peninsula and Torres Strait Regional Health Authority
3.3.3 Education
3.3.4 Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs
3.3.5 Office of Rural Communities
3.3.6 Tourism, Sport and Racing

Government policy has been extracted from the documents listed in the bibliography. The commitment to Social Justice is shared at both the Commonwealth and State levels of government but is not stated at the Local Government level. Indeed it has not been possible to clearly identify any policy at a local government level so far as services and infrastructure is concerned.[1]

Planning initiatives, particularly for localised land use planning, are still the province of local authorities in Queensland. Commonwealth and State agencies may involve themselves in regional or broad scale planning, but the principal responsibility for producing local plans resides with local government. At the time of this review, the Cook Shire Council had not released its draft planning scheme and the Aurukun Shire Council did not envisage developing a planning scheme for at lease twelve months.[1] The Local Government Act and the proposed new Planning and Development Legislation do not apply to the Community Councils incorporated under the Community Services Act.

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[1] Refer to Attachment for comments received from the Cook Shire Council about this matter

3.2 COMMONWEALTH

3.2.1 Commonwealth Department of Housing and Regional Development

3.2.1.1 Office of Northern Development

"Towards the Development of a North Australia Social Justice Strategy"
Policy recommendations have not been adopted by Federal Cabinet, however the North Australia Social Justice Strategy may be viewed as a Commonwealth planning initiative pending cabinet approval. The final report, promulgated in March 1994 is consistent with the Commonwealth's Social Justice Statement for 1994/95.

This commitment to social justice incorporates four elements:

* equity - a fair distribution of economic resources and political power.

* access - fair and equal access to good quality public services in areas essential to achieving and maintaining a decent lifestyle.

* participation - the opportunity for full participation in social and political life and in decisions which affect people's lives.

* equality - equality of opportunity without discrimination (the capacity to live without discrimination and to achieve according to potential).

Review.
"Towards the Development of a North Australia Social Justice Strategy" focuses on two key elements. These are firstly the inappropriateness of centrally controlled, urban based service delivery models, and secondly the current impediments to effective service delivery, innovative models to overcome these impediments, and the policy implications that flow from the necessary reforms.

The report recognises the locational disadvantage of rural/remote regions, and the problems caused by distance, climate and lack of infrastructure. Major recommendations include cross-portfolio and all three tier of government reforms to ensure the provision of more innovative models of service delivery, pilot projects to progress whole of government approaches to planning and service delivery, reducing the over reliance on fixed per capita funding formulae without taking into account increased costs associated with remote service delivery, and the use of incentives by the public sector to assist with the recruitment and retention of key staff.

3.2.1.2 National Regional Development Strategy

Policy promulgated in May 1994, includes a Best Practice Program for Regions and a National Strategy for Regional Development Investment. The policy has implications for infrastructure development and regional organisations.

Review.
The policy is too new to assess. It appears the National Regional Development Strategy will however be economically focused and will not directly assist non-economic regional planning organisations.

3.2.1.3 Strategic Assistance for National Priority Regions

1993/94 budget initiative to assist with the formulation of strategies for regions facing major development or structural change.

Review.
Of the $3.4 Million announced in the 1993/94 budget only two priority regions have been nominated to date - the Latrobe Valley in Victoria, and Far North Queensland. The level of funds to these two regions has not been announced (at 22/8/94).

3.2.2 Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet

3.2.2.1 White Paper on Employment and Growth

"Working Nation"
Contains a range of new policies and programs, including reform of labour market assistance, changes to vocational education and training, a youth training initiative, and a parenting allowance.

Review.
"Working Nation" has a range of programs that may impinge on service delivery in Cape York Peninsula. The programs are still in their infancy and a review of their effectiveness is too early to evaluate.

3.2.3 Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health

3.2.3.1 National Rural Health Strategy

Promulgated by Australian Health Minister's Conference in March 1994, the policy approach contains guiding principles to address the diversity of health needs and the requirements of health care providers and services across rural Australia.

Review.
The National Rural Health Strategy includes thirteen proposals for reform which incorporate planning mechanisms, the establishment of an Office of Rural Health, incentives to recruit and retain the rural health workforce, a range of training initiatives, special measures for isolated areas, and the adoption of national indicators to measure performance and outcomes.

The implementation of the National Rural Health Strategy in Cape York Peninsula is the responsibility of the Peninsula and Torres Strait Regional Health Authority. Most of the strategic proposals from the National Strategy are contained in the Regional Health Authority's strategic plan.

3.2.3.2 National Agenda for Families

Policy currently in the formative stages via the National Council for the International Year of the Family, which will report to the Commonwealth in September 1994. Policy considerations contained in the discussion paper "The Heart of the Matter : Families at the Centre of Public Policy".

3.2.3.3 Rural Health Support, Education and Training Program

Aims to enhance the access of rural communities to quality health services by improving the recruitment and retention of health workers through increased education, training and support opportunities.

3.2.3.4 Multi-purpose Service Program

Assistance for rural and remote services through the multi-purpose service program is designed to provide a co-ordinated range of health and aged care, and community services to meet the needs of rural communities.

3.2.3.5 Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)

Services for women and children escaping violence. The 1993 budget committed $2.26 million over two years to establish pilot projects for women subjected to violence in rural and isolated areas.

Review.
There are SAAP-funded services at Aurukun, Lockhart River, Bamaga and Thursday Island. One of the difficulties of providing safe houses for women and children escaping violence on small, discrete communities is that the location of the safe house is widely known in the community. Generally, the SAAP-funded services are thus able to provide overnight refuge only, and then refer women and children at risk to refuges in Cairns.

3.2.3.6 Children's Services Program

Seeks to assist families with dependent children to participate in the workforce and the general community by ensuring that childcare is affordable for low and middle income families.

Childrens activity centres (unlicenced) are extant at Kowanyama, Pormpuraaw, Aurukun, Napranum, Lockhart River, Hopevale and Wujal Wujal. Limited hours child care is extant at Injinoo, Umagico, New Mapoon, Coen, Cooktown and Horn Island. Long day care is extant at Bamaga and Thursday Island.

3.2.3.7 National Prevention Strategies for Child Abuse and Neglect.

Emphasis on supporting and assisting parents so children are not at risk of abuse and neglect.

Review.
Child Abuse and Neglect prevention strategies have been operating in Cape York Peninsula for some years through Queensland Government SCAN teams which are comprised of a police officer, medical officer, and an officer from the Department of Family Services. The confidential nature of SCAN team operations makes an external review of its effectiveness difficult.

3.2.3.8 Home and Community Care Program (HACC)

Joint Commonwealth/State program which operates on a cost shared basis. Aims to enhance the independence, security and quality of life of the frail aged and younger people with a disability by promoting high quality and cost-effective care in the community, avoiding their admission to long-term residential care.

Review.
HACC-funded projects are operative at Aurukun, Bamaga, Coen, Cooktown, Hopevale, Kowanyama, Laura, Lockhart River, Weipa, Napranum and Pormpuraaw. HACC funding represents the most widespread mainstream funding (i.e. outside ATSIC funds) to be delivered to Peninsula communities.

3.2.3.9 National Program for the Early Detection of Breast Cancer

Aims to reduce morbidity and mortality from breast cancer through early detection.

3.2.3.10 National Mental Health Strategy

Aims to accelerate the process of mental health reform and address the core issues raised in the report of the National Inquiry into the Human Rights of People with a Mental Illness.

3.2.3.11 National Aboriginal Health Strategy

Aims to improve the level of both health services and infrastructure facilities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Review.
The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander State Tripartite Forum has the responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the National Aboriginal Health Strategy in Queensland. Demographic statistics show that Aboriginal health indicators in Cape York Peninsula are well below the national average for all Australians for mortality, as exemplified in the CYPLUS Population report, morbidity and a range of diseases.

Notwithstanding the comprehensive training provided to para-medical health workers and the formal recognition by Queensland Health, the status of these graduates is not given recognition by hospital staff on the ground, according to the health workers. This indicates that there is still not adequate recognition of the status of health workers by medical staff in the Peninsula.

The Tropical Public Health Unit has collected a range of health statistics, however, published data is limited. Informal advice from researchers indicate that while infant mortality rates have improved on the Peninsula due to a comprehensive immunisation program, rates are still lower than the national average. Diabetes control and nutrition are still considered major problems despite significant efforts in this area.

The National Aboriginal Health Policy has been incorporated into Queensland Health Policy.

3.2.3.12 Community Organisation's Support Program (COSP)

Community-based, non-profit organisations are funded to undertake, among other things information dissemination and volunteer management.

Review.
There are no COSP-funded services in Cape York Peninsula.

3.2.4 Commonwealth Department of Primary Industries and Energy

3.2.4.1 Rural Adjustment Scheme (RAS)

Encourages the development of a more resilient and self-reliant farm sector focussing on farm productivity, profitability and sustainability.

3.2.4.2 Rural Communities Access Program (RCAP)

Social justice objectives for people in rural and remote areas are pursued through this program via rural counselling, rural access grants, and business advice.

3.2.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC)

3.2.5.1 Community and Regional Planning

ATSIC Regional councils have a statutory obligation to prepare a regional plan from time to time. ATSIC encourages and assists organisations to develop a strategic planning approach to their development and service delivery.

Review.
The Peninsula Regional Council published an interim regional plan in October 1992 which included goals to expand Aboriginal land ownership outside the existing areas claimable under the Queensland Land Act, maximise Aboriginal control over Peninsula land, and improve the availability of appropriate technology to Peninsula communities.

3.2.5.2 Financial Expenditure Program

ATSIC funds Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community organisations to deliver a raft of services in response to demonstrated needs.

Review.
The ATSIC financial expenditure program in the Peninsula is in the main directed through community councils incorporated under the Queensland Community Services Act. There are a few exceptions such as Ang Gnara at Laura, Gungarde at Cooktown, Malpa Kincha and Moomba at Coen, the Aurukun Shire Council and Aurukun Community Incorporated at Aurukun, and Marpuna Corporation at Mapoon. The financial expenditure program includes contributions to operating expenses, support for community broadcasting, support for outstations and capital works.

3.2.5.3 Aboriginal Employment Development Policy (AEDP)

Aims to promote the economic independence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Several programs under the AEDP including:-

* Community Development Employment Program (CDEP) which aims to provide employment opportunities in places where there are no employment prospects.
* Employment and Industry Support Development Scheme aims to promote and resource arts and crafts industry.
* Community Economic Initiatives Scheme aims to contribute to the economic growth of viable, self-sustaining communities.
* Enterprise Employment Assistance subsidises business ventures.

Review.
A comprehensive review of AEDP was completed in 1994. The review findings indicate that the program has had little effect in reducing Aboriginal unemployment and economic dependence once the CDEP scheme is taken out of the equation. The co-ordination of government programs at a local level, one of the key mechanisms for AEDP implementation, failed. Most of the growth in Aboriginal employment has been in the community sector which is dependent on Government funding.

3.2.5.4 "Towards Social Justice": An Issues Paper

This paper has been developed by ATSIC, the Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation, and the Office of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner. The paper is a basis for discussion of a Social Justice package to address the position of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples within the Australian community. Issues include access and equity, reform of financial arrangements, constitutional recognition and self government among other things.

Review.
ATSIC and the Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation will report to the Commonwealth in early 1995.

3.2.6 Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training

3.2.6.1 Rural Youth Information Program

Provides information, advice and referral on a range of issues including education counselling for young people, grants to disadvantaged young people to access education, employment and training opportunities, and youth career information and advice.

3.2.6.2 Aboriginal Study Assistance Scheme (Abstudy)

Provides financial assistance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students studying approved secondary and tertiary courses.

Review.
A National Abstudy Review is being undertaken in 1994. The initial objective of assisting Aboriginal people complete secondary education and undertake tertiary study seems to have been achieved.

3.2.6.3 Austudy

Provides financial assistance to full-time tertiary and secondary students, subject to income and assets tests.

3.2.6.4 Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme

Provides financial help to families of children who, because of geographic isolation or disability must live away from home to attend school.

3.2.6.5 Landcare and Environment Action Program (LEAP)

Provides young people with training and practical work experience in landcare, environment, cultural heritage and conservation activities.

3.2.7 Commonwealth Department of Social Security

3.2.7.1 Outservicing

Provision of Department of Social Security services by outservicing normally occurs by way of visiting officers travelling to isolated areas. Outservicing may include assisting clients claim allowances and benefits or complete forms.

3.2.7.2 Parenting Allowance

Available from 1.7.95, the parenting allowance will be provided to partners of income support recipients whose main activity is caring for dependent children.

3.2.7.3 Home Child Care Allowance

Available from 29.9.94, this allowance will be paid to families on a means tested basis where one partner stays at home to care for dependent children.

3.2.7.4 Support Network for Aboriginal Parents (SNAP)

Ensures that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parents/primary care givers are receiving their correct DSS entitlements.

3.3 QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT

3.3.1 Queensland Department of Housing, Local Government, and Planning

3.3.1.1 Proposed New Planning and Development Legislation.
Discussion Paper November 1993

Embodies Queensland Government policy for Regional Planning and Local Government Planning Schemes. Draft Bill for public discussion anticipated late in 1994. Proposed new legislation incorporates greater level of community participation in planning processes.

3.3.1.2 Queensland Housing Assistance Plan 1993-1994

Sets out principles and strategies to provide access to secure, affordable and appropriate housing.

3.3.1.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Housing in Queensland

Discussion Paper explores options for future administration of the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program.

Review.
Public Housing in the Peninsula is a mosaic of different tenures and arrangements. There is some public housing stock in Coen administered by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning, some public housing stock administered by the Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs at town communities (Laura and Cooktown) and Deeds-of-Grant-in-Trust (DOGIT) communities, and some administered by the councils on DOGIT lands.

The options in the Peninsula for the future of the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program seem to be confined to the town communities with the most favoured scenarios being the handing over of public housing for Aboriginal people to community-based agencies.

3.3.1.4 Queensland Local Government Act

The new Queensland Local Government Act (1993) has two major implications for human services. The first is that local governments now have the ability to make laws on anything the State can, but in cases of inconsistency, State law can override it.

The second major implication is in relation to the decision making process that each local government has to follow. A Corporate Plan (over a three year period) has to be submitted to the State Government for approval. Operational Plans (over one year) and annual budgets are based on the Corporate Plan. The implementation of the Operational Plans are the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer of the local government authority. An Annual Report highlighting the local government authority's activities, is to be provided and made available to the community.

Services Act. Section 18 of the Act stipulates that the Corporate Plan must state the consultation process used in its preparation. The Cook and Aurukun Shires have not produced a corporate plan since the new legislation came into effect.

3.3.2 Peninsula and Torres Strait Regional Health Authority

3.3.2.1 Strategic Plan 1993-1994 embodies Queensland Government Health policy, incorporating the principles of primary health care, community participation, intersectoral collaboration, social justice and equity in access.

Review.
A comparison between the Regional Health Authority's Strategic Plan and the National Rural Health Strategy shows that many of the proposals in the National Strategy are incorporated in the Strategic Plan. For example, the recruitment and retention of staff and health service planning is covered by the Health Authority's corporate services, and special measures for isolated areas and the adoption of national indicators to gauge performance are included in the Health Authority's health improvement and health advancement program areas.

3.3.3 Queensland Department of Education

3.3.3.1 Development Plan 1992 - 96
Sets out Queensland Government purpose, values and beliefs with respect to education and includes the pursuit of social justice in education.

Review.
Pre-Schools and primary schools are extant at Thursday Island, Kowanyama, Pormpuraaw, Aurukun, Weipa Napranum, Weipa North, Bamaga, Lockhart River, Coen, Hopevale, Cooktown, Rossville, Bloomfield River, Horn Island and Primary Schools are extant at Laura, Lakeland Downs and Injinoo. High schools (to grade 12) are extant at Weipa North, Bamaga, Thursday Island and Cooktown.

With the pursuit of social justice as a value embodied in the Education Department's Development Plan 1992-96, residents consider that access to education for school-aged children on outstations at Aurukun, Port Stewart, and at Mapoon is not being adequately addressed. A comprehensive outstation program was developed for Aurukun, however, the itinerant nature of the outstations and their closure due to aircraft accidents has impeded the program.

3.3.4 Queensland Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs

3.3.4.1 Community Services Development State Plan 1994/095

Sets out principles of Community Services Development and outlines that policy development and implementation is undertaken collaboratively with both government and non-government agencies.

3.3.4.2 Family and Individual Support Program (FISP)

Aims to promote the capacity of families and individuals within their communities to achieve and sustain self reliance.

Review.
FISP-funded services are extant at Weipa, Napranum, Weipa North and Cooktown. FISP funding levels do not currently allow for the development of new services. There is a significant need for FISP-funded services at all population centres in the Peninsula where family and individual support, information and advice is critical to achieve family and individual self-reliance. The future direction of FISP is being considered at a FISP State Conference in 1994.

3.3.4.3 Rural Family Support Package

Designed to assist people in rural areas to maintain their self reliance throughout the social and economic difficulties currently being experienced in rural Queensland.

Review.
The Community Services Development State Plan 1994-1995 indicates that the main elements of the Rural Family Support Package includes provision of funds for six new rural family support services. The location of these has not been announced (at 25.8.94).

3.3.4.4 Youth and Community Combined Action Program (YACCA)

Aims to enhance the capacity of communities to engage young people in community life, and to reduce the level of juvenile offending in targeted areas.

Review.
There is one YACCA-funded project in the Peninsula at Aurukun.

3.3.5.4 Remote Area Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Care Program

3.3.5 Office of Rural Communities

3.3.5.1 The Rural Communities Policy Package

Sets out principles of Queensland Government Rural Policy which includes participation, flexibility, self-reliance, recognition, and co-ordination.

3.3.5.2 Q-Dial Rural Information Service

Designed to provide information and advice on Government Services at rural shows and field days.

3.3.5.3 The Queensland Government Agent Program (QGAP)

Government Agent offices in Cooktown and Weipa provide customer service centres where the public can conduct a wide range of Government business. They also provide information to the public about any Government programs or services, either on the spot or by referral to relevant contact officers within Departments.

3.3.6 Queensland Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing

3.3.6.1 Youth Services Development Grants

Provides financial assistance to youth and community organisations to enhance opportunities for growth and development of young people.

Review
Youth Development officers at Bamaga and Napranum to co-ordinate and develop services for young people (12 to 25), based on identified needs.

3.3.6.2 Queensland Facilities Development Scheme

Provides financial subsidy assistance to youth, sport and recreation organisations, Local Authorities and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Councils to develop multi-purpose facilities. Also provides financial subsidy assistance to community based organisations to develop the sporting services they provide.

Review
Consultation with community organisation for input in Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Sport and Recreation Policy.

Pilot Remote Community Recreation Training Course implemented through Cairns and Johnstone TAFE for Sport and Recreation officers in the communities.

Establishment of a full-time ATSI Sport and Recreation Officer on Thursday Island.

Formulation of a Sport and Recreation Plan for Carpenteria Shire.

Target Facility and program planning for the area.

3.3.6.3 Licensing Program Commitments

Licensing Administration - provide advice and assistance to Aboriginal communities in a move towards normalisation of licensing on communities, in particular the amendment of the Liquor Act by upgrading canteens to General Licenses.

Compliance - routine inspections of licensed premises to ensure compliance with the Act and public health and safety issues.

Industry Development - provide Liquor Act awareness and Patron Care Education programs in remote communities.

Provide information and advice to local councils and police on the Liquor Act and Departmental policy.

Investigations and Complaints - Liaise with Police in remote localities to resolve complaints and travel to remote localities to investigate complaints.

3.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are several forms of local government on Cape York Peninsula

3.4.1 Queensland Local Government Act

3.4.1.1 Cook Shire Council

The largest local government in terms of area and revenue in the Peninsula under the Local Government Act is the Cook Shire Council. The draft planning scheme is about to be released for public discussion. Services provided by the Council include the provision of water supply to the communities of Cooktown, Laura and Coen and sewerage reticulation to Cooktown. The Shire also operates refuse collection services and establishes and maintains public refuse tips and is responsible for the operation and management of aerodromes at Cooktown, Coen, Lakeland and Laura and is represented on the Board of the Lockhart River Aerodrome. Community service functions include town planning which applies throughout the Shire, library service operation in Cooktown, Ayton, Laura and Coen, maiantenance of parks and Gallop Botanic Gardens (Cooktown), maintenance of Community Halls (Cooktown, Laura, Lakeland and Coen).

3.4.1.2 Carpentaria Shire Council and Torres Shire Council

Both the Carpentaria Shire Council and the Torres Shire Council have a small role in the infrastructure provision in the study area. Torres Shire activities include road construction, water supply and garbage collection. A quarry is being developed to support road construction work. A waste disposal strategy has been commissioned to provide better long term management, which may include barging waste from Thursday Island to Horn Island. There is currently no sewerage on any of the islands, but funds are being sought for a Thursday Island Scheme, possibly using the previous waste disposal tip for a treatment plant.

3.4.2 Queensland Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act 1978

3.4.2.1 Aurukun Shire Council

The only form of local government in the Peninsula under this act is the Aurukun Shire Council. There is no planning scheme being developed at present.

3.4.3 Queensland Aboriginal Community Services Act

3.4.3.1 Aboriginal Community Councils

Includes Kowanyama, Pormpuraaw, Weipa Napranum, Injinoo, New Mapoon, Umagico, Lockhart River, Hopevale, and Wujal Wujal community councils on the Peninsula (NB Bamaga and Seisia councils are incorporated under the Torres Strait Islands Community Services Act). These councils are responsible for a wide range of functions that include local government-type functions but also extend beyond them, including retailing, alcohol vending, housing, ranger services, community broadcasting, law enforcement and justice.

3.4.4 Weipa Local Authority Area

Comalco Aluminium Limited act as the Local Authority at Weipa. The Township is undergoing a "normalisation" process and moving towards a popularly elected Town Commission.

Council employs a Town Manager and an Environmental Health Officer, Engineer, Librarian/Community Services Officer. The officer is responsible for the planned development of Weipa and has prepared a Strategic Plan which provides a guide for future development.

Review.
It has not been possible to ascertain local government policy pertaining to services and infrastructure on the Peninsula. With limited revenue from rates in Cook Shire, the capacity to deliver community services in that shire is restricted. Aurukun Shire Council and the Community Councils have some program capacity through CDEP schemes and there are some human services and infrastructure provided in this way such as recreation officers, meals on wheels, vocational training, and aged care. The services provided by local government are detailed in the relevant sections of the directory contained in chapter 2 of this report and in the CYPLUS Current Administrative Structures report.

3.4.5 Local Authorities External Boundaries Review

This report was produced by the Electoral and Administrative Review Commission to investigate and report on a wide range of matters relating to public administration and electoral systems in Queensland. Its purpose was to identify and recommend proper procedures and principles to apply in Queensland public institutions to ensure they are accountable, democratic and serve the public effectively.

Review
Section 16.135 of the report is of particular relevance to Cape York Peninsula. Within this section the Commission makes a series of recommendations for agreement between councils on Cape York Peninsula. These recommendations relate to better decision making, communication and co-operation between councils in regards to land use. The agreements do not include "exempt" areas (10km radius from the council's administrative centres). At this stage the State Government has still made no response to these recommendations.

3.5 CONCLUSION

This review identifies the range of Commonwealth and State programs that are relevant to services and infrastructure provision on Cape York Peninsula. There is a wide range of programs, and a commitment by both Commonwealth and State Government to social justice. The view of residents obtained during this study is that the delivery of basic services in not meeting their expectations or desires. Few mainstream programs are being delivered at the high population centres in the Peninsula, and there is an over-reliance on the ATSIC financed programs to provide basic service delivery and infrastructure development.

While agreed standards and benchmarks for the level of community services have not been set as part of this study, it is evident from observation of general conditions in many of the

larger communities in the Peninsula that the level of basic community services in Cape York Peninsula is below that which could be expected, and delivered, in other regional and rural centres of similar size. An issue to be addressed is the establishment of special mitigation strategies to overcome isolation and distance and to meet the social justice principle of access as embodied in the North Australia Social Justice Strategy. Similar issues relate to the delivery of primary health care to address the unacceptably low level of public health in the Peninsula. Part of this consideration is the incorporation of the social justice principle of participation to ensure that those affected are also those who are empowered in decision-making processes.

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Two formats for data collection were utilised in the CYPLUS Services and Infrastructure Research Project.

A formalised survey tool was developed following consultation with the people working group and the CYPLUS task force. A small pilot of this survey tool (N=12) was conducted, the questionnaire was refined and then utilised as the main framework for data collection.

Breakdown of data collected is as follows:-

- Formal interviews with residents and key informants - 75
- Interviews by mail predominantly with pastoralists - 26
- Informal interviews with service providers, government and non-government agencies and key informants outside of the Peninsula, including those based in Cairns - 30

In total, 101 formal interviews were conducted with residents of Cape York Peninsula. Responses were entered on Quattro Pro database and analysed. The results are contained within the next section of this report.

The informal interviews (N=30) comprised qualitative data with the results also contained within the report. It must be recognised that due to the nature of the informal interviews not all questions listed in the questionnaire were asked of every interviewee. The questionnaire was used in many cases as a prompt to promote discussion rather than keeping strictly to the questionnaire format. Those cases where interviewees were not asked or did not respond to the questions, are included in the results.

4.1 The Research Regions

For the purposes of the study, the Cape York Peninsula region, as identified by CYPLUS, was divided into five regions. They are as follows;

1. Northern Peninsula Area, Thursday Island Group and Weipa
   Including the Communities of;
   - 1.1 Bamaga
   - 1.2 Horn Island
   - 1.3 Injinoo
   - 1.4 New Mapoon
   - 1.5 Seisia
   - 1.6 Thursday Island
   - 1.7 Umagico
   - 1.8 Aurukun
   - 1.9 Mapoon
   - 1.10 Weipa
   - 1.11 Napranum

2. Central Cape York
   - 2.1 Coen
   - 2.2 Lockhart River

3. Cooktown Area
   - 3.1 Cooktown
   - 3.2 Hopevale

4. South East Coast
   - 4.1 Ayton/Wujal Wujal
   - 4.2 Lakeland
   - 4.3 Laura

5. South West Coast
   - 5.1 Kowanyama
   - 5.2 Pormpuraaw

Each region was divided into two types of area; those areas including towns and Aboriginal and Islander Communities, and rural areas. Results were analysed in terms of these two distinct social groupings. This was done in recognition of the different needs of the rural community as opposed to the township communities. One also needs to keep in mind that the rural community has a much smaller population. For the boundaries of the five survey regions, please refer to Figure 1.

Towns visited for interview purposes included: Bamaga and Injinoo in Region 1, Lockhart River in Region 2, Hopevale and Cooktown in Region 3, Laura, Wujal and Ayton in Region 4 and Kowanyama in Region 5.

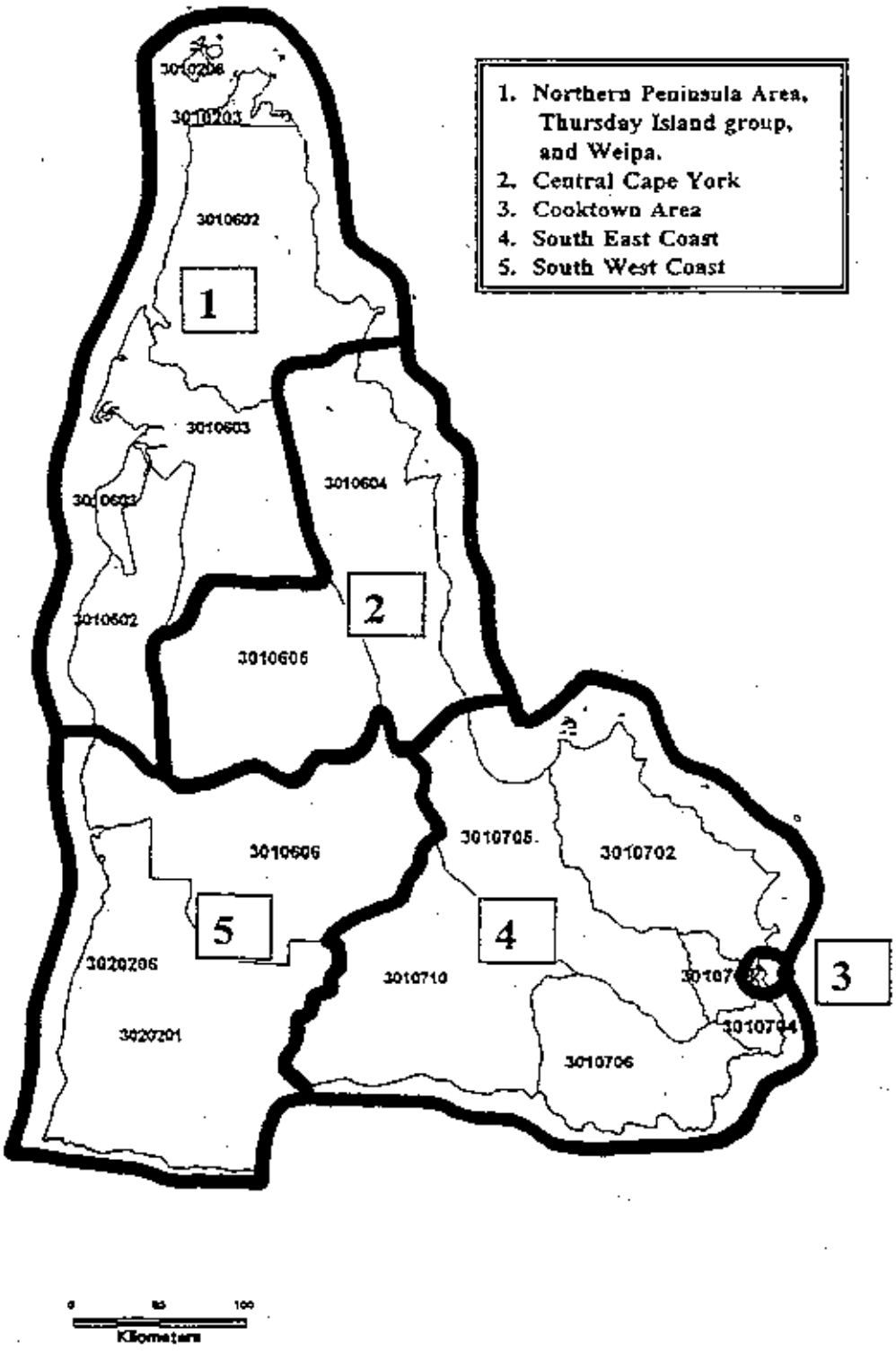
4.2 Presentation of Results

Interviews and questionnaires focussed on a number of key categories of service and infrastructure issues. Throughout the document results are presented in two formats. Quantitative or numerical data is presented in tabular form in relation to each category of service examined.

Qualitative data, or comments of individuals participating in the survey, are also included in dot point format throughout the text. This has been done in an effort to overcome the consistent problem that has been described in numerous major documents (e.g. refer to the *Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody Report, 1991*) regarding the issue of Aboriginal and Islander people not being listened to, or involved in, decision making on service provision. These comments and issues form the backbone of the report.

Figure 1

RESEARCH REGIONS



CONFIDENTIAL and NON-IDENTIFYING

CYPLUS

Services and Infrastructure Project
Survey Tool and Data Collection Format

Dear Resident of Cape York Peninsula

This survey form has been sent for you to complete, in an attempt to gain as much input as possible from the residents on the Cape about the adequacy of services. Please feel free to make as much comment as you wish and to highlight any gaps in services that you feel need to be addressed.

Please Complete and Return to: FNQ Family Resource Service
218 McLeod St
CAIRNS 4870
Fax (070) 313 943

Thank you for your assistance.

Health

1. Where do you go when you get sick ? . . . . . .
2. Who do you see ? . . . . . .
3. How do you get there ? . . . . . .
4. How long does it take to get there ? . . . . . .
5. How is your health most of the time? very poor/poor/average/good/very good

   . . . . . .
6. How is the community's health generally ? very poor/poor/average/good/very good

   . . . . . .
7. What do you need to improve your health ? . . . . . .

   . . . . . .
8. What does the community need to improve its health ? . . . . . .

   . . . . . .
9. Who looks after you when you get sick ? . . . . . .
10. Do you use traditional or alternative health practices ? Yes/No

    . . . . . .

11. Who do you talk to about your problems ? . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Education

1. Where is the nearest;
   - kindergarten ? . . . . . .
   - primary school ? . . . . . .
   - high school ? . . . . . .
2. To what year does the high school go ? . . . . . .
3. Are you happy with the quality of schooling provided ? Yes/No

. . . . . .

4. Do you think this schooling is appropriate ? Yes/No

. . . . . .

5. Do you have access to any cultural education or history ? Yes/No

. . . . . .

Housing

1. Are you happy with the housing you have ? Yes/No

. . . . . .

2. Does your housing suit your lifestyle ? Yes/No

. . . . . .

3. What part of your income does your housing cost ? . . . . . .

. . . . . .

4. Is this rent or loan repayments ? . . . . . .

Safety

1. Do you feel safe where you live ? Yes/No

. . . . . .

2. What would you do if;
   - your house caught fire ? . . . . . .
   - you find someone who has had an accident ? . . . . . .
3. How is your relationship with the local police ? very poor/poor/average/good/very good

. . . . . .

Water and Waste

1. Where do you get the water you drink from ? . . . . . .
2. What do you do about water when you are out in the bush/on the land ? . . . . . .

. . . . . .

3. What do you do with your rubbish ? . . . . . .

. . . . . .

4. What type of toilet do you have ? . . . . . .

. . . . . .

5. Is it sewerage or septic ? . . . . . .

Consumer Services

1. Where do you buy your;
   - food ? . . . . . .
   - clothing ? . . . . . .
   - household goods ? . . . . . .

Financial Services

1. Where do you do your banking ? . . . . . .
2. Do you use something or someone other than a bank to save your money ? . . . .

. . . . . .

3. Who does your yearly tax return ? . . . . . .
4. Where are they based ? . . . . . .

5. Do you have a current loan ? Yes/No

   - what for ? . . . . . .

Recreation

1. What do you do for fun ? . . . . . .
2. Do you play sport ?
   - what ? . . . . . .
   - where ? . . . . . .

Communications

1. Do you have access to the following;
   - a phone ? Yes/No
   - a radio transmitter ? Yes/No
   - a fax machine ? Yes/No
   - a television ? Yes/No
   - a video player ? Yes/No
   - a computer ? Yes/No
2. Do you watch BRACS programs ? Yes/No

Any Further Comments

. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

General Information

Gender: Male/Female Age . . . Years

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander: Yes/No Residence: Town/Rural/Remote

Thank You for your Assistance.

5.0 OVERVIEW REPORT

5.1 HEALTH

5.1.1 Introduction

> *No clear and direct relationship exists between the health of the population (or, for that matter, of an individual and the provision of health services). Governments consider that Australia has too many doctors in the urban areas, but rural Aboriginal people are dying for want of basic medical treatment for injuries and disease. People argue that Australia spends too high a proportion of the taxpayers' money on what is called health care services, but only small amounts are spent on health promotion and disease prevention among Aboriginal people. Clearly, a mismatch exists between the health services resources of the nation and their application to meeting the needs of particularly vulnerable groups within Australian society.*
>
> (Commissioner Johnston, QC. 1991, 31.1.3)

The current situation means that almost all efforts are directed to primary health care with resources being essentially unavailable for secondary health care services, let alone for work on preventative strategies. Because surveys could not be carried out in all communities, definite statistics are unavailable for the number of doctors living permanently in major centres. However, it is considered that there are very few (less than 5) to service the population of 16,000 people. There are only 3 mental health workers to service a wider area which includes 60,000 people (Edgar Williams, Ipema Health Council, pers. comm., 1994). Nurses interviewed advised that they tend to be over-worked and stressed from high numbers of patients with a wide variety of complaints needing attention. Specialist services, having a baby or an operation, require travel out of the Peninsula in what is often unfamiliar and intimidating territory.

5.1.2 Statistics

5.1.2.1 Access

TABLE 1a (Total Regions)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	30	40	6	24
FAIR	17	23	3	11
POOR	16	21	17	65
NA	12	16		

Access to health services was gauged by both distance to a Health Service Centre and where possible, about people's ability to get to the health centre (i.e. how long it takes and type of transport.) Overall, access on the Peninsula was reasonably good with all communities visited having a health centre. This was reflected in the fact that 40% of people found access to be good, 23% found it fair and 21% found it poor. The number of people who were assessed as having poor access tended to live on the outskirts of towns on outstations, farmlets or had problems accessing transport. Other people with poor access had requirements of specialty treatment that required treatment in Cairns or Brisbane. The high level of poor access in region 1 (24%) could be attributed to nearby towns having to access Bamaga for hospital treatment as opposed to health clinic treatment and the associated transport and rough road problems. The high level of poor access in region 3 (40%) are attributed to the large number of outlying farms and attitudes to the clinic. Fair access, as opposed to good, was deemed so due to such influences as lack of transport or lack of trust with the clinic or faith in the staff or system. The poor level of access for rural people at 65% is generally due to remoteness, with people often having to travel many hundreds of kilometres to the closest health centre and the flying doctor really only being available for emergencies.

TABLE 1b (Region 1)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	6	28		
FAIR	5	24		
POOR	5	24	4	100
NA	5	24		

TABLE 1c (Region 2)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	7	58	3	75
FAIR				
POOR	2	17	1	25
NA	3	25		

TABLE 1d (Region 3)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	8	40		
FAIR	2	10		
POOR	8	40		
NA	2	10		

TABLE 1e (Region 4)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	4	36	3	25
FAIR	5	46	3	25
POOR			6	50
NA	2	18		

TABLE 1f (Region 5)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	5	45		
FAIR	5	45		
POOR	1	10	6	100
NA				

5.1.2.2 Status Individual

TABLE 2a (Total Regions)

STATUS IND			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	21	28	21	81
FAIR	30	40	3	12
POOR	12	16		
NA	12	16	2	7

This was generally evaluated by the direct question: "How do you consider your health?", "good", "fair", or "poor"? The relatively better levels of health indicated in the independent health status compared with community health status reflects that many of the interviewees are regarded as key informants within the community and tend to have better health than the average. These figures may also be influenced by people's self esteem. Even so, the health status indicates that only 28% was good, 40% was fair, 16% was poor with 16% abstaining or not being asked. It is interesting to note that in the rural section that 81% of people felt their health status was good.

TABLE 2b (Region 1)

STATUS IND			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	5	24	2	50
FAIR	9	43	1	25
POOR	6	28		
NA	1	5	1	25

TABLE 2c (Region 2)

STATUS IND			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	6	50	3	75
FAIR	4	33		
POOR				
NA	2	17	1	25

TABLE 2d (Region 3)

STATUS IND			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	6	30		
FAIR	5	25		
POOR	5	25		
NA	4	20		

TABLE 2e (Region 4)

STATUS IND			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	2	18	11	92
FAIR	5	46	1	8
POOR				
NA	4	36		

TABLE 2f (Region 5)

STATUS IND			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	2	18	5	84
FAIR	7	64	1	16
POOR	1	9		
NA	1	9		

5.1.2.3 Community Status

TABLE 3a (Total Regions)

STATUS COMM.			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	5	6	10	38
FAIR	17	23	5	19
POOR	47	63	1	4
NA	6	8	10	39

The result illustrated in Table 3a raise concerns with 63% of interviewees assessing the community's health as poor, 23% said fair and only 6% described the community's health status as good. The higher health status represented in region 1, (24%) and region 3 (30%) tends to represent the non-Aboriginal communities of Weipa and Cooktown. Rural communities also tend to have a better health level within the community with 38% of people finding the community health good and only 4% or one person finding it poor and taking into account that a high 39% did not respond.

TABLE 3b (Region 1)

STATUS COMM.			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	5	24	1	25
FAIR	6	29	1	25
POOR	9	43		
NA	1	4	2	50

TABLE 3c (Region 2)

STATUS COMM.			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD			1	25
FAIR				
POOR	12	100		
NA			3	75

TABLE 3d (Region 3)

STATUS COMM.			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD				
FAIR	5	25		
POOR	11	55		
NA	4	20		

TABLE 3e (Region 4)

STATUS COMM.			RURAL	
	N.o	%	No.	%
GOOD			5	42
FAIR	3	27	3	25
POOR	7	64	1	8
NA	1	9	3	25

TABLE 3f (Region 5)

STATUS COMM.			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD			3	50
FAIR	3	27	1	17
POOR	8	73		
NA			2	33

5.1.2.4 Individual Needs

The individual needs for health services were assessed from questions answered and general discussion about what people perceived to be the most serious problem within the community. Although many people mentioned several, their responses were analysed according to the single most important issue. From this it was found that diet (17%) was the greatest concern. Education/environment health came next at (15%) followed by exercise (11%) followed by breathing problems (4%). Other issues mentioned include housing, medicine, mental health, traditional medicine, smoking and the need for more doctors. Diet was also seen as the most important individual need in the rural sector (17%).

TABLE 4a (Total Regions)

NEEDS INDIVIDUAL			RURAL NEEDS	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nothing			3	13
Diet	13	17	4	17
Alcohol/drugs	5	7		
Education/Env	11	15	1	4
Clinic	1	1		
Smoking	2	2		
More Doctors	2	2	1	4
Exercise	8	11	2	8
Dentist				
Trad. Medicine	1	1		
Mental Health	2	2	1	4
Hot Water			1	4
Outstations				
Housing	1	1		
Medicine	1	1		
Maternity				
Breathing	3	4		
Stress				
NA	26	35	12	47

TABLE 4b (Region 1)

NEEDS INDIVIDUAL			RURAL NEEDS	
	No	%	No.	%
Nothing				
Diet	1	5	1	25
Alcohol/drugs	1	5		
Education/Env	3	14		
Clinic				
Smoking				
More Doctors	2	9.5		
Exercise	3	14		
Dentist				
Trad. Medicine	1	5		
Mental Health				
Hot Water				
Outstations				
Housing				
Medicine				
Maternity				
Breathing	2	9.5		
Stress				
NA	8	38	3	75

TABLE 4c (Region 2)

NEEDS INDIVIDUAL			RURAL NEEDS	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nothing				
Diet	7	58	1	25
Alcohol/drugs				
Education/Env	2	17		
Clinic				
Smoking				
More Doctors				
Exercise	2	17		
Dentist				
Trad. Medicine				
Mental Health				
Hot Water			1	25
Outstations				
Housing				
Medicine				
Maternity				
Breathing				
Stress				
NA	1	8	2	50

TABLE 4d (Region 3)

NEEDS INDIVIDUAL			RURAL NEEDS	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nothing				
Diet	2	10		
Alcohol/drugs	4	20		
Education/Env	2	10		
Clinic	1	5		
Smoking	1	5		
More Doctors				
Exercise	1	5		
Dentist				
Trad. Medicine				
Mental Health	1	5		
Hot Water				
Outstations				
Housing				
Medicine				
Maternity				
Breathing				
Stress				
NA	8	40		

TABLE 4e (Region 4)

NEEDS INDIVIDUAL			RURAL NEEDS	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nothing			3	25
Diet	3	25		
Alcohol/drugs				
Education/Env	2	17	1	8
Clinic				
Smoking	1	8		
More Doctors			1	8
Exercise			2	17
Dentist				
Trad. Medicine				
Mental Health	1	8		
Hot Water				
Outstations				
Housing				
Medicine				
Maternity				
Breathing				
Stress				
NA	5	42	5	42

TABLE 4f (Region 5)

NEEDS INDIVIDUAL			RURAL NEEDS	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nothing				
Diet				
Alcohol/drugs				
Education/Env	2	18		
Clinic				
Smoking				
More Doctors				
Exercise	2	18		
Dentist				
Trad. Medicine				
Mental Health			1	16
Hot Water				
Outstations				
Housing	1	9		
Medicine	1	9		
Maternity				
Breathing	1	9		
Stress				
NA	4	37	5	84

5.1.2.5 Community Needs

TABLE 5a (TOTAL REGIONS)

NEEDS COMMUNITY			RURAL COM. NEEDS	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nothing	1	1	2	8
Diet	10	12	3	11
Alcohol/drugs	29	35		
Education/Env	10	12	3	11
Clinic			1	4
Smoking				
More Doctors	10	12	1	4
Exercise	1	1	2	8
Dentist				
Trad. Medicine	2	2		
Mental Health	2	2		
Hot Water				
Outstations	4	6		
Housing	1	1		
Medicine				
Maternity				
Breathing	3	4		
Stress				
NA	10	12	14	54

Over one third, or 35% of those interviewed saw alcohol as the major community health problem, followed by diet and environmental education and the need for more doctors all at 12%. Next was outstation requirements at 6%, then breathing 4%. Within the rural area, diet and environmental education were seen as the highest requirements at 11% followed by exercise. Over half (54%) did not answer this question. Similarly 47% did not answer for individual needs. It is interesting to note on a region by region basis that region 2, region 5 and region 4 showed alcohol ranging in the 50 - 60% areas.

TABLE 5b (Region 1)

NEEDS COMMUNITY			RURAL COM. NEEDS	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nothing				
Diet	2	9		
Alcohol/drugs	4	19		
Education/Env	7	33	1	25
Clinic				
Smoking				
More Doctors	2	9		
Exercise	1	5		
Dentist				
Trad. Medicine				
Mental Health				
Hot Water				
Outstations				
Housing				
Medicine				
Maternity				
Breathing	2	9		
Stress				
NA	3	15	3	75

TABLE 5c (Region 2)

NEEDS COMMUNITY			RURAL COM. NEEDS	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nothing				
Diet	5	42		
Alcohol/drugs	7	58		
Education/Env			1	25
Clinic				
Smoking				
More Doctors				
Exercise				
Dentist				
Trad. Medicine				
Mental Health				
Hot Water				
Outstations				
Housing				
Medicine				
Maternity				
Breathing				
Stress				
NA			3	75

TABLE 5d (Region 3)

NEEDS COMMUNITY			RURAL COM. NEEDS	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nothing	1	5		
Diet	1	5		
Alcohol/drugs	5	25		
Education/Env	1	5		
Clinic				
Smoking				
More Doctors	4	20		
Exercise				
Dentist				
Trad. Medicine	1	5		
Mental Health	1	5		
Hot Water				
Outstations	2	10		
Housing				
Medicine				
Maternity				
Breathing				
Stress				
NA	4	20		

TABLE 5e (Region 4)

NEEDS COMMUNITY			RURAL COM. NEEDS	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nothing			2	17
Diet			1	8
Alcohol/drugs	7	37		
Education/Env	2	11	1	8
Clinic			1	8
Smoking				
More Doctors	4	21		
Exercise			2	17
Dentist				
Trad. Medicine	1	5		
Mental Health	1	5		
Hot Water				
Outstations	2	11		
Housing				
Medicine				
Maternity				
Breathing	1	5		
Stress				
NA	1	5	5	42

TABLE 5f (Region 5)

NEEDS COMMUNITY			RURAL COM. NEEDS	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nothing				
Diet	2	18	2	33
Alcohol/drugs	6	55		
Education/Env				
Clinic				
Smoking				
More Doctors			1	17
Exercise				
Dentist				
Trad. Medicine				
Mental Health				
Hot Water				
Outstations				
Housing	1	9		
Medicine				
Maternity				
Breathing				
Stress				
NA	2	18	3	50

5.1.2.6 Counselling

TABLE 6a (TOTAL REGIONS)

COUNSELLING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	11	15	6	23
FAIR	17	23	10	39
POOR	10	13	5	19
NA	37	49	5	19

Counselling was assessed in terms of who people talk to, access or knowledge of professional counselling and also the variety or number of people from whom they may seek counselling. For example "speaking to my husband", or "phone mum" tended to be regarded as poor. Family and friends regarded as fair, access to or knowledge of how to access professional counselling or a wider range of counselling including such community members as a priest or elders as well as family or friends was seen as good. It is important to note in this section that half (50%) of respondents did not answer. 15% had good knowledge and access to counselling, 23% fair and 13% poor. The lower figures for rural people once again reflect remoteness.

TABLE 6b (Region 1)

COUNSELLING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	2	9		
FAIR	5	24	2	50
POOR	2	9	1	25
NA	12	58	1	25

TABLE 6c (Region 2)

COUNSELLING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	2	17		
FAIR	2	17	1	25
POOR	2	17	2	50
NA	6	49	1	25

TABLE 6d (Region 3)

COUNSELLING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	5	25		
FAIR	6	30		
POOR	3	15		
NA	6	30		

TABLE 6e (Region 4)

COUNSELLING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	2	18	3	25
FAIR	3	27	5	41
POOR	1	9	2	17
NA	5	46	2	17

TABLE 6f (Region 5)

COUNSELLING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD			3	50
FAIR	1	9	2	33
POOR	2	18		
NA	8	73	1	17

5.1.2.7 Traditional Medicine

TABLE 7a (TOTAL REGIONS)

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	36	48	13	50
NO	25	33	9	35
NA	14	19	4	15

Almost half, or 48% of people indicated that they do use traditional medicine. 33% said that they did not, 19% of people gave no answer. It can be reasonably assumed that the people utilising traditional medicine would all be Aboriginal. The rural figures may be unrepresentative as people confused traditional/alternative with modern western medicine/alternative.

TABLE 7b (Region 1)

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	8	38		
NO	5	24	2	50
NA	8	38	2	50

TABLE 7c (Region 2)

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	5	42	1	25
NO	7	58	3	75
NA				

TABLE 7d (Region 3)

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	8	40		
NO	10	50		
NA	2	10		

TABLE 7e (Region 4)

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	5	46	9	75
NO	3	27	3	25
NA	3	27		

TABLE 7f (Region 5)

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	10	91	3	50
NO			1	17
NA	1	9	2	33

5.1.3 Problems

5.1.3.1 Health Staff

In the fourth part of his series on Aboriginal mental health awareness, Ernest Hunter looks at a very important aspect of psychiatric assessments, the mental status examination. As Dr Hunter explains,

> *....health workers need to be involved in these tests because they are able to provide vital information on cultural, spiritual and individual matters the specialist conducting the examination is unlikely to know. The input of the health worker in this process should not be overlooked. If mental health status examinations are going to be accurate then co-operation and partnership between doctors and health workers is needed.*
>
> (Hunter, 1993, p.14)

5.1.3.2 Training / Culture

Resident comments include;

* Staff cultural training months after they get there
* It is not understood in community that no health workers are trained - perception that white nurses are better
* No one here has training in AIDS counselling
* Nurses don't listen (assume problems cultural ignorance)
* High staff turnover
* Lack of counselling was a huge gap
* Naturopath used to work here and did well
* Short staffed health centre
* Nursing staff getting full suburban housing. This is causing jealousy in the community
* Nurses and doctor don't feel safe due to common violence.
* No real policy on how to react to violence
* Dental services need upgrading
* No one here is doing Aboriginal health worker training.
* Nurses and doctors don't listen, blame grog all the time
* No induction and yet I have been here a month
  Lots of people complain about medical services i.e. no chiropractor - most specialist services only visit once a month
* Fly in fly out social worker - what use is this if you have a fight Friday and social worker isn't due for 10 days.
* Nurses do cultural training but it is general, not specific and it is in an enclosed room.
* Very few specialist services but well attended (Nurse)
* Doctor only comes twice a week - too far to walk so you miss appointment
* Need permanent dentist. More specialists would be good.
* Take a long time to get appointment with doctor.
* Easy to miss appointment with dentist

* Need counselling
* Matron is a problem
* No doctor 3 days a week
* The Dental services need upgrading

Evaluation.
Staff problems, whether it be high staff turnover, infrequent and inadequate or inappropriate training, brings into question the adequacy of Health service and delivery. The frequency of responses and comments to this issue show that health staff is a major issue.

Cultural Training and Protocol.
Both staff and patients commonly complain of lack of cultural awareness and appropriate protocol procedures used in health centres, hospitals and other medical services. This problem is exacerbated by the high turnover of staff particularly in the nursing field. Few staff have been in the one health centre for more than 2 years. They have just reached a stage of trust within the community and often a reasonable level of cultural understanding and awareness when they leave.

The issue of cultural training and protocol is particularly important in the area of health where personal or embarrassing issues arise. Even some of the Protocol training available at some of the centres was occurring months after people had arrived or was presented in a classroom for them in the town or city quite removed and unspecific to the local requirements.

Staff shortage.
The long history of poor medical treatment combined with shortage of staff causes various problems. It was commonly said by staff that they felt like a box of band-aids that they were so busy "sewing noses and ears on" that they have no time for even the basic health education in the community. Nurses often work around the clock, are exhausted and have the added burden of living in a remote and unfamiliar region with little personal rapport.

Visiting specialists.
Many people felt that specialists visits, although greatly appreciated, were few and far between. It was also regularly mentioned that these services were heavily attended. The specialists however often only stay for a day or two each month. Sometimes they visit as little as once a year. This makes remembering appointments in towns where very few people carry a diary or wear watches, a rather difficult thing. Regional events such as payday, a major social event, associated binge drinking,, a funeral, hunting season or a run of fish can impact on people's attendance. Most commonly requested specialists were for mental health & counselling.

Doctors.
There is a major reported shortage of doctors on the Peninsula which results in many similar problems as mentioned above. The numbers of doctors in the region are reflected in the regularity which the issue of doctor shortages arose in discussion with people in the Peninsula ("What do I do when my headache's real bad,today and the doctor won't be here for another five days?"). Another major issue mentioned often was the lack of dentists.

Birthing Centres.
A major priority is the need for residents of the Peninsula to be able to have their babies on the Peninsula. The unavailability of any birthing centre in the region is causing major stress within Peninsula Communities. It needs to be recognised that the medical system will only allow people to have babies on their home Communities if the mother is very healthy. Unfortunately on the Peninsula, and particularly within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, very few people fall into this category. Therefore the vast majority of expecting mothers go to Cairns to have their babies. The problems of expectant mothers having to move to Cairns four to six weeks before the baby is due, are exacerbated by rough travel conditions, and accommodation and travel costs ($400 per person). It is possible that expectant mothers and their families make up a significant proportion of Cairns' park people.

There are major cultural considerations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people regarding their birth place and birthing process. Data collected from survey respondents appears to indicate that these special and complex requirements are ignored completely by the current medical system. This is an issue which requires further investigation.

5.1.3.3 Crises

* Baby Clinic averages 5 minutes per customer
* We sew ears and noses back on here
* We get 12-1400 clients per month at this health centre, yet the population of this town is only 1000

5.1.3.4 Environmental

Resident comments include;

* Sleep problems associated with shift work
* No time to do preventative so the problem keeps happening
* Big mental health problem around here
* 50 houses still with pan toilets.
* Tourists cause a lot of dust.
* Tourists bring lots of different types of flu
* Pan toilets a problem
* Community needs a very strong preventative and hygiene education program.
* Water has 200 ppm feceal bacteria which is way over health limit
* Toilets block up a lot
* Dust is a big problem, leads to "short breath" (Taxi driver)
* Need to look at natural ways. Normal medical systems can't or will never manage Aboriginal health

Evaluation.
Environmental health problems were visible in all Aboriginal communities. Environment was spoken about more in the form of a general solution rather than the specific issues of the problems. It was talked about much more by health service providers than by community members which may indicate lack of awareness of this issue. Problems that did commonly arise in this area include dust and associated breathing problems, house overcrowding and

the associated problems, and general cleanliness (the last being mentioned almost solely by non-Aboriginal people).

5.1.3.5 Specific Disease

AIDS.
Resident comments include;

* Need more AIDS education
* No condoms available in the area
* Lots of hepatitis around.
* The "no prejudice" show about AIDS was great
* No condom distribution and small town means gossip if you buy condoms at chemist

The issue of AIDS is included in this report as a separate section because both AIDS and Condoms distribution was commonly mentioned. This is particially because of the genuine threat as well as the relatively high level of awareness of the problem both with the medical profession and the communities. This also indicates a successful education campaign, something that is quite rare on the Peninsula and deserves further investigation. AIDS is seen as a problem due to the isolated nature of the communities, the visiting between the communities, visiting between Cairns and the communities as well as increase in tourist trade and the high usage of Asian and Australian sex holidays by members of the Weipa community. The other concern was perceived high rate of other Sexually Transmitted Diseases such as Herpes, Gonorrhoea and Donavosis which all increase the possibility of transmission of AIDS due to open sores.

Some of the problems associated with condom distribution included the issue of privacy in a small community. Many people mentioned that if they went and got condoms from the Chemist or from the health centre the whole town would know. Some matrons seem to have implemented particularly discreet and successful distribution methods with others failing dismally. In some communities the only place you could get condoms was from the vending machine at the canteen which restricted access for younger people. Many people mentioned the success of a recent AIDS play that had toured through the region.

5.1.3.6 Transport / Distance

Resident comments include;

* 5 or 6 people have died going to hospital in Cooktown and we need our own doctor
* travelling long distance for specialist treatment is a problem.
* I'm lucky though in that I have relatives in Brisbane and Townsville so I can stay with them when I go for Chemotherapy.
* Napranum uses hospital (Weipa) a lot but have problems with access - need bus
* High airfare restrictive for health care. This also makes it hard to visit sick people
* No maternity unit here
* Distance to Cairns for specialist services is a big problem "Me, Mum, brother in law and sister all get sick a lot. Sister & Mother have to move to Cairns as they need to be near hospital but are having problems getting flat there."

Evaluation.
The long distances required to travel for specialist hospital treatment is another problem identified by residents. The high cost of air fare can be restricted and even though they are sometimes subsidised the issue of visitors and relatives is a common one. One needs to remember that a hospital experience can be scary at the best of times let alone when in a very unfamiliar environment a thousand kilometres from home. Another issue that arose in this area is a problem with accommodation when receiving treatment or visiting sick relatives. The Esplanade problem with homeless Aboriginal people has been linked to pregnant Peninsula residents and other people needing treatment from the hospital as well as people visiting sick relatives.

5.1.3.7 Hospital Environment

* Hospital has airconditioning. This makes me sick
* Emergency access through front entrance causes terror for waiting patients
* Hospital wall and disinfectant smell hated by people
* Fellow went to Cairns and caught pneumonia due to air conditioning in hospital.
* I got a cold in the airconditioning
* New hospital is totally inappropriate. The old hospital had just had $200,000 worth of repairs and then it was ripped down.
* Lots of galvanised steel that rusts at every hole that is cut in it. There was no consultation and no balcony.

Evaluation.
Inappropriately designed and equipped hospitals and medical centres create problemsaccording to survey respondents. This is despite health authorities attempts to provide culturally and climatically appropriate hospitals. Despite the authorities assurance that full consultations had occurred, very few people in the Peninsula had even known about this consultation even though they are key informants and service providers. The sterile nature of hospitals does not necessarily suit cultural requirements and causes discomfort and fear. A classic issue occurred at Lockhart River where the old hospital just received $200,000 worth of renovations, immediately followed by a new hospital. This is frowned upon by people who do not have adequate housing and a very low life expectancy. The other issue that was commonly spoken in town was the fact that a large number of people are planning to leave Lockhart River to return to their traditional land. This number could be as high as 30-50%. While this will reduce demand on the new multi-million dollar centre, demand will drastically increase for mobile health units and evacuation transport.

Air-conditioning was seen as a problem by many respondents. The need for larger rooms for guests and family as well as accommodation for visiting family were seen as major needs.

5.1.3.8 Culture

Resident comments include;

* Kids won't wear glasses as it is a big shame
* People are ashamed of problems. They have been trampled to bits
* Biggest barrier to traditional medicine is witchcraft attitude

* Pride holds people back from asking for health assistance
* Meaning for words can be different i.e. "what's wrong with you" is seen as offensive in Bamaga, although it is often used by medical staff
* Different culture makes big problems i.e. if someone dies at hospital all the family want to go and wail and view the body - we have no facility for this
* Nurse can't understand language

Evaluation.
Survey residents observed that cultural requirements of the residents of the Peninsula are often overlooked by medical staff due to ignorance. The problem of shame and embarrassment arose quite regularly as a barrier to people seeking medical advice. Language and interpretation of certain words prove difficult and the doctors and nurses perceptions of words are sometimes quite wrong.

5.1.3.9 Other

Resident comments include;

* Stress is probably due to lack of extended families
* Shift work adds to stress problems
* We get out of touch here
* Napranum health no better than other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities despite access to Weipa
* Most hospital beds are filled with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

5.1.4 Health Solutions

5.1.4.1 Environmental

Resident comments include;

* Company should give workers time off for health/sex education
* We are allocating a parenting room for lectures on how to cook and clean
* Respiratory and eye problems improved here since road sealed
* CDEP workers should have days off for health education & environmental health e.g. profile of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers
* We are allocating a parenting room for lectures on how to cook and clean

Evaluation.
This is one of those issues that keeps getting thrown into the hard basket because health workers and the medical system is so inundated with crisis care. Environmental health really needs to be a grass roots issue with community members instigating environmental health projects. An example of an approach that may provide a solution to the concerns expressed by residents is the recently formed Apunipima Health Council.

5.1.4.2 Specialist Services

Resident Comments include;

* Door to door health team
* 12 Hearing specialists visiting
* Need local social workers
* Need more house calls
* People go to hospital till 11 at night for condoms
* Need own hospital and morgue.
* Resident counsellor would be good
* Health has improved with specialist visits
* Each six weeks counsellor comes
* We organise home help for people who have had operations etc .
* We are running workshops to give women the courage to visit health centres
* People use breathing specialist in Cairns.

Evaluation.
It was mentioned by many people that house visits by a doctor would be beneficial and the need for a medical system to take services out to people, rather than the people having to go to the service. Some people mentioned that this would help overcome problems people are having or the shame that it causes to go to the centre and ask for help. Once again it was indicated that the more regular visits by specialists are required.

5.1.4.3 Staff

Resident comments include;

* Psychiatrist is getting lots of customers
* Environmental health training would be good
* Nurses, health centre facilitate health. They bridge the gap between community and specialists and doctors.
* All new staff get appointed to health worker
* Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers are the most appropriate to do this.

Evaluation.
The need for more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trained staff was a common concern. This was said to help bridge the cultural gap between the community specialists and doctors as well as to give doctors and nurses a better understanding of cultural issues and protocol. It was also felt that some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are more relaxed, less shy and more honest with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff. A higher level of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff is also seen as a major way to overcome the problem of high staff turnover and the foreseeable problems of staff retention on outstations.

5.1.4.4 Traditional

Resident comments include;

* We can see an improvement in health awareness. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health program is meshing in better with health service. A more holistic approach
* We use bush medicine a lot - scabies, high temperatures
* Train people in traditional medicine
* Need better - bush diet and getting back on land
* Traditional medics still practicing
* Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers most appropriate to do this
* Traditional medicine is strong, - lots of use and laws
* Fund trade doctors - travel / involve trade doctors more

Evaluation.
As illustrated in Table 7a a large percentage of people use traditional medicine for medical problems. The levels of use of traditional medicine range from the odd use of green ants for a flu or tree bark for a tooth ache through to traditional doctors being a first port of call. The levels of traditional medicine knowledge differs from town to town, clan to clan. There is a problem of shame that prevents some people from using the traditional services. Traditional doctors are being consulted more frequently by some sectors of the contemporary medical system. This is an issue for further investigation. It has also been suggested by some people that traditional doctors receive academic recognition. The use of traditional medicine is sometimes dependent on people being able to gain access or return to their traditional home.

5.1.4.5 Education

Resident comments include;

* With workshops on sex education I run around and pick the kids up to get them there.
* We are running workshops to give women the courage to visit health centres
* Need to get more support for community health centre
* Educate via established groups i.e. clubs

Evaluation.
As mentioned the recent AIDS play that went through the Peninsula received a positive response. The health department runs reasonably extensive education campaigns particularly in relation to stickers, T-Shirts, posters and pamphlets. Getting people to workshops and discussions is seen as a problem generally. In Weipa, the Health Department seems to be having greater success running workshops through already established groups. It was mentioned that people should get time off work, whether it be at Comalco or time off from CDEP jobs, for education. Discussions are most successful where they are conducted or assisted by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Nurses or through the limited women centres in appropriate places. Significant discussion on health requirements has started to

take place at various land claims within the outstation movement.

5.1.4.6 Building

* New hospital has lifted staff moral
* Build hospital here
* We want hospital in bush, surrounded by bush

There is an evident issue to be addressed relating to proper liaison with Communities as a prerequisite to the building or extending of health centres.

5.1.4.7 Other

* Alcohol rehabilitation on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander terms
* Health appears better this year - less scabies and boils
* Priest called to help with domestic violence issues 3 nights per week
* Go back to land
* With house callouts we go out with police, usually community police
* Health services are getting better
* Government says they'll provide better health - its only talk - first you must improve the housing
* suggested we do island meal of fish and rice - people thought it was no good - it doesn't come from shop.
* Give away fruit at tuckshop steps next week as we run out of money.
* I've seen little kids of 6 look 3. Lots of babies fed junk food.
* I've even seen coke in a baby bottle.

Evaluation.

This report did not survey the dietary habits of residents. However, other research is available from organisations such as the Tropical Public Health Unit in Cairns which support residents reported concerns and observation that too much processed food and far too much sweet food is eaten in Cape York Peninsula. A shortage of fresh fruit and vegetables adds seriously to the problem. All of the communities visited have at least one takeaway food shop and many of the school grounds were littered with soft drink cans and chocolate bar wrappers. There seems to be a belief, particularly in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, that if food is packaged it is good for you. The hot climate also causes the problem of rapid deteriation of fresh produce. Remote areas and pastoral properties have particularly severe problems in accessing fresh fruit and vegetables. The high price of this produce can also be inhibitive especially during the wet season in towns such as Kowanyama that rely on air freight. Alcohol also appears to have a big impact on diet, with diets generally becoming worse with increased alcohol consumption.

5.1.5 Hunting and Gathering

Resident comments include;

* How are fish going to be affected by increasing tourism
* Chairperson

"Rangers say you can't hunt fish. This has stopped people going. It has scared people off. Makes them feel guilty. When the young fellows fresh water fish for turtle the hippies told them to stop. This makes them forget their traditions. Maybe eat a can of sardines instead. Tourists hassle the hunters as well."

Evaluation.
Increase in pressure from tourists, fishing industry, and pastoralism continue to impinge on traditional hunting areas. Breakdown in traditional law over the hunting gathering issue may also be having an affect on supply.

5.1.5.1 Access to food

Resident comments include;

* High school had great farm - local shop refused to buy it - fresh eggs, passionfruit. People too lazy to drive to high school to buy it. Cassava and Taro - root plants; people will buy these.
* No fresh fruit or vegetables is available
* High incidence of obesity due to lack of exercise and high alcohol consumption.
* Nothing in the shop is fresh
* Meals on wheels - many young people refusing for their parents as $40 could be used for grog

Evaluation.
As discussed above, access to fresh fruit and vegetables, the cost of this produce and impact of the wet season and the temptation of processed food all cause barriers to people accessing a healthier diet.

5.1.6 Diet Solutions

5.1.6.1 Outstations

Resident comments include;

* People will eat better at outstations
* Tommie's friend has just been through Lakefield collecting bush food.
* Eat more traditional foods
* We need to eat more bush tucker - lots of people know how
  "People are largely dependent on subsidence pigs and fish. These need to be seen as an economic activity. The butcher here sells 1/2 the amount of meat here in the fishing season"

Evaluation.
The use of traditional food increases with the use of outstations. The use of these food sources is widespread and needs to be better assessed in its role in helping with the dietary problems on the Peninsula, as well as its economic importance.

5.1.6.2 Fresh Produce

Resident comments include;

* Lots of bananas - planted by high school in 1978.
* People eat lots of meat and a great deal of takeaway.
* Fresh vegies come once a week and sell out in a day or two.
* People should grow local food
* Eat more traditional foods
* Order fruit and vegetables from south.
* Lots of people here eat heaps of seafood
* The shop here tried diabetic drinks, and put healthy food in the shop but Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people take the unhealthy stuff.

Evaluation.
It is interesting to note that many of the fresh produce solutions came from non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people. The lack of responses and ideas in this area suggest need for more discussion by communities and local business. Not many ventures of growing one's own food have worked unless it has been due wholly to self motivation. One group on an outstation near Wujal had a particularly good vegetable patch. A family in Hopevale is also experimenting with permaculture. People seeing the success of these ventures could assist in the implementation of any improvements in this area.

Low maintenance food sources such as mangoes and bananas have been particularly successful with Bamaga standing out as a success with major planting of bananas. Some Councils have been involved with mango planting.

Many non-Aboriginal and non-Torres Strait Islander people use postal and air freight for delivery of produce and find this both cheaper and of a better quality than what can be bought on the Peninsula.

Little evidence of non-Aboriginal and non-Torres Strait Islander people growing there own fruit and vegetables was visible. This would be also influenced by high turnover or short periods living in these areas.

5.1.7 Alcohol

5.1.7.1 Problems

Residents have reported that alcohol is a major community concern;
* Alcohol abuse issue is the biggest problem by far
* Alcohol abuse is worse than ever
* 80% of males drink, 60% of females

Alcohol abuse has been identified as one of the biggest problems in relation to health and also has a damaging affect on virtually every aspect of life within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities. It was indicated through the survey that the alcohol problem

is no way restricted to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities and is indeed entrenched across the general community. (See also the sections of this report on housing, education, family, police and legal).

5.1.7.2 Effects

Residents say;

* Alcohol disrupts everything
* Most violence here is alcohol related
* 1/2 people do drink 1/2 don't (but it affects all)
* The Community is falling down from grog
* Old people get locked up while young people take their cheque and go drink
* You can't fix mental problems while people are on the booze
* Elders won't pass on information if you are drinking
* Alcoholic parents feed kids too much junk food
* Seeing drunk people affects us all - it reduced our mental state and causes stress
* The health workers only miss work when on the grog.

As mentioned above, alcohol touches virtually every aspect of life on the Peninsula. There is virtually no treatment available to residents on the Peninsula. It appears that the drinkers have an impact on all people including non-drinkers, for example, there may be only one drinker in a household who keeps everyone up and disrupts the household regularly.

5.1.7.3 Barriers

* Council here has become dependent on canteen for money. The Council may think twice about dealing with the problem
* Drinkers rule. We can't have a Council meeting unless council is sober.
* Non drinkers and people who want to restrict their drinking are not supported
* Nearest dry-out centre is in Cairns
* Can't stop the cycle
* Alcohol is a real cycle, big problem
* AA not working - too few people attending
* Big drinking culture in Cooktown
* There are both very anti and very pro drinking groups in both Aboriginal and Islander Communities.
* Can't stop the drinking

Evaluation.

It is interesting to note that there was an apparently defeatist attitude towards the alcohol-abuse problem. A lot of people found the issue simply too big to cope with or felt that the problem would never be solved. There is also a common feeling that non-drinkers and people who want to restrict there drinking were not supported. Another problem was finding enough people wanting to stop at the same time to properly warrant setting up a system having sufficient number of people able to support each other. There also needs to be much more recognition that there are a lot of non-drinkers.

5.1.8 Alcohol solutions

5.1.8.1 Treatment centres

Residents say;

* Need counsellors and treatment centres; 12 people is a flop house, 20 a respite centre, 40 a treatment centre
  With 30-40 people 1/2 will stop and be able to support each other
* We are looking at diverting some of our housing money to divergence centre
* Need alcohol Rehab centre in town
* Stop bottleshop down the road
* No drug or alcohol rehab service available

5.1.8.2 Outstations

* Outstations used on self-denial basis only, they are dry in general
* Move people back to their land
* Bad roads stop alcohol/transport
* Outstations good way to get rid of grog
* In town - too many people around too much drink. I prefer the bush - (elder)
* We need a camp for people to get away from grog.

5.1.8.3 Other

* People have to bite the bullet and deal with it
* First step to dealing with alcohol is to support the non-drinkers
* We want a Alcohol rehab centre
* We need people who give up the drinking to stand up in front of the kids and tell them
* In my day there was no drink, only work
* Need more sport and recreation that is alcohol free.
* Nurse - separate grog area needed out of town with flop house.
* There is AA in town run through the Uniting Church

Evaluation.
There is a relatively large number of people who suggested solutions to the alcohol problem. This indicates there is a lot of people thinking about the issue and how to deal with it. There was a general feeling that the problem has to be tackled front-on sooner than later, as long as the solution comes from the community as a whole.

People saw a dire need for alcohol rehabilitation centres, the nearest centre in Cairns is totally inappropriate as people require a support from their family, friends and community to kick the problem. The large temptation to drink in Cairns is an additional problem.

Outstations and remote rehabilitation centres are seen as another avenue for dealing with the alcohol problem. People also saw the need for role models to spearhead the issue. Various

Alcoholics Anonymous groups (Weipa & Cooktown) have met with mixed success.

Young people from Bamaga and surrounding towns and the tip of Cape York Peninsula came up with innovative sollutions listed below to help young people deal with alcohol problems.

5.1.8.4 Drug and Alcohol Abuse

In the *Young Female Research Report* (1993), Sagigi outlines the results of a workshop of young people from the north Peninsula area regarding solutions to alcohol and drug abuse;

WHAT ARE THE PROBLEMS?
- *Stress*
- *Worries*
- *Family problems*

HOW TO ADDRESS THESE PROBLEMS?
- *Awareness programs*
- *Workshops for youth*
- *More sporting opportunities*
- *More alternative community activities*

WHO SHOULD ASSIST?
- *Drug and Alcohol Program Manager (Mr Gabriel Bani)*
- *Hospital*
- *Councils*
- *Elders*

In the Report on the *Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody* (1991, 18.8.4), Commissioner Elliot Johnston, QC. states,

> *Having reviewed the environmental inadequacies of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands the Council developed a list of healthy living practices which were essential for well-being in remote areas. These were prioritized in order of their likely importance to improving health status.*
>
> *They were:*
> - *washing people*
> - *washing clothes/bedding*
> - *waste removal*
> - *nutrition*
> - *reduce crowding*
> - *separation of dogs and children*
> - *dust control*
> - *temperature control*
> - *reduce trauma*

5.2 Family Support/Social Services

5.2.1 Introduction

Family and Social Services are generally limited. Child care services are the most common around the Peninsula. Women's shelters have been set up in a few communities including Lockhart River, Aurukun and Bamaga. A Youth Group Network has been set up at the tip of the Peninsula for Bamaga and surrounding communities including Injinoo. Weipa also has a Youth Group. Some women's groups have also been set up with varying degrees of success.
The Community Development Employment Program (CDEP) and Social Security are the two major forms of financial Social Services available on the Peninsula as well as various rural assistance schemes. The CDEP is generally not regarded as a social service by residents, as people work hard for this payment. CDEP is funded by ATSIC and administered through Community Councils. CDEP has helped create a wide range of jobs and services including rubbish removal, administrative assistants, roadworks, small farming schemes and small businesses. Social Security Services are based on Thursday Island and Cairns with out-reach workers visiting communities on the Peninsula monthly or every two months. The economic value of CEDP is discussed in the CYPLUS Economic Assessment report and employment information is described in the CYPLUS Population report.

5.2.2 Young People

For the North Peninsula Area, the *Young Female Research Report* (Sagigi, 1993) involved young people who came up with a list of five top priorities facing the youth in this region. Although it was specific for the Northern Peninsula of Bamaga, Injinoo, Seisia, Umagico and New Mapoon, their priorities appear to be quite reflective of those of young people in other centres. The age group that needs addressing appears to be the 10-16 year age range. The workshop prioritised the list of issues needing to be addressed as:

1. Recreational
2. Education
3. Drug and Alcohol Abuse
4. Family Violence
5. Employment

5.2.3 Young Peoples' Problems

5.2.3.1 Things to (not) do

Resident comments include;

* Nothing for young people to do especially for the 10 - 16 year age group. (This comment was made many times).
* We need to do things to get kids out of the pub.
* We need things for young people to do
* No place for kids to go
* Young people get into trouble as there is nothing to do or leave town.

* No job opportunities which often leads to drink and drugs

Evaluation.
A common problem raised throughout the Peninsula was the lack of things for young people to do particularly in 10 - 16 year age group. This leads to boredom and associated social problems. Weipa is an interesting situation in which the town is set up particularly for the young family with playgrounds, parks and bike paths with very little services or entertainment facilities available for the older children. Bamaga and the surrounding towns in the North Peninsula area is in a slightly better situation with Youth Offices situated in each town.

5.2.3.2 Facilities.

* No facilities such as hall or drop in centre, nowhere indoors.
* There are a couple of community halls but they are too small and not air conditioned
* Any country town has a lack of facilities for 13 - 18 year olds, Weipa is no exception
* We want the old canteen to be set aside for youth centre when the new one is built.

Evaluation.
Every Community complained about the lack of indoor venues both for sport and recreation for the youth. Unfortunately, for this research, not many young people were interviewed, therefore the situation is being reported more from an adult point of view. The lack of a gathering place for young people lead many of them to hanging around outside the canteens.

5.2.3.3 Transport

* They need a vehicle so they can go camping

5.2.3.4 Youth Group

* Children Concern Group not going any more. Not enough commitment
* No group for young people
* Children who grow up here are isolated from the realities of the world

The only Youth Group set up to work on entertainment and other issues for young people was one in Weipa called Youth Gone Good.

5.2.3.5 Other

* Lots of kids swim despite crocs and sharks
* Parents fighting keeps kids up
* Kids shy or ashamed of the colour of skin
* They need vehicle so they can go camping
* Need full time youth worker
* Youth need support of community but this is hard as 5 clans are clashing all the time
* We need things that will keep them busy all day so they will sleep all night

Once again the need for transport was a common problem with competition for buses and

Council vehicles with youth at the bottom of the list.

5.2.3.6 Skills

* We want to organise camping trips but can't as we have no first aid certificates
* There's been a big drop in traditional language
* Need more culture lessons

5.2.4 Young People - Solutions

5.2.4.1 Hall

Resident comments include;

* Need recreation centre and indoor sports centre
* Need hall for kids
* We need a hall for a Youth Centre and indoor sports and sound gear for concerts and a pool table.
* We want the old canteen to be set aside for youth centre when the new one is built

Evaluation.
It is clear that a priority for young people in these remote communities is the provision of a hall, or gathering place such as a Youth Centre where young people can get together to play pool, guitars or social activities.

5.2.4.2 Recreation

Resident comments include;

* Council just keeps buying trucks and dozers. What we need is a big hall and a Disco machine
* Young people want to get a band going
* Youth centre co-ordinators after schools program, vocational intercommunity sports. NAIDOC week. We hope to have Peninsula games in the future.
* My 14 year old has heaps to do; library, pool, archery, hunting.
* People will always complain anywhere about there not being enough to do.
* Guides and scouts available (Weipa)
* Many kids spend time outdoors.

Evaluation.
Weipa was by far the town most set up for young people, with Cooktown not far behind. In Weipa, a wide range of clubs, sporting events and activities are available compared with most other centres. Some of the ideas put forward for recreation included getting bands together, playing pool and organising discos.

5.2.4.3 Culture

* Young people are interested in food hunting dance and tradition.

* Kids keen on NAIDOC week.
* Camping hunting and bush program at school is working
* Need more culture lessons

5.2.4.4 Youth Group Workers

Resident comments include;
* Weipa "Youth Gone Good" - Youth group has been set up
* Youth Centre will need a professional co-ordinator
* Every community has youth liaison person with Jessie as co-ordinator.
* They are starting to work together more closely.
* Need full time youth worker

Evaluation.
Considerable support was expressed in the need to set up Youth Groups. At the same time the only established youth group, Youth Gone Good from Weipa appeared to be floundering. The youth liaison group at the North Peninsula area is becoming more effective.

5.2.4.5 Leadership

* Need elders to talk more to kids
* When justice group wasn't going kids were drinking bad
* Teenagers have nothing to do and little support from parents.
* Youth need support of community but this is hard as 5 clans are clashing all the time

5.2.5 Aged

5.2.5.1 Problems

Resident comments include;
* Very few old people here
* We will soon have our first retirees
* There is a perception that in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, elders are not "aged".
  Aged Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander is 55+ as low life expectancy due to extreme chronic health
  Aged home - People would rather be at home
  - Institution attitude towards dormitories
  - Grandparents often still have kids to look after at home (alcoholic parents)
  - Kids can't stay at age home
  - Mother wants homecare - daughter doesn't let mother get it as she (daughter) is alcoholic and ashamed
  - Daughter gets care pension - thinks she may loose it if her mum get house care. This is false and she needs this explained.
  - Old people enjoy respite (craft classes and care)
* Pensioners buy food - drinking
* Family members eat them out

Evaluation.
Coen and Cooktown illustrate a major shortage of housing and support for aged people. People from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities were generally considered as being aged as young as 45 due to low life expectancy. Aged care homes on the Peninsula in the communities visited seemed not to be working very well with lots of vacant rooms or incomplete buildings. In Hopevale the old age home seemed to be associated with death, a place to go and die. The result of this appears to be that no one wants to go there. Another reason for the apprehension in moving into the building was a rule that disallowed children from staying there which affects the close grandparent/grandchild relationship. The facilities were also unavailable for visiting relatives in general. Many people also seemed to associate old people that live there with lack of family support or dysfunctional families. Pride was another factor that appeared to hold people away from the aged centres. Abuse of the elderly particularly for financial gain was mentioned in some Communities.

5.2.5.2 Aged Solutions

* Community care - Meals on Wheels, housecleaning for aged

The Meals on Wheels program and housecare programs run through the HACC System appear, on brief inspection, to be both successful and quite a unifying activity within Communities.

5.2.6 Family

* Sleep over child care available
* There are lots of sporting facilities and sporting clubs, including ballet, karate, squash, tennis, football, cricket, soccer, fishing, squash, tennis and bow hunters and lots of facilities
* We co-ordinate information - help people write their histories.
* Traditional law will come in when white police won't act.
* Whites need culture understanding.
* We have Arts Council that tries to bring in plays and films
* People want video shop to bring in more alternative videos.
* Hospital does emergency vet care

5.2.7 Domestic

* Women's group come in and help in domestic violence, child safety. We find transport to get women to shelter or give grass roots protection. We have applied for safe house. At the moment people come to our door if there is trouble.

Health and community workers consulted consider that the domestic violence situation on the Peninsula is chronic. Limited refuges are available in a few communities. Other communities have set up relatively underground grass roots systems. Some of the women in domestic violence situations are evacuated to Cairns (often for hospital treatment) and then put up at a crisis centre. It is not considered appropriate to discuss the details of where refuges are located.

The *Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody* report noted;

> *The crisis accommodation needs of women and children escaping intolerable domestic situations are not seen by Aboriginal women as separate to the other needs of women in the community. Women have generally described the need for a 'safe place' which serves a variety of purposes and which enables emergency shelter and crisis support to be integrated with other strategies that address the problems being experienced by women*
>
> (Johnston, QC. 1991, 18.7.18)

An analysis of all the associated issues relating to domestic violence is beyond the scope of this report. However, domestic violence is considered by community service groups to be a very serious and widespread problem on the Peninsula and is an issue to be examined.

5.2.8 Other

Below is a list of services that people in Cooktown suggested they would like to see offered in their community as presented in the "Cooktown District Family Resource Centre" Evaluation Report 1994:

- *safe houses for domestic violence*
- *open sessions for kids to have their say*
- *help to set up child care in Hope Vale and surrounds*
- *child support*
- *a youth centre*
- *support the holding of AA meetings at the Centre premises*

Some of the important issues for Cooktown and districts, as reported by the respondents were:

- *alcoholism rehabilitation centre*
- *drugs in schools*
- *juveniles*
- *aged accommodation*
- *domestic violence safe house*
- *police*
- *health*
- *youth recreational facilities*
- *organisations working together better and sharing resources*
- *youth employment*
- *gambling*
- *child abuse*
- *support for carers*
- *mental health services*
- *handicapped*
- *unemployed people*
- *day care*

- *need family oriented recreation*
- *more sports*

5.3 Safety

5.3.1 Introduction

Ambulance, fire and police services as well as people's general feeling of well being were the issues examined in the area of safety. Fire services are generally restricted to the Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade. They are generally equipped with basic fire fighting gear, with 10 centres having a water (fire fighting) trailer. House fires do not appear a big issue on the Peninsula due to the relatively small number of house fires that have been reported. Bush Fire Fighting will be discussed below. Ambulance services generally operate out of Health Centres and Hospitals and are backed up by the Royal Flying Doctor Service. Police Stations are situated in most communities (listed in section 5.3.2.4). The major issue in the Policing service area relates to the policing powers of State Police versus the policing powers of Community Police. The State Emergency Service on the Peninsula tends to operate in association with the above. Other services to note include the National Park Ranger Service, the growing Aboriginal Ranger Service, the Flora and Fauna Squad, as well as Coastwatch and Customs. The Royal Australian Navy also assists with Coastwatch and Customs operations.

5.3.2 Statistics

5.3.2.1 Safeness

TABLE 8a (TOTAL REGIONS)

DO YOU FEEL SAFE?			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	45	60	24	92
NO	6	8		
NA	24	32	2	8

People were asked "Do you feel safe?". 60% of the interviewees said they do feel safe. Only a small 8% did not feel safe with 32% who did not answer or were not asked. The general feeling of safety was also reflected in the rural community with 92% of respondents answering yes to the question of do you feel safe.

TABLE 8b (Region 1)

DO YOU FEEL SAFE?			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	11	53	4	100
NO	3	14		
NA	7	33		

TABLE 8c (Region 2)

DO YOU FEEL SAFE?			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	9	75	3	75
NO				
NA	3	25	1	25

TABLE 8d (Region 3)

DO YOU FEEL SAFE?			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	13	65		
NO	2	10		
NA	5	25		

TABLE 8e (Region 4)

DO YOU FEEL SAFE?			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	6	55	11	92
NO	1	9		
NA	4	36	1	8

TABLE 8f (Region 5)

DO YOU FEEL SAFE?			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	6	55	6	100
NO				
NA	5	45		

5.3.2.2 Fire

TABLE 9a (TOTAL REGION)

FIRE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	18	24	5	20
FAIR	11	15	11	42.00
POOR	7	9	10	38
NA	39	52		

People were asked a question "What would you do if your house caught on fire"? Responses were assessed as Good, Fair or Poor depending on what they said they would do if faced with this situation. Issues that were considered included distance to service, who they would call, what they would do and how well they are prepared for such an emergency. 34% of people responded well and were given a good rating. 15% responded in a fair manner with 9% of respondents answering poorly. 52 % of people did not answer this question or were not asked. Within the rural community the responses were not so good with 38% responding poorly, 42% fair and only 19% falling into the good category. This reflects isolation and poor preparation in case of fire affecting rural population. People on the whole knew what to do. Some communities however have poor or no equipment.

TABLE 9b (Region 1)

	FIRE		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	3	14	1	25
FAIR				
POOR	4	19	3	75
NA	14	67		

TABLE 9c (Region 2)

	FIRE		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	6	50	1	25
FAIR			2	50
POOR			1	25
NA	6	50		

TABLE 9d (Region 3)

	FIRE		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	3	15		
FAIR	7	35		
POOR	1	5		
NA	9	45		

TABLE 9e (Region 4)

FIRE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	4	36	2	17
FAIR	2	18	6	50
POOR			4	33
NA	5	46		

TABLE 9f (Region 5)

FIRE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	2	188	1	17
FAIR	2	18	3	50
POOR	2	18	2	33
NA	5	46		

5.3.2.3 Accident

TABLE 10a (TOTAL REGIONS)

ACCIDENT			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	11	15	2	8
FAIR	22	29	20	77
POOR	4	5	4	15
NA	38	51		

People were asked the question "What would you do if you found someone who had had an accident"? 15% of respondents had a good knowledge of what to do if put in such a scenario, 29% rated fairly with only 5% rating poor, with 51% not answering or not being asked.. A majority of rural respondents (77%) responded fairly, the main problem being long distances from any emergency services.

TABLE 10b (Region 1)

ACCIDENT			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	3	14		
FAIR	6	29	2	50
POOR			2	50
NA	12	57		

TABLE 10c (Region 2)

ACCIDENT			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	3	25		
FAIR			3	75
POOR			1	25
NA	9	75		

TABLE 10d (Region 3)

ACCIDENT			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	2	10		
FAIR	8	40		
POOR	3	15		
NA	7	35		

TABLE 10e (Region 4)

ACCIDENT			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	3	28		
FAIR	4	36	12	100
POOR				
NA	4	36		

TABLE 10f (Region 5)

ACCIDENT			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD			2	33
FAIR	4	36	3	50
POOR	1	9	1	17
NA	6	55		

5.3.2.4 Police

TABLE 11a (TOTAL REGIONS)

POLICE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	20	27	20	77
FAIR	12	16	2	8
POOR	17	22	1	4
NA	26	35	3	11

With this question people were asked "How is your relationship with the Local Police"? They were asked to answer Very Poor/Poor/Average/Good/Very Good. 27% of people responded they had a good relationship, 16% Fair, 22% Poor. Another 35% of interviewees did not answer or were not asked this question. A number of people appeared uncomfortable in answering this question, with the higher proportion of non-Aboriginal and non-Torres Strait Islander people responding favourably as also reflected in the rural community 77% of respondents answering favourably in this category.

Police Information.
Police Stations with State Police are situated at:
Bamaga, Horn Island, Thursday Island, Aurukun, Weipa, Coen, Lockhart River, Cooktown, Laura, Kowanyama, Pormpuraaw. The number of State Police at each station range from 1 to 13 (at Thursday Island).

Community Police are found at:
Bamaga, Injinoo, New Mapoon, Umagico, Aurukun, Naprunum, Lockhart River, Hopevale, Wujal Wujal, Kowanyama, and Pormpuraaw.

The greatest change in the Police Service is the increasing number of Community Police. Currently there is debate about what powers Community Police should and should not have.

TABLE 11b (Region 1)

	POLICE		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	1	5	4	100
FAIR	4	19		
POOR	3	14		
NA	13	62		

TABLE 11c (Region 2)

	POLICE		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD			2	50
FAIR	2	17		
POOR	6	50	1	25
NA	4	33	1	25

TABLE 11d (Region 3)

	POLICE		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	8	40		
FAIR	1	5		
POOR	6	30		
NA	5	25		

TABLE 11e (Region 4)

	POLICE		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	8	73	8	66
FAIR	1	9	2	17
POOR				
NA	2	18	2	17

TABLE 11f (Region 5)

	POLICE		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	3	27	6	100
FAIR	4	37		
POOR	2	18		
NA	2	18		

Fire Brigade.

The Fire Brigade system is generally restricted to the volunteer firefighters. There are rural bases at Hann River, Musgrave, Alice Palmer, Portland Roads. These centres are all equipped with trailers, walkie talkies and water tanks. McIvor, McLeod, Isobella, and Lizard Island are equipped with firefighting trailers. Horn Island has an active group and has a fire truck, trailer as well as other equipment. This group also look after the airport. They will soon be acquiring a vehicle. Injinoo has nothing, Mapoon relies on Weipa, Seisia has nothing, Thursday Island have a full urban brigade operated by the Queensland Fire Department. Aurukun has a fire service, although it is having operational trouble. Coen has

a rural fire brigade. It has hoses, stand pipes, and other equipment but is in need of a vehicle. Lockhart River is defunct and needs revamping. Naprunum is looking at forming a group. Weipa has a full service, equipped and funded by Comalco. Kowanyama has a group that is registered but defunct. Pormpuraaw have their own truck funded through the Community. Ayton and Wujal have a vehicle and is very active. Cooktown has an urban fire service. Hopevale, Lakeland and Laura all have rural brigades, however, Hopevale fire fighting group is experiencing problems and only has limited equipment. Lakeland is very active with a well equipped truck. Laura has a trailer, and no truck although one is on order.

The ambulance, fire and SES groups tend to have the same people in each group. Training has been the biggest problem as the service does not have sufficient training officers to cover the entire region. Once recruitment is completed there will be one training officer to cover the area from Cardwell to the tip of the Peninsula. The co-ordinators of the fire brigade system have expressed a major need for more local visits to help keep up interest and enthusiasm. They face a recurring problem of increased interest after every fire, which then drops off over time until the next fire when they are chronically understaffed.

5.3.2.5 Burning Off:

The Rural Fire Service is apparently attempting to better mimic traditional fire patterns. However, at the moment the burning process seems unco-ordinated with Pastoralists, traditional owners, the Department of Primary Industry, the Rural Fire Brigade and National Parks all manipulating or implementing various fire burning regimes.

5.3.3 Problems

Resident comments include;

* Policing of own family is problem for community police and rangers
* Police won't always come when called
* One lady came in bashed up - police would help
* Women's centre didn't work when outsider brought in
* Internal discipline by elders is not working any longer.
* You don't call police for help
* White police don't understand traditional laws.
* Community police don't have enough power.
* Smuggling is a big issue here.
* Permit system has broken down
* No training for community police.
* White police are not here on weekends when we need them.
* People don't understand traditional law.
* Police don't help domestic violence issues - Community police need more powers to arrest.
* Police need more traditional law (elder)

Evaluation.
Problems mentioned by interviewees included the fact that Police where not always available

with sometimes no help available during weekends or early morning hours when alcohol related violence can peak. A major issue that arose in all centres when discussing these problems was the lack of interest or ability to deal with domestic situations by the Police. The lack of powers of the Community Police and the lack of clear role definition was a common issue raised by interviewees, as was the need for more cultural training of non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Police Officers. The issue of Community Police working in a small Community and the associated problems of bias towards family or friends, was an issue raised on various occasions.

5.3.4 Solutions

Resident comments include;

* Women's centre works great as a safe house
* Some men need safe house
* In emergency domestic we fly out
* People need to be encouraged by elders - they carry clout
* Most people have phones in house
* Access to justice committee, police like the Justice Group
* School/hosp police - meet monthly
* Justice committee - elders dish out punishments (traditional)
* Operation co-operation - rewarding kids for not re-offending has seen juvenile crime down
* I never lock my doors and I've never been broken into
* We are trying to set up a council of elders to show up respect.

Evaluation.
The need for safe houses and/or better systems for dealing with domestic violence was a prominent problem raised by residents. There is a general concern that non-Aboriginal and non-Islander people are over protecting themselves, barring themselves from communities, sometimes using guard dogs, and that this was exacerbating problems. A lot of interest was also expressed in giving elders more powers.

Kowanyama appeared to have a particularly successful and advanced policing system that included The Justice Committee, consisting of community leaders, the Community Police, the State Police, the Hospital and School, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Nurses and Teachers and a complex communication system, as well as an incentive scheme to stop young children from offending. This system warrants greater observation and assessment as a cutting edge community based resolution of criminal problems.

5.4 Housing

5.4.1 Introduction

On the Peninsula housing generally has tended to be poor quality, overcrowded and under maintained. Rents are generally low relative to other rural centres although no detailed data was collected on this aspect. The 1991 Census data indicates that 53 percent of the resident population surveyed paid a weekly rent of less than $47 for their dwelling.

Not one Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community was visited where overcrowding is not a problem. The CYPLUS Population project contains data on household size showing mean household size of 4.3 people at the 1991 Census compared to the Australian mean household size of 3 people. This data supports the observed situation and anecdotal information reported here. Some of the Communities have housing conditions that can be described as 'Third World'. Whole streets were passed, in some Communities where not one house was securable, due to damaged or non existent doors and windows. Information was not collected on who is responsible for this situation.

Weipa and Cooktown stood out as having a much higher standard of housing. However, Weipa is apparently facing a major housing shortage especially for non-Comalco employed residents. The issue of normalisation that is occurring at the moment in Weipa will see an increase in privately owned houses.

A huge proportion of people living in Cape York Peninsula rent their houses, with higher levels of ownership occurring in Weipa, Cooktown, pastoral areas and the Bloomfield/Ayton area. These higher levels of ownership tend to relate to non-Aboriginal or Islander communities.

The general standard of the houses on pastoral properties is also below standard although overcrowding is less of an issue.

> *In Lockhart River a person is 288 times more likely to suffer from diabetes than the average Queenslander, six times more likely to die of cardiac disease, and ten times more likely to die of respiratory disease. Commissioner Wyvill describes the community environment in the following terms:*
>
> > *A survey in December 1988 showed that the average occupancy per house in Lockhart River was 9, with an average of 3 nuclear families per house. Ten of the houses were classified as 'new' or being additions to the original town dwellings constructed in the early 1960's and early 1970's. Forty-six of the houses were 'old', or original buildings. Many of these were in bad repair with some being in a very bad state, without windows or frames, with steps missing, leaking roofs, badly damaged interiors, rotten timber, etc. Electrical faults seem common. One house was entirely without electrical supply and with a derelict, burned out kitchen area. Several houses appeared to present severe health hazards, sitting in what can be best described as extensive and malodorous pools of sullage discharge, apparently caused by blocked sullage traps and pits. There is no community sewerage system: newer houses have septic tanks, while older houses have pans in outhouses. The state of older houses can only be described as ranging from poor to inadequate.*
> >
> > (Johnston, QC. 1991, 18.7.21)

5.4.2 Statistics

5.4.2.1 Housing

TABLE 12a (TOTAL REGIONS)

HAPPY WITH HOUSING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	31	41	23	88
NO	32	43	3	12
NA	12	16		

This section was based on a yes/no response but did also provoke some lively discussion. Almost half, or 41% of interviewees were happy with their housing, Another 43% were not and 16% abstained or were not asked. In region 5 almost three quarters, or 73% of people indicated that they were not happy with their housing. There tended to be a greater percentage of non-Aboriginal or Islander people that were happy with their housing than Aboriginal and Islander people. Almost four fifths, or 88% of rural respondents were happy with their housing.

TABLE 12b (Region 1)

HAPPY WITH HOUSING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	4	19	3	75
NO	12	57	1	25
NA	5	24		

TABLE 12c (Region 2)

HAPPY WITH HOUSING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	8	67	3	75
NO	4	33	1	25
NA				

TABLE 12d (Region 3)

HAPPY WITH HOUSING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	11	55		
NO	5	25		
NA	4	20		

TABLE 12e (Region 4)

HAPPY WITH HOUSING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	6	55	12	100
NO	3	27		
NA	2	18		

TABLE 12f (Region 5)

HAPPY WITH HOUSING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	2	18	5	83
NO	8	73	1	17
NA	1	9		

5.4.2.2 Suit lifestyle

TABLE 13a (TOTAL REGIONS)

SUIT LIFESTYLE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	30	40	22	85
NO	25	33	3	11
NA	20	27	1	4

Over one third, or 40% of respondents said their house does suit their lifestyle. One third 33% said their house did not, whilst 27% did not answer or were not asked. This question caused some confusion so the results are difficult to interpret. The aim of this question was to gauge whether or not people found their house appropriately designed, with suitable outdoor space available for example. Over three quarters, or 85% of rural respondents answered yes to this lifestyle question.

TABLE 13b (Region 1)

SUIT LIFESTYLE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	7	33	3	75
NO	8	38	1	25
NA	6	29		

TABLE 13c (Region 2)

SUIT LIFESTYLE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	4	33	2	50
NO	2	17	1	25
NA	6	50	1	25

TABLE 13d (Region 3)

SUIT LIFESTYLE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	11	55		
NO	4	20		
NA	5	25		

TABLE 13e (Region 4)

SUIT LIFESTYLE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	6	55	12	100
NO	3	27		
NA	2	18		

TABLE 13f (Region 5)

SUIT LIFESTYLE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	2	18	5	83
NO	8	73	1	17
NA	1	9		

5.4.2.3 Affordability

TABLE 14a (TOTAL REGIONS)

AFFORDABLE HOUSING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	48	64	15	58
NO	2	3		
NA	25	33	11	42

Almost two thirds, or 64% of people found their housing affordable with many people commenting that it was in fact cheap. Only two respondents or 3% found their housing not affordable with 33% not answering or not being asked. Over half, or 58% of rural respondents found their housing affordable while 42% did not respond to the question.

TABLE 14b (Region 1)

AFFORDABLE HOUSING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	12	57	2	50
NO				
NA	9	43	2	50

TABLE 14c (Region 2)

AFFORDABLE HOUSING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	9	75	1	25
NO				
NA	3	25	3	75

TABLE 14d (Region 3)

AFFORDABLE HOUSING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	10	50		
NO	2	10		
NA	8	40		

TABLE 14e (Region 4)

AFFORDABLE HOUSING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	7	64	7	58
NO				
NA	4	36	5	42

TABLE 14f (Region 5)

AFFORDABLE HOUSING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	10	91	5	83
NO				
NA	1	9	1	17

5.4.2.4 Rent / Loan

TABLE 15a (TOTAL REGIONS)

TYPE - RENT OR LOAN			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
RENT	47	63		
LOAN	1	1	5	19
NA	27	36	21	81

Almost two thirds, or 63% of respondents rent their house. 4 respondents mentioned that they owned their house, with only 1 person having a loan. Over a third (36%) did not answer this question or were not asked. One fifth, or 19% of pastoralists said that they were paying off a loan. None of the pastoralists responded to the rent question and 81% of pastoralists did not answer.

TABLE 15b (Region 1)

TYPE - RENT OR LOAN			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
RENT	13	62		
LOAN				
NA	8	38	4	100

TABLE 15c (Region 2)

TYPE - RENT OR LOAN			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
RENT	7	58		
LOAN				
NA	5	42	4	100

TABLE 15d (Region 3)

TYPE - RENT OR LOAN			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
RENT	10	50		
LOAN	1	5		
NA	9	45		

TABLE 15e (Region 4)

TYPE - RENT OR LOAN			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
RENT	7	64		
LOAN			4	33
NA	4	36	8	67

TABLE 15f (Region 5)

TYPE - RENT OR LOAN			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
RENT	10	91		
LOAN			1	17
NA	1	9	5	83

5.4.3 Housing Problems

5.4.3.1 Housing Shortage / Overcrowding

Cape York Residents comments include;

* Too small for big family
* Housing for young people unavailable
* Crowded (up to 20 per house)
* Only 5 new houses a year here , this is not even keeping up with population growth - this just replaces old houses
* We are only building 4 new houses a year
* Alcohol + crowding causes problems
* Linda's brother - "I was one of the pioneers. Gee rough back then. We had to hack Hopevale out with axe and saw - nothing here - didn't get paid a cent. I've come back now. Now I'm waiting for a house so I can settle in. I've come back. I have to wait 3 years for a house. In the meantime I stay in my nephews flat."
* Housing is getting there but still high deficiencies. There is an average of 6 or 7 people per house.
* Overcrowded, need more small places for small families i.e. duplexes.
* Accommodation at the landing is terrible - 3 or 4 people from 1 family living in single room donga.

5.4.3.2 Overcrowding - staff

* No house available for the teacher aid so she has to leave
* There is a housing crisis - full accommodation
* the dog catcher needs a house - none available unless you work for Comalco
* Hariet, her husband and 9 kids are waiting for their new house to be built. In the meantime she is living in a shack on the beach.
* More and more government people coming all the time that we have to house

5.4.3.3 Environmental / maintenance issues

* Houses leak, especially in wet
* Housing too noisy
* Needs repairing
* Sewerage system need upgrade
* The most common request the council gets from citizens is for house maintenance
* Houses not looked after
* We want windows that work
* Council politics get in way of repairing Houses
* Climate here is rough on houses, dust, rain, wind, horses, dogs all take their toll.
* Need balcony and a place for fire
* Supplies from Cairns for building is very expensive
* Labour for building and getting machinery from Cairns costs a fortune

Evaluation.
All Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities reported overcrowding as a major problem. The issue in non-Aboriginal and Islander Communities was more one of a housing shortage which is restricting increases in nursing, education and other needed service providers let alone individuals or families. This appears to be a problem in all centres.

Respondents from centres also mentioned that housing for young people is a major problem. The need for flats, units or town houses was common. This suggests that the issue of extended families wanting to live with each other may be an issue of necessity rather than choice. This also shows that many young couples are often forced to live with their families often with children of their own as well.

Not a lot was mentioned about appropriateness of housing. This may be because people see the housing shortage as the key issue and simply more space, or simply their own bed, is a greater priority than housing design issues. It may also be that the issue was not properly discussed.

The level of overcrowding varied from community to community. Within Aboriginal and Islander Communities it ranged from chronic to very bad. It is difficult to obtain recent figures on the issue of overcrowding in the towns. However, the observed situation and anecdotal information gathered during this project is supported by the estimated figures contained in the CYPLUS Population project report.

A majority of houses in the Communities visited needed some form of repair. As mentioned by Gordon Jacko, Chairman of Hopevale Council, the most common form of assistance asked of the Council by residents is house repairs. There are many houses which are not securable, are missing windows, doors, or leak profusely during the wet. The associated environmental health problems bring this issue into the urgent category for resolution.

Housing needs to be addressed as a priority not just because of the discomfort that the poor housing causes but because of the myriad of other associated problems such as poor health, lack of sleep, transmission of contagious disease and parasites and disruption to schooling. The crowding problem also exacerbates alcohol related problems and disturbances such as domestic violence and incest.

5.4.4 Housing solutions

5.4.4.1 Housing Shortage

* This years housing allocation is going to repair 20 houses rather than build 5 more.
* Build them ourselves like Yarrabah
* More houses needed
* Need more houses like the matrons.
* Need duplex for single small family. Lots of young people crowded into one house
* People can buy their own houses now (Weipa)
* 60 - 70 new private houses in new suburb going up this year (Weipa)
* Town houses needed for young people

5.4.4.2 Environmental

* Need environment health training, how to clean and stuff
* we want enviroflow sewerage system - 99% pure water mango farm
* Help ourselves
* Pay more rent to pay for more repairs
* Get rid of pan toilets
* Only just been given the right to design houses for ourselves.

Evaluation.

People see the need for building of new houses as urgent. Many people saw a priority that units be built for young people. Further consultation with Communities and councils is needed in this regard. Despite being seen as the quickest and cheapest way to alleviate the immediate problem, if it is not coupled with a general increase in house building, this may exacerbate the problem as young families grow.

There is also the need to build more larger style houses to accommodate large families. Although not discussed much as an issue of importance, the issue of house design and appropiateness will likely be perceived as more important when the overcrowding problem is resolved. If it is not addressed at the outset of any housing program, this issue may cause problems for government and service providers in the future as there is no doubt that there are special climate and cultural requirements on the Peninsula.

5.4.5 Other Issues

Weipa people generally felt that privatisation of the housing market which has commenced as part of normalisation is the solution for them. More local involvement and training in building is also suggested. People did not mention many ways to improve the house maintenance.

> *The Cape sector is constrained from expanding any further due the shortage of housing in Weipa. It will be necessary to acquire an additional 15 dwellings to accommodate permanent allied Health service. This issue will be addressed in future capital works submissions*
>
> (Peninsula and Torres Straight Regional Health Authority, 1993)

Cooktown has a shortage of rental housing. This is exacerbated by its relatively small population coupled with a seasonal influx of tourists and associated workers. New service staff such as nurses and teachers often have trouble locating a house to rent.

In the Communities the houses tended to be old and not built for either the climate or their heavy usage. Up to twenty people were commonly seen using the same house. This also means up to 20 people using a toilet and shower designed for 5. Two or three families often live in a house made for one. A lack of furniture adds to the strain as people sit against walls and lie on the floors. Heavy dust problems, high rust levels and extreme wet seasons also takes its toll. Influxes of guests, lots of animals, lack of maintenance and accessibility to parts, a lack of cleaning skills and products, alcohol and associated violence all add to the

problem.

The poor condition of housing is having a major effect on health and education. Please refer to these sections of this report.

> *Grossly overcrowded housing - particularly when associated with excessive drinking - creates a context for domestic violence. Women and children are primarily the subjects of this violence, and men are arrested. Other consequences that may follow include children being unable to sleep or eat properly. This situation in turn contributes to child malnutrition and high truancy rates which I discuss in Section 16.6*
> (Johnston, QC. 1991, 1.8.1.4)

5.4.5.1 Outstations

Close consultations with Communities is required in this area. Some Communities are expecting a major exit of people to outstations and new housing may be better focussed at outstations with vacated houses renovated to help reduce the crowding problems at home. Another issue which requires close consultation is whether or not the outstations are seasonal, thus causing major shortages in the wet season. The special housing needs of outstations also needs to be addressed urgently. Groups such as the Kowanyama Land Management Office and the Cape York Land Council are trying to address this issue. It must be ensured that the housing problem is not simply moved from the towns and hidden deep in the bush.

5.4.5.2 Community Tension

It is evident, in some Communities, that negative feelings exist about the higher general standard and sometimes high levels of security of housing for non-Aboriginal and Islander staff stationed in Communities. The new nursing quarters going up in many towns were of particular note as they often towered over the rest of the community and the feeling of being looked down on was apparent. This issue needs to be addressed as a matter of priority to help keep racial harmony.

> *"How come that person gets such a big house while we all crowded in? They're only going to be there for a year. My baby's gonna live here forever"*

The issue of families with relatives on the council getting preferential treatment with housing and house repairs was raised. This sensitive issue needs to be addressed carefully at a grass roots level to ensure cultural and traditional considerations. The issue does need to be dealt with to help reduce angst within Communities.

5.5 Water and Waste Disposal

5.5.1 Introduction

The history of water and sewerage infrastructure in the Peninsula is poor. This is an area that has suffered major neglect and which still has a considerable way to go before it matches generally accepted standards. There are conflicting reports about how far the improvements in this area have gone. The government agencies contacted during this research advised that

the situation was generally adequate, however, when discussing areas which still had critical problems such as pan toilet systems, improvement plans were vague and lacking financial commitment. The level of monitoring and water testing is irregular and scant, therefore it has been difficult to establish a clear picture of the current situation.

5.5.2 Statistics

5.5.2.1 Water

TABLE 16a (TOTAL REGIONS)

SUPPLY OF WATER			RURAL		
	No.	%		No.	%
TANK	8	11		4	15
BORE	12	16		8	30
TAP	27	36			
RIVER	5	6		14	52
NA	23	31		1	3

People were asked "where do you get the water you drink from?" These were categorised into Tank, Bore, Tap or River. 11% of respondents obtain their water from tanks, 16% from a bore, 36% from a Tap and 6% from the River. 31% of interviewees did not respond or were not asked. Those people that answered River tended to live outside of major communities on out-stations or farms. Over half (52%) of rural respondents obtain their water from river systems, this raises the question of water purity and treatment.

TABLE 16b (Region 1)

SUPPLY OF WATER			RURAL		
	No.	%		No.	%
TANK	2	9	DAMP	1	25
BORE			RAIN	1	25
TAP	9	43			
RIVER	1	5		2	50
NA	9	43			

TABLE 16c (Region 2)

SUPPLY OF WATER			RURAL		
	No.	%		No.	%
TANK	2	17	DAMP		
BORE	3	25		1	25
TAP	5	41			
RIVER				3	75
NA	2	17			

TABLE 16d (Region 3)

SUPPLY OF WATER			RURAL		
	No.	%		No.	%
TANK	1	5			
BORE	4	20			
TAP	6	30			
RIVER	2	10			
NA	7	35			

TABLE 16e (Region 4)

SUPPLY OF WATER			RURAL		
	No.	%		No.	%
TANK	3	27		1	8
BORE	3	27		6	50
TAP	1	10			
RIVER	2	18		5	42
NA	2	18			

TABLE 16f (Region 5)

SUPPLY OF WATER			RURAL		
	No.	%		No.	%
TANK				2	33
BORE	2	18			
TAP	6	55			
RIVER				4	67
NA	3	27			

5.5.2.2 Rubbish

TABLE 17a (TOTAL REGIONS)

RUBBISH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
TIP	3	4	12	46
BURY	12	16	9	35
BURN	3	4	3	11
COLLECT	32	43	1	4
NA	25	33	1	4

The majority of people interviewed (43%), indicated that their rubbish is collected through a standard garbage collection. 16% of people buried their waste with 4% each indicating that they took their rubbish to the tip or burnt it. 33% of respondents did not answer this question. Within the rural community 46% of people took their rubbish to a tip, 35% buried their waste with 11% burning it.

TABLE 17b (Region 1)

RUBBISH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
TIP	1	5	2	50
BURY			2	50
BURN	1	5		
COLLECT	9	43		
NA	10	47		

TABLE 17c (Region 2)

RUBBISH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
TIP			1	25
BURY	2	16	1	25
BURN			1	25
COLLECT	5	42		
NA	5	42	1	25

TABLE 17d (Region 3)

RUBBISH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
TIP				
BURY	3	15		
BURN	2	10		
COLLECT	9	45		
NA	6	30		

TABLE 17e (Region 4)

RUBBISH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
TIP	1	9	9	75
BURY	7	64	2	17
BURN				
COLLECT			1	8
NA	3	27		

TABLE 17f (Region 5)

RUBBISH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
TIP	1	9		
BURY			4	67
BURN			2	33
COLLECT	9	82		
NA	1	9		

5.5.2.3 Toilets

TABLE 18a (TOTAL REGIONS)

TOILET - FLUSH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	48	64	20	77
NO	4	5	1	4
NA	23	31	5	19

Most respondents do have flushing toilets in their house, 64% of interviewees to this question answered yes with 31% not answering question or have not been asked.

TABLE 18b (Region 1)

TOILET - FLUSH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	12	57	2	50
NO				
NA	9	43	2	50

TABLE 18c (Region 2)

TOILET - FLUSH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	6	50	3	75
NO	1	8	1	25
NA	5	42		

TABLE 18d (Region 3)

TOILET - FLUSH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	12	60		
NO	3	15		
NA	5	25		

TABLE 18e (Region 4)

TOILET - FLUSH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	8	73	12	100
NO				
NA	3	27		

TABLE 18f (Region 5)

TOILET - FLUSH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	10	91	3	50
NO				
NA	1	9	3	50

5.5.3 Issues

Example of the types of issues raised by residents and authorities include;

1) Lockhart River needs a bore and both elevated and ground water storage facilities.

2) Wujal Wujul water supply has been affected by high tides so the community is attempting to move its water intake further up stream.

3) Corrosion of water pipes has been a problem for supply on the North Peninsula area. This is apparently currently being addressed by the Department of Primary Industries and should be fixed over the next 6 months.

4) Hopevale bore fields are in need of work and greater maintenance.

5.5.3.1 Bush Water

Many people interviewed for this report mentioned they used the creeks and rivers as a water supply when camping in the bush or on outstations. Although very little testing of these waters has been carried out, there are some serious concerns about water with high bacteria levels. Another concern has been raised by some residents that abandoned tailing dams have been used as drinking and bathing areas.

A member of the Aboriginal Tripartite Forum has recently been testing water at various centres in Cape York Peninsula and the Torres Strait Islands. His results have indicated bacterial levels in some creeks and streams to be unsuitable or dangerous to swim in let alone drink. (Meany, J. pers. comm. 1994).

5.5.3.2 Sewerage/Water

Decent sewage treatment is a basic prerequisite to community hygiene and health. An issue for consideration is the measures required to ensure adequate provision of these basic services. Several communities on the Peninsula have no reasonable sewage system and others face serious problems. The Queensland government through the Department of Primary Industries is attempting to address this issue in some communities. However, funding for some urgent projects is not yet available. According to the Department of Primary Industries breakdowns with water systems are becoming a rare occurrence due to improved expertise and servicing, more field workers and more support from the Department of Primary Industries.

An office of the Department of Primary Industries interviewed believes that sewage systems on the Peninsula need to be simplified with minimum maintenance requirements (Wayne Palen, DPI, pers. comm.1994). This will be assisted by the replacement of septics with tertiary treatment a key goal. He went on to say that education of the communities about the systems is required to ensure their success. He suggests that this be done through the schools, public meetings and house-to-house visits. This will ensure the long term maintenance of these systems.

The Tripartite Forum's research has also shown that various water treatment plants have not been working efficiently, have not been maintained properly and that local people have not been adequately trained in the maintenance of complex treatment systems. House over-crowding is also leading to, or accelerating the breakdown of household toilet systems and showers.

5.5.3.3 Artificial Wet Land Systems

These systems can be added to existing treatment plants for as little as $25,000 and are virtually maintenance free. Significant interest has been voiced for these systems and an example system is currently been established at Yarrabah, south of Cairns. An added bonus of this system is that the water is pure enough to be used for watering sports grounds and public spaces which will also help reduce dust problems that cause respiratory problems in communities. The final effect is relatively nutrient free which has great advantages for the environmental sensitivity of the Peninsula and the Great Barrier Reef.

Wujal has no sewage treatment. It needs one as a priority. The absorption system that is in operation now has failed due to clay soils. Wujal will only get a system if Wujal takes the initiative and pushes for one. This is always hard as communities have so many priorities

(Wayne Falen, DPI, pers. comm. 1994).

Bamaga and Seisia have a poor sewage system. The Department of Primary Industries are looking at upgrading the system but are awaiting funding. It is envisaged by the Department of Primary Industries that all communities on the North Peninsula area will have fully reticulated systems within 10 years. New Mapoon, Umagico and Injinoo have recently had fully reticulated systems installed.

5.5.3.4 Garbage

Despite CDEP being used to fund waste collection and management in Communities, some centres still suffer from major garbage pollution problems. In undertaking this project it was observed that the garbage disposal outside of towns and in more remote areas is becoming a major problem, with many beaches heavily littered and campsites in uncontrolled tourism areas sometimes resembling something closer to a rubbish dump than a wilderness area.

5.6 Education

5.6.1 Introduction

92% of respondents (11 people) in Region 2 (Lockhart River) are not happy with the quality of the school system

Kindergarten or preschool and primary education services are reasonably represented in Aurukun, Bamaga, Coen, Horn Island, Jessica Point, Weipa, Kowanyama Lockhart River, Pormparaaw, Thursday Island, Laura, Hopevale and Ayton. High school to year 11 and 12 is available at Bamaga, Cooktown, Weipa and Thursday Island. High School to year 10 is available at Aurukun, Kowanyama, Lockhart River and Hopevale. School of the Air currently has about 80 families with some 300 students attending School of the Air through to year 10 and a small number of students doing year 11 and 12 through Brisbane. School of the Air students generally come from pastoral, mining and fishing families. Many parents send their children to boarding school, especially for high school.

Secondary education is limited mostly to correspondence with TAFE centres offering very limited courses in Weipa, Cooktown and Thursday Island. The recent remote area programs have proven popular and successful with the Ranger training, remote teacher, and remote area nursing courses operating in many communities and starting in others. Open learning centres have single person offices in Weipa, Bamaga, and Thursday Island, to enrol students and give out information.

5.6.2 Statistics

5.6.2.1 Access

TABLE 19a (Total Region)

ACCESS TO KINDY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	60	80		
FAIR	2	3	5	19
POOR	4	5	10	39
NA	9	12	11	42

TABLE 20a (Total Region)

ACCESS TO PRIMARY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	50	68		
FAIR	3	4	8	31
POOR	4	5	17	65
NA	17	23	1	4

TABLE 21a (Total Region)

ACCESS TO HIGH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	32	43		
FAIR	7	10	5	19
POOR	26	35	20	77
NA	9	12	1	4

TABLE 22a (Total Region)

YEAR			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
7	2	2		
10	16	19		
12	28	33	17	74
NA	38	45	6	26

The high level of access to kindergarten or preschool and primary school (Table 19a & 20a Total Region) running at 80% and 68% consecutively, live in the communities where these schools are present in the community. Access to school, in particular high school, drops considerably to only 43% being good with 35% being poor, this reflecting smaller communities that either have no high school or high school only to year 10. The poor access of rural people (around 70%) represents isolation, however, we did not take into account access to School of the Air, which most pastoralist's children attend. The School of the Air has good access at least until year 7, as the pastoralists and other isolated users of this service such as miners and fishermen hold this service in high regard.

TABLE 19b (Region 1)

ACCESS TO KINDY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	17	81		
FAIR			1	25
POOR			2	50
NA	4	19	1	25

TABLE 20b (Region 1)

ACCESS TO PRIMARY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	15	71		
FAIR	2	10	2	50
POOR			1	25
NA	4	19	1	25

TABLE 21b (Region 1)

ACCESS TO HIGH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	14	67		
FAIR			1	25
POOR	3	14	2	50
NA	4	19	1	25

TABLE 22b (Region 1)

YEAR			RURAL	
	No	%	No	%
7				
10				
12	15	71	1	25
NA	6	29	3	75

TABLE 19c (Region 2)

ACCESS TO KINDY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No	%
GOOD	10	83		
FAIR				
POOR	2	17	3	75
NA			1	25

TABLE 20c (Region 2)

ACCESS TO PRIMARY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	10	83		
FAIR				
POOR	2	17	4	100
NA				

TABLE 21c (Region 2)

ACCESS TO HIGH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	7	59		
FAIR	1	8		
POOR	4	33	4	100
NA				

TABLE 22c (Region 2)

YEAR			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
7				
10	5	42		
12	2	16	3	75
NA	5	42	1	25

TABLE 19d (Region 3)

ACCESS TO KINDY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	18	95		
FAIR				
POOR				
NA	1	5		

TABLE 20d (Region 3)

ACCESS TO PRIMARY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	18	95		
FAIR				
POOR				
NA	1	5		

TABLE 21d (Region 3)

ACCESS TO HIGH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	9	47		
FAIR				
POOR	9	47		
NA	1	6		

TABLE 22d (Region 3)

YEAR			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
7				
10	1	5		
12	7	37		
NA	11	58		

TABLE 19e (Region 4)

ACCESS TO KINDY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	5	46		
FAIR	1	9	3	25
POOR	2	18		
NA	3	27	9	75

TABLE 20e (Region 4)

ACCESS TO PRIMARY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	6	55		
FAIR	1	9	5	42
POOR	2	18	7	58
NA	2	18		

TABLE 21e (Region 4)

ACCESS TO HIGH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD				
FAIR			3	25
POOR	7	64	9	75
NA	4	36		

TABLE 22e (Region 4)

YEAR			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
7	2	18		
10				
12	4	36	10	83
NA	5	46	2	17

TABLE 19f (Region 5)

ACCESS TO KINDY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	10	91		
FAIR	1	9	1	17
POOR			5	83
NA				

TABLE 20f (Region 5)

ACCESS TO PRIMARY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	11	100		
FAIR			1	17
POOR			5	83
NA				

TABLE 21f (Region 5)

ACCESS TO HIGH			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	2	18		
FAIR	6	55	1	17
POOR	3	27	5	83
NA				

TABLE 22f (Region 5)

YEAR			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
7				
10	10	91		
12			3	50
NA	1	9	3	50

5.6.2.2 Satisfaction

TABLE 23a (Total Region)

QUALITY - ARE YOU HAPPY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	20	27	13	50
NO	48	64	3	12
NA	7	9	10	38

This was assessed on a yes/no basis when posed with the question "Are you happy with the schooling"? An alarming 64% said "no" and only 27% said "yes" with no answer from 9%. On a regional basis this rose to an even more alarming rate of 92% in Region 2 representing Lockhart River and 73% in Region 5. The reason for this discontent with the school system is discussed below. Only 11% of pastoralists found their schooling to be unsatisfactory. This supports the above statements about School of the Air.

TABLE 23b (Region 1)

QUALITY - ARE YOU HAPPY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	4	19	2	50
NO	16	76		
NA	1	5	2	50

TABLE 23c (Region 2)

QUALITY - ARE YOU HAPPY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	1	8	1	25
NO	11	92	2	50
NA			1	25

TABLE 23d (Region 3)

QUALITY - ARE YOU HAPPY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	9	47		
NO	7	37		
NA	3	16		

TABLE 23e (Region 4)

QUALITY - ARE YOU HAPPY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	4	36	7	59
NO	5	46	1	8
NA	2	18	4	33

TABLE 23f (Region 5)

QUALITY - ARE YOU HAPPY			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	2	18	3	50
NO	8	73		
NA	1	9	3	50

5.6.2.3 Access to Cultural Education

TABLE 24a (Total Region)

ACCESS TO CULTURAL ED.			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	48	64	7	27
NO	13	18	11	42
NA	13	18	8	31

Tables 24 (a-f) are again based on a simple yes/no answer to the question "Do you have access to cultural education"? Whether people were happy with the quality or quantity is not reflected here but discussed in detail below. A high 64% of people answered "yes", 17% no and 18% did not answer. In Region 5, 100% of people answered "yes" and in Region 2, 83% answered "yes". In fact virtually all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people had access to cultural education. It tended to be more the non-Aboriginal or Islander people working in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities that answered "no" to this question. A surprising 42% of rural people answered "no" with 30% not answering, and 27% stating that they do get cultural education although not necessarily Aboriginal or Islander.

TABLE 24b (Region 1)

ACCESS TO CULTURAL ED.			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	14	67	1	25
NO	2	9	1	25
NA	5	24	2	50

TABLE 24c (Region 2)

ACCESS TO CULTURAL ED.			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	10	83	2	50
NO	2	17	1	25
NA			1	25

TABLE 24d (Region 3)

ACCESS TO CULTURAL ED.			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	8	42		
NO	7	37		
NA	4	21		

TABLE 24e (Region 4)

ACCESS TO CULTURAL ED.			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	5	45	3	25
NO	2	18	6	50
NA	4	37	3	25

TABLE 24f (Region 5)

ACCESS TO CULTURAL ED.			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	11	100	1	17
NO			3	50
NA			2	33

5.6.3 Problems

5.6.3.1 Literacy

Some comments arising from interviews:

* School Principal -
  "Many kids are failing as they can't understand English. We've tried just about everything to get kids to school. They're not getting taught anything. They're not learning to read and write".
* If we had to go for a year we wouldn't go - we would miss the kids.
* Grade 7 is grade 3 level. The kids go away and can't cope when they get back. This embarrasses them which just makes the problems worse.
* Literacy levels dropping because of new school system

* English is often a second language for kids.
* Teachers can't speak language
* Pigeon English is the first language

Evaluation.
Literacy is a major issue within the school system in Cape York Peninsula. It particularly affects Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island children. English is often a second or third language spoken in homes, and the school system has only just started to try and deal with the literacy problem in Cape York Peninsula. They still seem to be basing the literacy issues around English. Not many teachers can speak even the more widely spoken Pigeon languages, let alone the wide variety of dialects spoken in communities. Aurukun for instance has some six major language groups, with some communities having as many as twelve or thirteen languages spoken. There is a long sad history that has made children feel inferior or embarrassed by their poor English skills. This issue permeated through all aspects of education.

5.6.3.2 Financial / Environmental

Some comments include;

* Kids go to school hungry and tired. This helps exacerbate the problem of poor school levels.
* No books at home
* No clothes to wear
* No lunch
* Kids with dirty clothes or no lunch won't go to school
* Video plus television plus crowding in housing means lack of sleep
* Fighting, drinking and drugs affects school levels.

Evaluation.
It was commonly mentioned, particularly by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, that other reasons for children not attending school were:

1. Tiredness caused by noise in overcrowded and sometimes drunken households, with children sometimes roaming the streets until very late, until their parents have gone to sleep.

2. Lack of clothes or clean clothes regularly prevent children from attending school due to discomfort, embarrassment or shame.

3. Hunger. It was indicated that children quite regularly would not go to school until they had breakfast or a meal which was often not until late in the day, and that they could not concentrate on an empty stomach.

5.6.3.3 Alcohol

Residents comments include:
* Lack of ambition, laziness and alcohol keeps kids out of school

* Drunk parents come and hassle kids for lunch money
* Girls will drink, forget to go to classes
* Drinking problems make it hard to get kids to school. Kids get sent with no lunch. Kids can't think without food.
* Young kids won't go as parents drink. This means they get no breakfast, no tuckshop money.

Evaluation.
Alcohol-related problems both at home and sometimes for the children themselves exacerbated the above mentioned environmental problems, as well as causing general unease amongst children. The alcohol problem also made it harder for parents to discipline their children into attending school.

5.6.3.4 Staff issues

Resident comments include;
* teachers last less than 2 years, trust, usually straight out of university
* High teacher turnover caused by remoteness - some teachers transferred against will.
* Teachers don't stay long enough
* School is a fortress as is teachers house
* Many non-Aboriginal and non-Torres Strait Islander teachers can't share a class with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander interpreter as they feel uncomfortable.
* High staff turnover is a big problem.

Evaluation.
Similar staff issues as mentioned in other areas such as health, and in the general section under staff turnover applies to teachers. The high teacher turnover is often related to teachers gaining points in remote areas to access job opportunities in city centres. Many of the teachers in these remote communities are often straight out of university. The problem also exists where people are getting tired of helping train up teachers in culture and protocol to have them leave just as students become familiar and trusting of them. Cultural awareness training was often also absent.

5.6.3.5 Small Numbers

Resident comments include;

* Primary and high school kids to combine next year due to low numbers as people sending kids to boarding school. Perception is that if you want your kids to get a good education you send them south. They want kids to succeed and this requires fluent English.

* Year 11 & 12 only have 20 students - very restricted courses. Not enough students means that we don't get full range of subjects.

Evaluation.
Small numbers, particularly in high schools, restrict the variety of courses that the school can offer to its students. In Weipa for instance, there were only twenty students in year 11 and 12, which meant the school could not offer a full range of subjects.

5.6.3.6 Secondary Education

The people said;

* Lots of women in Weipa don't work - need more adult classes
* Ranger training program not working. Initial consultation was great, but now no-one is tracking the ball. No support structures within communities (not Kowanyama).
* Night classes don't work
* Trouble filling teacher aid jobs due to competition from CDEP which is seen as easier
* All Councils offered apprenticeships this year - no one turned up
* We want workshops for adults but lack of skills in town and it is too expensive to bring people in.
* We are worried about sending people out of the community
* When Rangers go away for training they are being taken away from their own land.
* Still a problem to get people to give up 8 or 9 years of their life to get a degree

Evaluation.
Towns were having problems with filling the Secondary education opportunities offered by the remote areas teaching programs for training Teacher Aides, Nurses and Rangers. Competition between the services to recruit people with sufficient motivation and skills is fierce. The recruitment of people to these areas is also competing against the recruitment of the local Council, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission and the Cape York Land Council. It was also perceived as a problem that the courses take up so much of ones life, or up to eight or nine years to get a degree. Some Aboriginal people are having trouble comprehending this issue. Travelling away from the Communities and associated home sickness was raised as an issue. Courses based in the Communities are popular.

5.6.3.7 Home Sickness

Residents comments include:

* With boarding school some cope, some don't.
* It is a big leap to go to Brisbane, to Lutheran College. Worse when there is no support
* Aboriginal people have difficulty adjusting.
* I didn't like leaving home to go to school
* I would have gone further here
* Kids don't want to come back after going to school in Cairns.
* Parents aren't aware of options for high school - plus kids get homesick when away.
* Not many kids will go all the way to Cooktown for further education.

Evaluation.
Boarding School is used commonly by both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, particularly for students seeking high school education. The rate increases at year seven and then again for year eleven and twelve. It appears that one of the biggest reasons for failing within this boarding school system, particularly amongst Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders is homesickness, as well as lack of awareness of opportunities offered, and financial limitations. The Boarding school system is used extensively and successfully by non-

Aboriginal and Islander people, particularly the pastoralists. Very high costs associated with boarding school, including travel to and from school are indicated as a major problem.

5.6.3.8 Transport

Resident comments include;

* Buses are poor.
* Bamaga too far for kids to go
* School kids have to bus to Cooktown all the time
* School needs a bus of its own for excursion
* Too hot for kids to walk to school

Evaluation.
Transport was seen as a problem particularly for those centres such as Injinoo, Seisia, Hopevale and Wujal where children had to travel daily on a bus to other towns. The buses tended to be unreliable, the roads bumpy, dusty and frequently impassable during the wet. The communities tend to supply their own bus, however, due to the road conditions and heavy demands on such vehicles, the wear and tear and thus expense is great. The problems of breakfast, timing and casual attitudes also made bus pickup complicated.

5.6.3.9 Additional Comments

* More teaching in bush
* 50% attendance as parents won't make their kids come.
* The Principal is out of her depth
* A lack of adult concern
* My son gets picked on as he is white. It is so bad that he will start school of the air. Ten years ago he would have been fine
* White kids go to boarding school due to racial violence
* Many families based in Weipa leave when kids finish primary to get a better education. Most are happy with education until then.
* People feel levels are lower here
* Poor attendance at primary school for Napranum students causes problem as Aboriginal and Islander kids are barely literate when they start high school.
* Mainstream doesn't account for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander need with outstations. If mainstream class moves to a new chapter and kids have been away they will be left floundering.
* Attendance rate is bad as students decide for themselves if they want to go to school.
* School Principal
  Islander parents insist kids go to school. They are strong on discipline. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people less so. They say school has no right to expect decisions on kids. A much more free reign.
* Injinoo school has not made a big difference in attendance.
* Older kids find it embarrassing to go back. No adjustment for special needs of culture and local people
* Education is really bad - no mainstream. This makes it hard to get into high school. Grade 4 is like grade 2. People use the excuse that language is a problem.

* We have ladies that come and teach art, craft, basket weaving medicine, health and education.
* We are one people but different people
* School Principal
  Transport is the biggest problem for people to come to school. Kids also need to get out more.
  Some parents aren't interested in education as they have had a negative experience of their own.

5.6.4 School Solutions

5.6.4.1 Adult

Resident comments include;

* TAFE options works well
* With secondary education - don't mind going to Cairns for a couple of weeks.
* Wouldn't go if it was for a year.
* Secondary : - other courses
  first aid
  cabinet makers
  boiler makers
* More adult refresher courses
  Adults should be allowed to use the school library
* RATEP need to run courses in stockman skills, car mechanic, horses and tourism.
* RATEP is aimed at needs of mature aged students rather than Year 12. This worked well but now people are trying to bend it back to 3Rs. (RATEP students).
* You can still go there (RATEP) without year 12 and feel comfortable. RATEP is right here in the community.
* Other RATEP style courses should include - social work, council work, pre school teacher, tourism, business, police and politics.
* There are parts of the system that need to be more flexible, ie all our students have families.
* About 6 courses offered through Cairns TAFE including dog obedience, basic computers and teddy bear sewing.

Evaluation.
Resident responses indicate that a wider variety of topics, more refresher courses and a more flexible system seemed to be required. The possibilities of Adults working with their children to develop literacy skills was suggested several times.

5.6.4.2 Teacher/staff

Resident comments include:

* Language assistance for teacher
* Teachers need more culture
* Need more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teacher aids

* Kids achieve highly here due to close one on one relationship
* Better remote area allowances
* Better induction (School Principal)
* Attendance can double with change of teacher
* Primary staff. Nine trainee teachers here at the moment with six more to start. They teach 1/2 time (aide) and spend 1/2 time at RATEP. The five full time and four part-time teachers where hand picked in a way.
* The Education Department has the aim of 50% Aboriginal/Islander teachers by the year 2000
* We are redefining with Education Council what courses are required.
* We need specialist teachers but all we get is fresh grads.
* There was friction that school was staffed by Bamaga.
* We are encouraging all Communities to send people to train.

Evaluation.
The need for more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teachers was prominent in the responses. Language assistance for teachers as well as the usual need for more cultural and protocol training before teachers come in were also major issues. Better incentives to keep teachers in the remote areas for longer were also discussed.

5.6.4.3 Traditional

* People in Lockhart are very literate and have great skin. I believe it is from eating lots of fish.
* Need more than white system with a bit of culture. Old people can control kids as they understand Tease signs, whereas non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teachers don't understand these signs
* It is important to have elders knowledge recognised academically
* My aim is to mould traditional and contemporary
* Need a better combination of 3 R's and extended program, camping programs, arts and culture courses are good.

People felt there was a need for more traditional education, other people were concerned that this would get in the way of teaching of three R's. Quite a number of people who send their children south to boarding school do so to get their children a more standard education system. Communities seem rather divided on this issue.

5.6.4.4 Literacy

Resident comments include;

* Central Australian kids are very bush literate. This needs to be brought into the picture.
* Need structured language programs

Evaluation.
The residents feel that there is a desperate need for culturally appropriate literacy courses to be integrated into the schooling system.

5.6.4.5 Diet / Health

Resident comments include;

* I believe the lunch excuse from community is an excuse. If kids come without lunch, we will make it.
* In Umajico tuckshop lunch money gets deducted $10 per week from CDEP.
* We should sit all kids down at 11am for a meal.

Evaluation.
It was only really teachers themselves who offered suggestions in this area and they tended to revolve around the need and the benefits that sitting children down to a meal a day at the schools would bring.

5.6.4.6 Other

Resident comments include;

* Need school bus to get kids here
* Council is looking into acquiring old health building for school kids for staying over/meals/homework.
* Teach kids with parents next to them
* More kids would go to school (high) if there was one here (in Hopevale)
* Need more support briefing before one leaves remote area
  - more support at boarding schools.
* Stronger focus on pre-school needed
* Video conferencing can work well. Education television
* Opportunities are endless. With interactive TV the mind boggles.
* Good trades focus at school
* Parents send kids to boarding school for outside experience, ie how to catch buses.
* For the size of town the schooling is great.
* Parents send kids to boarding school so kids get wider choices
* Beauty of TAFE is people can plug away at own pace.
  - 3 fully trained now - started as community teachers.
* RATEP looking at being 5 years which is unjust - James Cook is 3 years - 5 years + too long.
* We need to encourage our women to take kids to school
* We need workshops to empower mothers and fathers to take kids to school.
* We need Year 8 here in Ayton with better bridging. A bit of a taste of high school so that it won't be such a shock on leaving here.

5.6.5 Schooling/Culture problems

5.6.5.1 Too Much

* Parents calling for pull back in cultural education
* Don't do as much cultural education as at Jessica Point

5.6.5.2 Too Little

* More cultural education at school needed

As mentioned before, the issue of cultural teaching in schools is one that the residents feel needs to be done in consultation with the Communities and with parents to decide what level should be implemented.

5.6.5.3 Lack of Interest

Resident comments include;

* Young kids loosing interest in traditional education
* Lots of people not interested, people look mostly for the white side
* People clam up when you mention traditional medicine, (they are ashamed)
* A few people mentioned that children will lose interest in traditional culture and ways.

5.6.5.4 Literacy

Resident comments include;

* Kids can understand language but not speak it
* No traditional language is taught here as there are 13 local languages. We do however teach Japanese.
* English is second language to many Napranum students
* Language in decline - kids only speak broken language. We need to focus on language. Language is so important. It brings something back. We need to set up learning centres.

Evaluation.
Once again there was considerable support from respondents for providing literacy courses. Much of the discussion on this did seem to revolve around the need for the incorporation of the traditional language within literacy. Most comments about language tended to focus on traditional language.

5.6.5.5 Structure

The people say;

* No structure to cultural lessons
  - Principal just dropped an elder in front of the class
  - no structure
* School not showing interest in specialist visits such as a flute player and fisheries conference

Evaluation.
The general view of residents was that there currently seems to be very little structure or officialdom within the cultural teaching and lessons. Better recognition of the elders and their skills would gain more respect and interest. As mentioned in various parts of this

report, investigation into the recognition of traditional knowledge at an academic level is important. Cultural classes and issues of where they are held and under what conditions, need to be closely liaised and worked on a local basis.

5.6.5.6 Teaching

Resident comments include;

* We assist women in the production of videos about women's laws and stories
* Still getting Captain Cook history
* Culture education has been poorly co-ordinated
* I moved here to take up the position of Council clerk with no cultural awareness. It was like a culture shock.

5.6.5.7 General

* Every family used to have medicine man
* Word of mouth teaching breaking down due to television

5.6.6 Solutions

5.6.6.1 Teaching / Classes

Resident comments include;

* Mum tells me stories
* We need singing in language
* Teach corroboree
* Older people teach at school
* History part must be taught correctly. Need teaching in pride culture and pride in 40,000 year history
* Kids love the traditional stuff, we need more of that at school
* Gordon Pablo does 1 1/2 hours a day with Primary school in Injinoo. That's 1/2 hour each class doing art, craft, cooking, dancing and language.
* Need to re-establish the culture of the place. Newsletters and brochures will help
* We do printing in the parks
* Kids come in all the time - we organise games, painting, craft.
* What is happening now:
  - we have book with lots of this - lots of stories
* We organise women hunting expeditions
* Old women do some traditional craft and food gathering
* We do traditional food planting as well as bananas, sweet potatoes
* Traditional medicine taught i.e. palm leaves used on stinger stings
* We take people to Bathurst Island for dancing and culture meetings.
* We have a book with lots of stories
* Needs to be more traditional education. We are encouraging people to come in and teach in the school. The non-Aboriginal kids enjoy it too.

Evaluation.
It is interesting to note that a large number of solutions were offered up front by people, which illustrates that people are thinking seriously about this issue. People also recognised that considerable amounts of education in the cultural areas are being taught out of school hours. The need for more older people to teach at schools was brought up several times. Quite a few people also mentioned how much the kids enjoyed cultural education and how it will help attract children back into the schooling system. Others, as reported earlier, felt many young people are losing interest in cultural education. The need to take children out into the bush and to special sites to learn various aspects of traditional knowledge is imperative. The provision, therefore, of four wheel drive buses or other forms of transport is essential to meet the requirements expressed by the people.

5.6.6.2 Literacy

* It is ironic that there is an Aboriginal day or week celebrated in an Aboriginal community - it should be every day.
* No language here. Next year we will have Creole and English in every classroom. This is at the request of the Education Council.
* Lots of kids learn language at home.
* Need to get back on land to teach language

Literacy as an instrument of deculturation
Ogbu (1987, p. 151) in particular has contributed greatly to research amongst minority groups in America who do not achieve satisfactory levels of functional literacy. He proposes that the real issue in the acquisition of literacy amongst the minorities, as in their academic striving generally, is not whether children posses a different language or dialect, a different cognitive style, a different communication style, or a different pattern of language and upbringing. Rather, he sees the real issue as twofold; firstly, whether or not the children come from a segment of society where people have traditionally experienced unequal opportunity to use their literacy skills in a socially and economically meaningful and rewarding manner, and secondly, whether or not the relationship between the minorities and the dominant group members who control the education system, has encouraged the minorities to perceive and define acquisition of literacy as an instrument of deculturation without true assimilation.

For Arnove and Graff (1987, p.9) though, it is also about creating conditions for critical consciousness. They explain:

> *Literacy .... (is) not just the process of learning the skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic, but a contribution to the liberation of man and to his full development. Thus conceived, literacy creates the conditions for the acquisition of a critical consciousness of the contradictions of society in which man lives and of its aims; it also stimulates initiative and his participation in the creation of projects capable of acting upon the world, of transforming it, and of defining the aims of an authentic human development ...*

Recommendations from Winer (1992, p.150) are:

* The socio-cultural background of the children must be seen as an integral part of any programs.
* Literacy programs must be presented in the child's own language, and must be reinforced in both the formal and non-formal experiences the child has.
* Programs must challenge the children as "thinkers".
* There should be a strong socio-cultural base to strengthen the elements of critical consciousness.
* Resources provided should reflect the child's own background and strengthen the child's self-image.
* Literacy should not be used as a tool to deculturate children, but rather as a way of strengthening this culture.

Literacy as a way of thinking

Langer (1987) in her discourse on socio-cognitive perspective on literacy, provides a thought-provoking definition of literacy. She makes a distinction between literacy as an act of reading and writing and literacy as a way of thinking and speaking. She suggests that reading and writing as low level activities can involve little literate thought, and using literate thinking skills when no reading or writing has occurred, may involve a good deal of literate thinking.

The importance of young children being educated in their mother tongue is emphasised by the Threshold Report (MacDonald, 1990b). However, primary education in South Africa, for example, until mid 1992, insisted on all subjects being presented in the second language after Grade Three. From 1993 English will be introduced in Sub A/Grade 1. This poses a dilemma because neither the children who are expected to use the language, nor the teachers who are expected to teach it, are thoroughly bilingual or particularly competent in the second language. Neither of these groups have had much opportunity to practice the second language in a conversational way outside the school.

The Zambian Curriculum Development Centre, cited in (MacDonald 1990b, p.51), advise initial mother tongue literacy for the following reasons:

* Learning to read is easier if materials reflect the mother tongue.
* Children reflect very little emotion in a language which is not their own.
* Children's own linguistic resources are under utilised.
* Essential features of learning to read are guessing and predicting from context, and children cannot make use of these strategies when they learn to read for the first time in a second language.
* Word-calling rather than reading (and later rote memorisation) tends to develop as a coping strategy, because the materials are not meaningful.
* Learning literacy skills in a familiar language strengthens those very skills in the second language when they come to be transferred to the second language later on.

5.6.6.3 Outdoors

* Kids need to be in the bush more, more like NADOC week

* Kids enjoy going out, they listen much more better

5.6.6.4 Events

Resident comments include;

* We organise cultural days and properly organise library
* Napranum have festival here once a year, Mayday and reconciliation program within Councils is helping.

5.6.6.5 Staff

* Need more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teachers
* Need more elders teaching courses like basket making and culture boomerangs - lots of kids come
* There is no shortage of resources - plenty of bush and plenty of elders
* Need more elders involved
* Norman comes in and teaches Gugu Yimithen - need more
* Some of culture being taught out of school - My uncle teaches our kids.
* Ladies coming here - old ones teaching.

Evaluation.
Once again it was expressed by residents surveyed that there is a need for more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teachers who have a better understanding of culture and protocol that can take a lifetime to learn. It is clear that there is no shortage of people willing to go and teach cultural information in the school system. Academic recognition of these skills is an issue to be considered.

* Many non-Aboriginal people including those at Weipa and Cooktown, expressed interest in cultural education and generally getting to know more about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and history. Others showed no interest at all.

5.6.6.6 General Comments

* Feels good eating around the fire - sitting close to the ground
* Lot of culture needs to be taught on traditional land
* Need to take kids to the places show them the caves and story places
* We have to learn to preserve and protect the culture as a top priority.
  - People here now so used to white man's ways - things will collapse if we don't teach traditional stuff.
* We need these women's talents to be recognised.
* We want to do culture stuff for ourselves, our self esteem.

> *I give an example, to illustrate and not to criticise. I held a session on Aboriginal education in the Northern Territory. One document which was discussed was a statement made by former Minister for Education in the Northern Territory Government. In my opinion, it was a statement which had many distinguished features. As an application of the Aboriginal education*

> *policy, it proposed that remote Communities should establish education advisory committees which would have control of schooling matters and all questions of organisation, arrangements of terms, teaching methods and curriculum, the latter being subject to the teaching of three core subjects - English, arithmetic and science. There was some strong Aboriginal opposition to the core subject qualification. There was some discussion about this. It became clear to me that the opposition was not, and certainly not primarily, to the core subjects but to the fact of their being declared to be compulsory. I would be very surprised if negotiation conducted in a spirit of goodwill does not yield agreement on these matters.*
>
> (Johnston, QC. 1991, 1.7.27)

The Kowanyama Aboriginal Land and Natural Resources Management Office has as one of its goals;

> *To give young people in the community the skills to become responsible land and natural resource managers for the future.*

The strategies designed to achieve this goal are;

- *Continuation and development of the Curriculum Development Program.*
- *Encourage a system of better induction of new teachers and other professional appointments to Kowanyama.*
- *Support the development of improved Pre-Service Training systems in Aboriginal Cultural Awareness in Queensland.*
- *Kowanyama State School to encourage greater community participation in the Kowanyama education system.*
- *Educate community people about the need to burn in the right place at the right time. Possibly through posters, reminders and a fine system. Include a fire management section in the Curriculum Development Course.*
- *Complete the comic presentation of river and coastal environment care.*

5.6.7 School of the Air

The School of the Air requires special mention as it is seen by many pastoralists and other remote area people, particularly non-Indigenous people as the educational equivalent of the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) of Australia. Responses from residents show that the School of Distance Education is seen as a critical service to those that use it. Some 80 families on the Peninsula use the system, which represents over 250 students. The service requires close co-operation and involvement of parents. The responsibility usually rests with the mothers. A volunteer service is sometimes associated with the School of Distance Education that offers tutoring assistance for up to six weeks to help give parents a break or

if parents fall ill. This service is run by retired teachers. Where parents do give a lot of assistance, academic levels are consistently good. A favourite part of this service is annual get togethers - a real treat for the kids who rarely get together. An associated library service is operated by mail. The service is having problems with radio frequencies which it considers are not adequate, and which reduce the amount of air time available as well as adding to reception problems associated with bad weather. The HF frequencies required are allocated in Canberra and the Defence Force takes up most of the middle frequencies. The service also helps provide radio equipment which can also assist remote area people in emergencies and with contacting the RFDS in emergencies.

5.7 CONSUMER SERVICES

5.7.1 Introduction

Major centres for consumer services on Cape York Peninsula include Cooktown, Thursday Island and Weipa. These towns have supermarkets, specialty shops, camping, hardware, newsagents and cafes. As well as other shops, they also have a reasonable level of trades people, garage/car repairs etc.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities generally have a limited range of goods for sale although supermarkets often sell basic hardware, clothes and kitchen utensils, some fishing gear and limited toys and music. In larger centres, such as Kowanyama, supermarkets carry a limited supply of white goods. The directory component of this report lists all retail services available in the centres surveyed.

A string of roadhouses along the development road carry petrol, take away food, limited supplies and most also sell alcohol as well as postcards and basic tourist trinkets.

Cooktown and to a greater extent Mareeba and Cairns are used extensively for clothing and household items. Many people, especially non-indigenous people use mail order, airfreight and/or the barge service for much of their clothing, household goods, fresh food and vegetables.

5.7.2 Statistics

Within this section resident's access to food, clothing and household goods was assessed. It was not assessed on quality, quantity, variety or freshness. These issues are discussed later.

5.7.2.1 Access to food

TABLE 25a (Total Region)

ACCESS TO FOOD			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	41	55		
FAIR	23	31	6	24
POOR	4	5	20	76
NA	7	9		

Access to food was rated as good for 55% of interviewees. Residents bought the bulk of their food from the town from which they lived and they did not have transport problems getting to that food source. 31% were rated as fair, which indicates that residents used a combination of locally bought as well as externally delivered supplies. Most specifically indicated problems with getting their food type such as fresh fruit. 5% of people were rated as poor in that they had trouble accessing food supply. 76% of rural respondents rated access as poor due to dependence on occasional bulk delivery.

TABLE 25b (Region 1)

ACCESS TO FOOD			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	4	19		
FAIR	12	57		
POOR	1	5	4	100
NA	4	19		

TABLE 25c (Region 2)

ACCESS TO FOOD			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	9	75		
FAIR	3	25		
POOR			4	100
NA				

TABLE 25d (Region 3)

ACCESS TO FOOD			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	13	65		
FAIR	3	15		
POOR	2	10		
NA	2	10		

TABLE 25e (Region 4)

ACCESS TO FOOD			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	7	64		
FAIR	3	27	6	50
POOR			6	50
NA	1	9		

TABLE 25f (Region 5)

ACCESS TO FOOD			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	8	73		
FAIR	2	18		
POOR	1	9	6	100
NA				

5.7.2.2 Access to Clothing and Household Goods

TABLE 26a (TOTAL REGIONS)

ACCESS TO CLOTHING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	17	23		
FAIR	43	57	5	19
POOR	7	9	21	81
NA	8	11		

TABLE 27a (TOTAL REGIONS)

ACCESS TO HOUSEHOLD GOODS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	17	23		
FAIR	38	51	6	24
POOR	8	10	20	76
NA	12	16		

23% of people were rated as having good access to clothing, 57% as fair with 9% rating access as poor. Good access meant that people bought most or all locally, fair access indicated that they bought a combination of local as well as buying clothes out of town. This was done through mail order, whilst on holiday, and/or visiting service centres such as Cairns and Mareeba. Similar findings are represented in access to household goods with a greater percentage of non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's access to food, clothing and household goods through mail order or delivery services. Better access in the Cooktown area represents a wider variety of shops available including specialty shops and its proximity to Cairns and Mareeba.

TABLE 26b (Region 1)

ACCESS TO CLOTHING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	3	14		
FAIR	12	57		
POOR	2	10	4	100
NA	4	19		

TABLE 27b (Region 1)

ACCESS TO HOUSEHOLD GOODS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	2	9		
FAIR	10	48	1	25
POOR	4	19	3	75
NA	5	24		

TABLE 26c (Region 2)

ACCESS TO CLOTHING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	6	50		
FAIR	5	42		
POOR	1	8	4	100
NA				

TABLE 27c (Region 2)

ACCESS TO HOUSEHOLD GOODS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	6	50		
FAIR	4	33		
POOR			4	100
NA	2	17		

TABLE 26d (Region 3)

ACCESS TO CLOTHING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	4	20		
FAIR	13	65		
POOR	1	5		
NA	2	10		

TABLE 27d (Region 3)

ACCESS TO HOUSEHOLD GOODS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	2	10		
FAIR	14	70		
POOR	1	5		
NA	3	15		

TABLE 26e (Region 4)

ACCESS TO CLOTHING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD				
FAIR	8	73	5	42
POOR	2	18	7	58
NA	1	9		

TABLE 27e (Region 4)

ACCESS TO HOUSEHOLD GOODS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	1	9.		
FAIR	6	55	5	42
POOR	3	27	7	58
NA	1	9		

TABLE 26f (Region 5)

ACCESS TO CLOTHING			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	4	36		
FAIR	5	46		
POOR	1	9	6	100
NA	1	9		

TABLE 27f (Region 5)

ACCESS TO HOUSEHOLD GOODS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	6	55		
FAIR	4	36		
POOR			6	100
NA	1	9		

5.7.3 Problems

* Furniture
* Baby food and baby goods
* Fresh fruit and vegetables
* Basic chemist products
* Wet season causes added problems of supply. For instance Kowanyama can be isolated for up to six months when only stock has to be air freighted in.
* Soil is short for growing vegetables - nothing in the shops
* People don't have a choice of what they need
* Cut off in from shopping in the wet season
* Shop expensive
* Freight is very expensive, and orders can take a long time.
* Wet seasons traps people here

Evaluation.

Although the access to shopping in many Communities is good, this only reflects the fact that there are in fact shops in towns. Many problems with shopping were raised within the Communities. The greatest of these problems is expense related to transport costs and monopolies, and the other is access to fresh fruit and vegetables and variety of consumer goods in general. In relation to expense, comments were that the wet season and the requirement to air-freight in fresh goods exacerbates the problem. This problem seems particularly bad in Kowanyama where the wet season isolation often lasts much longer than the other Communities. The issue of the expense of baby food and the lack of baby clothes and goods was frequently mentioned. Baby formula appeared excessively expensive, as did some other essential items such as some chemist products, soap, and other everyday needs. While beyond the scope of this report, this is an issue for further investigation by an appropriate organisation. The issue of the baby formula expense was an alarming situation, given that it was mentioned in a few Communities that widespread substitution of sweetened condensed milk was occurring because of the expense of infant formula.

The high expense of fresh fruit and vegetables, and the almost total absence of locally grown produce, often makes these items prohibitively expensive and leads to the substitution of packaged and processed products. These issues are discussed in detail in the section of this report relating to diet and health.

People with transport restrictions advised that they have less frequent access to supply centres such as Cairns and Mareeba, thus further restricting the variety of consumer goods.

5.7.4 Solutions

* A lot of people order clothes from Woolworths
* More promotion and training and inducement in how to use mail order.
* More cabinet making skills in towns.
* Better recognition of hunting, gathering and its impact on food supply as well as the use of traditional medicines.
* Need price watch consumer affairs especially on baby formula.
* We are organising markets for end of November - as a moral booster
* More facilities here needed than anywhere else of comparable size (Weipa)
* Shopping prices are coming down

Hopevale people have discussed the idea of having buses to Rusty's markets in Cairns once a month. People need to grow their own fruit and vegetables. This is an initiative that must come from the people but those wishing to do so need support and training. Maybe stocking seed in shops would help as well as looking at nurseries. Caution would be needed due to the potential introduction of weeds.

Well stocked shops, particularly with household goods and clothes, could decrease alcohol use as the canteens will have more competition. Opportunity in this area may well arise as the Communities start getting ownership of their supermarkets from Department of Family Services.

5.8 FINANCIAL SERVICES

5.8.1 Introduction

Commonwealth Bank branches are located in all Community Councils. Withdrawal limits at most of these agencies is about $500. Tax officers visit all communities at the end of each financial year. Weipa has a branch of the Commonwealth Bank which is in the process of closing. Cooktown and Thursday Island also have full bank service. EFTPOS services are not yet generally available in communities.

5.8.2 Statistics

5.8.2.1 Bank Access

TABLE 28a (TOTAL REGIONS)

BANK ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	43	50		
FAIR	1	1	5	19
POOR	4	6	20	77
NA	37	43	1	4

Bank access was judged on whether or not people had close and easy access to a bank. Quality and variety was not taken into account. 58% of people interviewed had good access, only 1% was rated as fair, 6% being poor. 43% did not answer or were not asked. This basically reflected that the majority of people lived in a community and that all communities visited had a bank agency. The restrictions to the service are discussed below. Over three quarters or 77% of rural respondents had poor access with most using cheque and cheque book accounts rather than direct bank access.

TABLE 28b (Region 1)

BANK ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	11	52		
FAIR				
POOR			4	100
NA	10	48		

TABLE 28c (Region 2)

BANK ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	7	58		
FAIR				
POOR			3	75
NA	5	42	1	25

TABLE 28d (Region 3)

BANK ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	9	45		
FAIR				
POOR	4	20		
NA	7	35		

TABLE 28e (Region 4)

BANK ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	6	55		
FAIR	1	9	5	42
POOR			7	58
NA	4	36		

TABLE 28f (Region 5)

BANK ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	10	91		
FAIR				
POOR			6	100
NA	1	9		

5.8.2.2 Loans

TABLE 29a (Total Regions)

CURRENT LOAN			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	8	11	17	65
NO	31	41	8	31
NA	36	48	1	4

People were asked whether or not they had a current loan. Only 11% of interviewees did have a loan with 41% respondents answering no and almost 50% were not asked or did not answer. A much higher 65% of rural people held loans. A higher number of loans were held in region 4 and region 5.

TABLE 29b (Region 1)

CURRENT LOAN			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	4	19	2	50
NO	7	33	2	50
NA	10	48		

TABLE 29c (Region 2)

CURRENT LOAN			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES			2	50
NO	6	50	2	50
NA	6	50		

TABLE 29d (Region 3)

CURRENT LOAN			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	2	10		
NO	6	30		
NA	12	60		

TABLE 29e (Region 4)

CURRENT LOAN			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	1	9	7	59
NO	4	36	4	33
NA	6	55	1	8

TABLE 29f (Region 5)

CURRENT LOAN			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	1	9	6	100
NO	8	73		
NA	2	18		

5.8.3 Taxes

There are very few taxation services available on the Peninsula. Most of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities bring in private taxation agents during the taxation season. These agents assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in lodging their taxation forms. Tax cheque day can be a rather big event in communities with large amounts of money entering the centres. It has been suggested that availability of household goods, furniture and other items, in short supply be made available at this time of the year for sale, which would help reduce the common problem of people "blowing their money" on alcohol.

5.8.4 Business Advice and Support

This is an area in short supply with the main organisation being the Cape York Peninsula Development Association which has members located in Cooktown, Bamaga, Weipa, Coen, Lakeland and Laura. It is largely run on a volunteer basis with a marginal budget. The following places reported that they had economic development programs or organisations. Cooktown has a Tourism Association, Coen has a Progress Association, Weipa has a Chamber of Commerce and a Cattleman's Union. The Queensland Mining Council as well as the Department of Primary Industries also provide various information and occasional visits to the Peninsula. Community Councils also generally operate business groups and co-operatives which run local private enterprises ranging from canteens, shops, takeaway food stalls, ti-tree plantations, cattle operations, curio shops, and other small businesses.

The Cape York Land Council is in the process of setting up an Aboriginal Business/Economic Development Association to assist both communities and the Peninsula population as a whole, in developing private enterprise, maximising opportunities that already exist and looking to the future for economic independence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission and the Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council also offer various levels of business advice and support.

5.8.5 Other

Pastoralists tend to use bank branches based in Cairns or Mareeba and through them run cheque accounts which helps overcome the problem of cash availability in these remote areas. Roadhouses and drinking venues on the Peninsula provide cheque-cashing facilities mostly for local people. Many people, particularly non-Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders, run accounts with businesses in Cairns, Mareeba and Brisbane for purchasing items

such as clothing, toiletries, food, stereo equipment, records and books.

Further investigation into the suitability of this system for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was suggested in the survey, as quite a few Aboriginal and Islander people did mention the problem of having money with nothing to spend it on, and the resultant or associated temptation of alcohol and related pressure. Very few Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people use mail and other order systems for buying food despite complaints about high prices and lack of fresh food.

Banking facilities, as mentioned above, offer only very basic facilities, usually run out of Post Offices within the Communities, or through the Community Council. Information opportunities about investment, varying bank account systems and interest rates is very limited. The facilities tend to be inundated on pay day with long queues which can result in tension.

5.9 Recreation

5.9.1 Introduction

Recreation on the Peninsula is largely focused around the outdoors particularly in the area of hunting, fishing and camping. Sport is also played extensively with football being the most common sport played. The directory within this report describes the facilities present in the places surveyed. The general situation is that communities have at least an oval and basketball courts, with a few lucky ones having a swimming pool. Much of the sporting activity is based around school.

GROWING UP IN KOWANYAMA

It is good to grow up in Kowanyama.
You can ride around on your bike.
You can go swimming.
You can play rounders.
You can go hunting.
You can go fishing even at night.
Get coconuts.
Kill wallaby and pigs.
Go bush camping.
Hear stories.
I like living in Kowanyama

YEAR 8 KOWANYAMA STATE SCHOOL 1994
(An excerpt from a book produced by some students at Kowanyama High School,Authors Graeme Joby, Fitzroy Lawrno and Ben Yam

5.9.2 Statistics

TABLE 30a (Total Region)

SPORT			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
FOOTBALL	11	17	1	4
CRICKET	1	2	1	4
TENNIS	4	6	1	4
GAME				
CULTURAL				
WALK	1	2	1	4
SWIMMING	2	3		
NETBALL	1	2		
TABLETENNIS	1	2		
VOLLEY BALL	1	2	1	4
SOFTBALL	1	2		
NA	39	62	21	80

The most popular sport was football with 14.6% of respondents playing this game. 5.3% indicated a preference for tennis, 2.6% preferred swimming and 1.3% for cricket, walking, table tennis, volley ball or softball. A very high 52% of respondents did not answer or were not asked. The majority however in this category indicated they played no sport at all.

TABLE 30b (Region 1)

SPORT			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
FOOTBALL	4	19		
CRICKET				
TENNIS	1	5		
GAME				
CULTURAL				
WALK	1	5		
SWIMMING	1	5		
NETBALL	1	5		
TABLETENNIS				
VOLLEY BALL				
SOFTBALL				
NA	13	61	4	100

TABLE 30c (Region 2)

SPORT			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
FOOTBALL				
CRICKET				
TENNIS				
GAME				
CULTURAL				
WALK			1	25
SWIMMING				
NETBALL				
TABLETENNIS				
VOLLEY BALL				
SOFTBALL				
NA	12	100	3	75

TABLE 30d (Region 3)

SPORT			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
FOOTBALL	4	20		
CRICKET	1	5		
TENNIS	2	10		
GAME				
CULTURAL				
WALK				
SWIMMING				
NETBALL				
TABLETENNIS	1	5		
VOLLEY BALL	1	5		
SOFTBALL	1	5		
NA	10	50		

TABLE 30e (Region 4)

SPORT			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
FOOTBALL	1	9	1	8
CRICKET				
TENNIS			1	8
GAME				
CULTURAL				
WALK				
SWIMMING	1	9		
NETBALL				
TABLETENNIS				
VOLLEY BALL			1	8
SOFTBALL				
NA	9	82	9	75

TABLE 30f (Region 5)

SPORT			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
FOOTBALL	2	18		
CRICKET			1	17
TENNIS	1	9		
GAME				
CULTURAL				
WALK				
SWIMMING				
NETBALL				
TABLETENNIS				
VOLLEY BALL				
SOFTBALL				
NA	8	73	5	83

5.9.2.1 Access

TABLE 31a (Total Region)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	21	28	3	11
FAIR	4	5		
POOR	4	5	1	4
NA	46	62	22	85

Tables 31 (a-f) indicate that those who play sport have reasonable access to the facilities of that sport. This does not mean that sporting facilities are sufficient, widespread or of a high standard.

TABLE 31b (Region 1)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	11	52		
FAIR				
POOR				
NA	10	48	4	100

TABLE 31c (Region 2)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD				
FAIR				
POOR				
NA	12	100	4	100

TABLE 31d (Region 3)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	6	30		
FAIR	3	15		
POOR				
NA	11	55		

TABLE 31e (Region 4)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	4	36	3	25
FAIR				
POOR				
NA	7	64	9	75

TABLE 31f (Region 5)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD				
FAIR	1	9		
POOR	4	36	1	17
NA	6	55	5	83

5.9.2.2 Fun

TABLE 32a (Total Region)

FUN (TYPE)			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
FISH,CAMP,HUNT	32	43	9	35
DRINK	7	9	1	4
OTHER	2	3		
FRIENDS/ PARTY	1	1	2	8
CULTURE	3	4		
SWIM			1	4
HOBBIES			2	8
BUSHWALK			1	4
TV			2	8
NA	30	40	8	29

The majority of people when asked what they do for fun answered Fish, Camp or Hunt (42.6%). 9.3% of respondents said that they drink for fun. This relatively low figure indicates that the high alcohol consumption is more an outcome addiction than for recreation.

TABLE 32b (Region 1)

FUN (TYPE)			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
FISH,CAMP,HUNT	7	33	3	75
DRINK	3	14	1	25
OTHER				
FRIENDS/ PARTY	1	5		
CULTURE	3	14		
SWIM				
HOBBIES				
BUSHWALK				
TV				
NA	7	34		

TABLE 32c (Region 2)

FUN (TYPE)			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
FISH,CAMP,HUNT	4	33	2	50
DRINK	1	8		
OTHER	2	17		
FRIENDS/ PARTY				
CULTURE				
SWIM				
HOBBIES				
BUSHWALK				
TV				
NA	5	42	2	50

TABLE 32d (Region 3)

FUN (TYPE)			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
FISH,CAMP,HUNT	10	50		
DRINK	2	10		
OTHER				
FRIENDS/ PARTY				
CULTURE				
SWIM				
HOBBIES				
BUSHWALK				
TV				
NA	8	40		

TABLE 32e (Region 4)

FUN (TYPE)			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
FISH,CAMP,HUNT	8	73	2	17
DRINK				
OTHER				
FRIENDS/ PARTY			2	17
CULTURE				
SWIM			1	8
HOBBIES			2	17
BUSHWALK			1	8
TV			1	8
NA	3	27	3	25

TABLE 32f (Region 5)

FUN (TYPE)			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
FISH,CAMP,HUNT	3	27	2	33
DRINK	1	9		
OTHER				
FRIENDS/ PARTY				
CULTURE				
SWIM				
HOBBIES				
BUSHWALK				
TV			1	17
NA	7	64	3	50

When asked how they gained access to the forms of recreation mentioned in the above question, the majority of respondents found access for their recreation as being good. Transport problems appeared to pose the greatest problem.

TABLE 33a (Total Regions)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	18	24	4	15
FAIR	5	7	1	4
POOR	5	7	4	15
NA	47	62	17	66

TABLE 33b (Region 1)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	10	48		
FAIR				
POOR				
NA	11	52	4	100

TABLE 33c (Region 2)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD			1	25
FAIR			1	25
POOR			1	25
NA	12	100	1	25

TABLE 33d (Region 3)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	2	10		
FAIR	4	20		
POOR	2	10		
NA	12	60		

TABLE 33e (Region 4)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	4	36	3	25
FAIR				
POOR			2	17
NA	7	64	7	58

TABLE 33f (Region 5)

ACCESS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
GOOD	2	18		
FAIR	1	9		
POOR	3	27	1	17
NA	5	46	5	83

5.9.2.3 Hunting, Fishing and Camping

This is very popular on the Peninsula with the majority of people participating. Transport can be the biggest barrier to people participating especially in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities. Concerns were raised within various communities as to the effect that increase in tourism and fishing is having on these activities. It must be recognised that for many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as well as non-Aboriginal people, the hunting, fishing and camping is seen as much more than a recreation but as a way of life, a food supply and intrinsically related to culture.

Some of the problems being reported include :

* Water supply with many people are drinking directly from creeks and rivers which maybe of poor quality. Other people have not been informed on the effects of toileting near rivers and creeks. Feral pigs and cattle are also having an impact. There are extreme stories about people innocently swimming or drinking from old mine tailings dams.
* Access - vehicle shortages are restricting some people from participating
* Lack of Management, general management, permit systems as well as traditional management of hunting and fishing needs to be revamped.

5.9.2.4 Sport

Cooktown and Weipa have relatively advanced facilities with Weipa, in particular, having a wide range of both facilities and clubs. Climatic conditions may also affect participation rates. Swimming is restricted by marine stingers, sharks and crocodiles. Quite a few parents have expressed concern that their children continue to swim in dangerous waters regardless of the threats. Indoor gyms are probably the most commonly requested facility.

5.9.2.5 General

Increased recreation opportunities may assist in reducing alcohol related problems by giving people, particularly young people greater options in what they have to do. Fairly large numbers of people particularly non-Aboriginal people, expressed that they missed culture such as theatre and new movies that is taken for granted in most towns.

Below are the results of a workshop run in Bamaga for young people when posed with the question of what recreational activities are needed in the area (Sagigi, 1993)

WHAT:
All forms of recreation activities ie. Social drinking, reading etc.

WHAT IS NEEDED:
Recreation facilities, dances, gym equipment and other forms of recreational activities for young women to boost their confidence.

WHEN:
- *Holidays*
- *Weekends*
- *Organise special days for young mothers.*

WHO SHOULD ASSIST?
- *Recreation Officers in Each community*
- *Councils*
- *Primary and high schools*
- *NPA Youth Development Officer*
- *Ministers State and Federal*
- *Groups*
- *Mixed Groups (Male & Female)*
- *Young womens' group (5 communities)*
- *Female Recreation Officers*

5.10 Visitor Services

5.10.1 Introduction

Visitor Services are few and far between on the Peninsula. This report does not go into great depth as this is an area which will be covered in depth in the Tourism report. The Major service regions for visitors include Wiepa, Thursday Island and Cooktown, with Umagico becoming more important on the Tip. These centres all contain hotels, camping grounds, car hire and mechanical repairs and parts as well as reasonably extensive shopping.

Petrol, basic supplies and often limited repairs are available at the various roadhouses such as at Archer river, Hann river, the Jardine, Lakeland and Coen. All Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities can provide petrol, basic supplies and sometimes mechanical repairs as well as information. Some provide camping, guides and guest houses. Permission should be sought prior to departure if one is wanting to stay at a Community or on Community land.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service, through the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage, provide limited services such as camping and Rangers. A few resorts operate on the Peninsula such as the Pajinka Wilderness Lodge and Lizard Island Resort. Tour operators tend to operate out of Cairns other than Percy Trezize and one operator on the Tip.

The Kowanyama Community operates a land management centre that helps police camping and fishing, and issues permits. Injinoo is also moving in this direction with other Communities looking on with great interest.

Hopevale has a shop that sells traditional items and some of the Communities such as Hopevale and Injinoo have books that outline true history and culture of the region. These are available through the Community Councils.

It is important when assessing the current visitor sevices on the Peninsula that you also take into account the consumer services that are listed.

5.10.2 Problems

5.10.2.1 Tourism

Environmental Impact

The current growth in the number of tourists visiting the region has the potential to lead to increased demand on what are already inadequate and often non existent services

> *In a world in which like populations of single cities are reaching over 30 million and tropical rainforests are being cut down and bulldozed at a rapid rate, a virtually untouched area like the Cape York Peninsula which possess significant rainforest areas preserved in national parks must have a very important future - for tourism and other purposes.*
>
> (Pacific Asia Tourism Association, 1990)

> *As the huge popularity of Cairns as a destination for tourists from Australia and overseas grows it is probable that increasing numbers of tourists will want to experience the attractions of the Cape York Peninsula*
>
> (Pacific Asia Tourism Association, 1990)

In the summary of the Cyplus Population report (King, 1994, p. 2) it is stated;

> *- Visitors have been rapidly increasing in number since 1990*
> *- There were about 2000 visitors on the Peninsula on Census night in 1991*
> *- A Rough estimate for the early 1990s of about 32000 visitors a year , staying longest in the south. Both Heathlands and the Jardine Ferry, seperatly estimated, recorded about 27 500 visitors a year in in 1993 and 1990 respectively.*

The growing impact on the environment is evident in many areas on the Peninsula, from uncontrolled 4-wheel drives damaging beaches and pushing new roads into unsurveyed areas through to increasing litter. One also needs to be concerned about the threat of toilet and washing soap pollution on the environment, particularly in areas where Indigenous peoples are still reliant on natural water supplies. In the bush new and unauthorised camp grounds are appearing in many places. This is a concern to landholders and councils, considering the growing recognition of the environmental importance of Cape York Peninsula.

From the data collected there appears to be a problem with visitor management on the Peninsula, especially when taking into account the large area to be covered combined with the number of visitors to the region. This issue needs further investigation. Only 7 full time, 5 seasonal and 6 casual rangers are employed to enforce regulations in National Parks which make up about 12% of the land area of the Peninsula. Community Rangers are employed through CDEP on some Communities to help manage Aboriginal lands. To put this in perspective, one needs to remember that Cape York Peninsula covers an area the size of Victoria.

The 4-wheel drives run up and down the beach all day. Even an army truck and Telecom trucks are joy riding all over the place. They are crushing the pippies and recking the dunes. No one seems to be doing anything about it.

Camper at Chillie beach.

Up there by the landing at Starcke river, it is like a rubbish dump. Those fishermen and Tourists just pile up the bottles and cans. Probably think someone will come in a truck and take it away like in the city or maybe they plain lazy'

Hans Mcgreen,Traditional Owner

Since all the publicity about that place there must be 30 new camp sites appeared just this year

Tim Jaffwer, Hopevale

We got to be caring for the land. We all say that. How many people care for the land here in this Community? Outside people got to think of us more than for themselves when they come here. No good shooting pig and Wallaby out there and leaving it go to waste. You destroying this country. At this moment, my country now, nobody there to run the place Nobody there to look after the place.

Thomas Bruce from Kowanyama
(in Kowanyama Aboriginal Land and Natural Resources Office, 1994)

Cultural Impact.
Lack of visitor services and resultant uncontrolled tourism also impacts on Indigenous people. Problems from lack of privacy, competition for food through hunting and fishing and pollution problems mentioned above can all have an effect.

5.10.2.2 Safety

Poaching
There has been a proliferation of flora and fauna smuggling on the Peninsula that not only threatens the wildlife but makes it more dangerous for visitors who may stray across such an operation in remote areas.

Remoteness
Special consideration needs to be given in regard to the issue of remoteness and the increasing levels of vehicle technology that is giving more access to less 'Bush-wise' people in remote areas.

Weather
Extreme weather including a long dry season and associated water problems and severe wet seasons and storms add to the need for better visitor services.

5.10.3 Solutions

Injinoo, Kowanyama and Laura are having varying levels of success with visitor management.

5.10.3.1 Injinoo

The Injinoo handbook issued to all visitors crossing the ferry at the Jardine River is another example of a positive visitor service provided by an Aboriginal Community. It includes information on campgrounds, cultural protocol, walks, minimising impact and much more.

> *LAND MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES*
> *A large component of the charges levied at the Jardine Ferry are used to provide land management services in the Injinoo area. These are aimed at maintaining, in the short-term, the amenity of the land for all users and to assist in the development of long-term management strategies and infrastructures to ensure that open access to the Injinoo lands is viable for all people.*
>
> *Some of these funds are directed towards the construction and upgrading of visitor facilities, camping areas, maintenance of the ferry and labour.*
>
> *The operational costs of the Injinoo Community Rangers, with whom the responsibility for the management of the Injinoo area rests, are also partially funded from these charges. If you meet any of the Injinoo Rangers you will find them an excellent source of local information.*
>
> *The Injinoo Community has taken a number of initiatives to manage their traditional lands. Apart from managing the access of vehicles into sensitive areas and establishing remedial programmes for damaged areas, a number of projects requiring the co-operation of external agencies have been established.*
>
> *The Injinoo Community and the Department of Environment and Heritage are currently developing a management plan for the Jardine River National Park. James Cook University has been contracted to develop vegetation maps of the area and to assist in the development of a fire management plan.*
>
> *The rainforest walkway from the Pajinka camp-ground to Australia's most northerly beach will reduce the impact of a high level of traffic on a fragile ecosystem. Another rainforest walk at Roma Flat allows visitors access to the Lockerbie Scrub, the first in the Northern Peninsula area. The key to the numbered posts is included in the back of this handbook.*
>
> *Facilities to minimise the impact of visitors include toilets and rubbish pits at the Dulhunty River, Bertie Creek, Cockatoo Creek, Gunshot Creek, Sailor Creek, Vrilya*

Point, Jardine River, Somerset and elsewhere. A laundry has been constructed at the Pajinka campground to avoid contamination of Cape waters by detergents.

The whole Injinoo area, including rivers, reefs and offshore islands, are to be drawn into a comprehensive management plan with a view to fostering a visitor industry based on the attraction of the natural assets themselves as well as preservation of traditional associations with the land. This requires a comprehensive survey of opinions and potential to arrive at a balanced compromise between all those groups with an interest in using the land and water.

(Injinoo Handbook, p. 11 - 12)

5.10.3.2 Kowanyama

The Kowanyama Aboriginal Land and Natural Resources Management Office represents another successful Aboriginal initiated visitor service. Although the primary role of the office is generally land management, it is an agency whose work includes negotiating fishery usage, responding to external development proposals and liaising with other interest groups. The office has developed an exciting tourism management system. The Service has an office in Kowanyama that people visiting the Aboriginal lands must visit. Here people are issued camping permits and can aquire information about the area as well as be briefed on cultural protocol and camping issues.

5.10.3.3 Rangers

Landholders, including the National Parks and Wildlife Service (Gall 1994) believe that more Rangers and management resources are needed on the ground both in National Park regions and other areas. There is a large pool of Aboriginal Rangers already trained or in the throes of being trained. An issue to be addressed is the identification of resources for their employment and support beyond CDEP. This issue requires urgent attention to maintain morale for those involed in what has been reported by community councils as a successful and popular programme.

This issue is one for the consideration of host Communities as well as the relevant government agencies.

5.10.3.4 Better information at roadhouses and in communities

Both roadhouses and Community Councils are obvious spots for visitor information and advice as most visitors will stop at these places. They could be resourced to provide these services. Information could include camping areas, environment and cultural information, swimming spots, cultural protocols and Peninsula history.

5.11 Communications

5.11.1 Introduction

Levels and forms of Communication on Cape York Peninsula are expanding rapidly with improvement in technology. Areas that were completely isolated as little as 10 years ago are

rapidly opening up both to the outside world as well as the outside world becoming more accessible to the communities. Television, radio, telephone, mail and satellite communications are all advancing. Isolated pastoral properties face problems with equipment often being too expensive for small and single families and the consistent threat of having mail services reduced or cut.

5.11.2 Statistics

5.11.2.1 Telephones

TABLE 34a (Total Regions)

ACCESS TO PHONE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	56	75	23	88
NO	4	5	1	4
NA	14	20	2	8

Three quarters or 75% of people surveyed have access to a phone. This does not necessarily indicate they have a phone in their house but that they can get access to one, know where it is and get to it without too much trouble. Only 5% said that they did not have access to a phone with 20% not answering. Similar high figures of access were reflected in the rural community with 88% having access.

Whilst most people have access to telephones, many of the public phones were observed to be in poor condition. The use of long range, remote area communication systems is improving rapidly with more and more representatives using such technology. This technology will also be of great assistance to the outstation movement.

TABLE 34b (Region 1)

ACCESS TO PHONE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	14	67	4	100
NO				
NA	7	33		

TABLE 34c (Region 2)

ACCESS TO PHONE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	12	100	3	75
NO			1	25
NA				

TABLE 34d (Region 3)

ACCESS TO PHONE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	13	65		
NO	4	20		
NA	3	15		

TABLE 34e (Region 4)

ACCESS TO PHONE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	7	64	12	100
NO				
NA	4	36		

TABLE 34f (Region 5)

ACCESS TO PHONE			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	11	100	4	67
NO				
NA			2	33

5.11.2.2 Radio

Radio reception is generally poor with most areas receiving only one channel. Some communities operate Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (BRACS) radio programs.

TABLE 35a (Total Regions)

ACCESS TO RADIO			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	6	8	14	54
NO	46	61	11	42
NA	23	31	1	4

There was some confusion with this question as to whether people have access to a radio. The question was meant to be asking about access to a Citizen Band (CB) or two way radio. It was not made clear enough whether this meant a CB or a two way radio or a transistor style radio. 8% said that they do, 61% said no, with 31% not answering.

TABLE 35b (Region 1)

ACCESS TO RADIO			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	1	5	1	25
NO	12	57	3	75
NA	8	38		

TABLE 35c (Region 2)

ACCESS TO RADIO			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES			2	50
NO	10	83	2	50
NA	2	17		

TABLE 35d (Region 3)

ACCESS TO RADIO			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	2	10		
NO	14	70		
NA	4	20		

TABLE 35e (Region 4)

ACCESS TO RADIO			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	2	18	9	75
NO	3	27	3	25
NA	6	55		

TABLE 35f (Region 5)

ACCESS TO RADIO			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	1	9	2	33
NO	7	64	3	50
NA	3	27	1	17

5.11.2.3 Facsimile

TABLE 36a (Total Regions)

ACCESS TO FAX			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	35	47	9	35
NO	25	33	16	61
NA	15	20	1	4

47% of people mentioned they had access to a facsimile machine. This may seem high and may be due to the fact that many of those interviewed were key informants or service providers that worked out of offices with such equipment. This figure could be expected to drop considerably when directed towards general community members. A third or 33% did not have access with 20% not answering or not having been asked. Within the rural area 35% did have access to a facsimile with 61% having no access. Only 1 person did not answer.

TABLE 36b (Region 1)

ACCESS TO FAX			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	8	38		
NO	6	29	4	100
NA	7	33		

TABLE 36c (Region 2)

ACCESS TO FAX			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	10	83		
NO	2	17	4	100
NA				

TABLE 36d (Region 3)

ACCESS TO FAX			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	7	35		
NO	10	50		
NA	3	15		

TABLE 36e (Region 4)

ACCESS TO FAX			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	5	45	8	67
NO	1	10	4	33
NA	5	45		

TABLE 36f (Region 5)

ACCESS TO FAX			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	5	45	1	17
NO	6	55	4	67
NA			1	16

5.11.2.4 Television

TABLE 37a (Total Regions)

ACCESS TO TV			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	51	68	15	58
NO	10	13	10	38
NA	14	19	1	4

Most communities receive both ABC Television (TV) and Channel Ten regional. Pastoral properties tend only to receive ABC TV, if anything, unless linked to satellite TV. The expense of this method can be restrictive.

Once again a question of access does not necessarily mean ownership. Over two thirds or 68% of respondents claim to have access to a TV with 13% not having access and 18% giving no answer or not having been asked. Within the rural area 58% have access with 38% not having access. This would partially be due to the fact that a number of rural remote properties do not receive TV reception or require expensive satellite equipment.

TABLE 37b (Region 1)

ACCESS TO TV			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	13	62	3	75
NO	1	5	1	25
NA	7	33		

TABLE 37c (Region 2)

ACCESS TO TV			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	8	67	1	25
NO	4	33	3	75
NA				

TABLE 37d (Region 3)

ACCESS TO TV			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	13	65		
NO	4	20		
NA	3	15		

TABLE 37e (Region 4)

ACCESS TO TV			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	6	55	9	75
NO	1	9	3	25
NA	4	36		

TABLE 37f (Region 5)

ACCESS TO TV			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	11	100	2	33
NO			3	50
NA			1	17

5.11.2.5 Video

TABLE 38a (Total Regions)

ACCESS TO VIDEO			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	39	52	14	54
NO	20	27	10	38
NA	16	21	2	8

Just over half, or 52% of respondents have access to a video, with 27% indicating they do not and 21% not answering or not having been asked. Within the rural community 54% of the community have access to a video with 38% not having access.

TABLE 38b (Region 1)

ACCESS TO VIDEO			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	11	53	1	25
NO	3	14	3	75
NA	7	33		

TABLE 38c (Region 2)

ACCESS TO VIDEO			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	7	58	1	25
NO	5	42	3	75
NA				

TABLE 38d (Region 3)

ACCESS TO VIDEO			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	12	60		
NO	5	25		
NA	3	15		

TABLE 38e (Region 4)

ACCESS TO VIDEO			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	3	27	9	75
NO	2	18	3	25
NA	6	55		

TABLE 38f (Region 5)

ACCESS TO VIDEO			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	6	55	3	50
NO	5	45	1	17
NA			2	33

5.11.2.6 Computer

TABLE 39a (Total Regions)

ACCESS TO COMPUTER			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	31	41	4	15
NO	23	31	20	77
NA	21	28	2	8

Computer literacy levels appear very low, as is computer access. Although a high 41% of people surveyed indicated that they have access to a computer. As with the facsimile this figure may be inflated due to the fact that key informants are often service providers or worked in the Council and had access via office equipment. Key informants indicated they believed that computer ownership in general community is low.

Computers can be found in schools and Council offices. Usage tends to be mostly by Council employees, hospital and other service staff and some school students. Only two areas, Kowanyama Land Management Office and Hopevale Environment Group are attached to computer link up systems. This area should be further investigated to link up Councils and representatives of groups such as Cape York Land Council and ATSIC.

TABLE 39b (Region 1)

ACCESS TO COMPUTER			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	9	43		
NO	3	14	4	100
NA	9	43		

TABLE 39c (Region 2)

ACCESS TO COMPUTER			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	6	50		
NO	6	50	4	100
NA				

TABLE 39d (Region 3)

ACCESS TO COMPUTER			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	4	20		
NO	8	40		
NA	8	40		

TABLE 39e (Region 4)

ACCESS TO COMPUTER			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	5	46	4	33
NO	2	18	8	67
NA	4	36		

TABLE 39f (Region 5)

ACCESS TO COMPUTER			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	7	64		
NO	4	36	4	67
NA			2	33

5.11.2.7 BRACS

TABLE 40a (Total Regions)

WATCH BRACS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	20	27	1	4
NO	28	37	18	69
NA	27	36	7	27

BRACS is an Aboriginal-run broadcasting network that operates through interception of other TV stations. BRACS TV operates out of various Aboriginal communities with varying levels of success.

Over one quarter or 27% of those interviewed indicated that they watch BRACS TV programmes with 37% saying they did not and 36% not answering. It is generally Aboriginal Community Members who have access to BRACS and within these communities where the BRACS system is working a large majority of people would watch it. Only one rural respondent had access to BRACS.

Communities tend to use this system on an ad hoc basis, sometimes watched up to several hours in a day through to non-use of the equipment and system. The level of use appears restricted by both financial and technological expertise as well as equipment breakdown. There is generally a lot of interest and support for this system in the communities. The full potential of BRACS is only starting to be realised by Aboriginal and Government organisations.

TABLE 40b (Region 1)

WATCH BRACS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	6	29		
NO	3	14	3	75
NA	12	57	1	25

TABLE 40c (Region 2)

WATCH BRACS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	3	25		
NO	9	75	2	50
NA			2	50

TABLE 40d (Region 3)

WATCH BRACS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	4	20		
NO	9	45		
NA	7	35		

TABLE 40e (Region 4)

WATCH BRACS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	1	9	1	8
NO	4	36	9	75
NA	6	55	2	17

TABLE 40f (Region 5)

WATCH BRACS			RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES	6	55		
NO	3	27	4	67
NA	2	18	2	33

5.11.3 Other issues

5.11.3.1 Mail Services

The Mail service to remote properties is the key link to the outside world, with many pastoralists relying on this weekly service for a wide range of deliveries. Several pastoralists did make mention that this service is consistently under threat and is causing stress amongst members of the cattle industries. A mail service operates to all communities and appears to be regulated in relation to aeroplane flights.

5.11.3.2 Video conferencing

Video Conferencing is a new technology system that allows people or networks of people to link up visually on TV monitors as well as vocally.

The Cairns TAFE is working extensively with communities and service providers investigating this very exciting new technology. The potential of video conferencing will have wide ramifications for the advancement of communications on Cape York Peninsula.

The potential applications of this service is wide and includes:

- Education: Video Conferencing is being looked at to assist with the remote area teacher, nursing, and ranger program as well as to help extend secondary education opportunities in remote settlements. The system will also assist with the problem being experienced by low numbers of high school students particularly year 11 and 12.

- Health: it is envisaged that this system will assist health services by allowing doctors or specialists in Cairns or other hospitals to view patients in remote health centres. This will assist them in assessing issues such as urgency, evaluation requirements and treatment. It will be particularly useful for emergencies.

- Meetings: it is envisaged that video conferencing will replace many meetings that people currently have to travel many hundreds of kilometres for, thus reducing the amount of time that people have to spend outside their communities allowing more time to deal with problems within communities. It will also help organisations such as ATSIC and the Land Council as well as the Cape York Development Association to meet more regularly and convene meetings in emergencies.

- Outstations - the video conferencing systems will greatly assist the delivery of services to outstations and will make outstation living more comfortable and less dangerous.

5.12 LEGAL SERVICES

5.12.1 Introduction

Legal services on the Peninsula are few and far between. This report does not go into great depth in this area as the Black Deaths in custody report covers this area extensively (Johnson QC., 1991). In general the legal system is inadequate, with reports of up to 80 cases ranging from petty theft to shootings appearing at the local court in single sittings. Very few people get sufficient representation and the monopoly of Thurpuntoo Legal Service means that there is little or no choice of who will represent people.

On the issue of land claims the Cape York Land Council tends to be the major representing body. The Cape York Land Council is stretched to the limit on land claims which currently include Wik, Lakefield and Cape Melville. Funding for these cases appears tight which may affect urgent cases. Another issue which needs to be addressed within this system is that an urgent allocation needs to be made for trauma counselling for people participating in land claims due to the very private and sacred issues that people are forced to discuss when proving their links to land or who they are. Many feel similarly that the systematic massacre of people, widespread rape, and dispossession of land that occurred in past times add to this grief and stress.

The circuit court goes to Bamaga, Coen, Lockhart River, Weipa, Kowanyama and Pormpuraaw. Court houses are located at Cooktown and Thursday Island. Access for Communities to which the court circuit does not go is poor due to lack of transport. Solicitors will frequently take on 20-40 clients in a day which will ensure that these people will rarely get sufficient representation. There are many stories of people pleading guilty rather than bothering to plead not guilty and follow through with a trial. Although this may seem more simple to some people these people will often be left with a record for life for a crime they may not have committed.

The issue of traditional law is one commonly talked about and debated at present with Federal and State court systems looking at how and if they can incorporate traditional law into the European based legal system. Levels of support for the use of traditional law on Communities varies.

5.12.2 Legal Rights

Below are some suggestions that were the result of various workshops organised by some young people from Bamaga and Injinoo that is presented in the North Peninsula area *Young Female Research Report* (Sagigi, 1993).

WHAT:

Young people should be aware of their rights as employees, patients, shoppers, and basically as an Australian citizen:

WHO should assist?:
- *Liaison Officer*
- *Legal Aid Workers*
- *Solicitor*
- *Social Security Workers etc.*

WHEN:
Before any complicating issues arises, so as soon as is possible.

WHERE:
- *At school (Primary or high school)*
- *In the workplace*
- *When Shopping*
- *Incarcerated*

5.13 General Issues

5.13.1 Outstation movement

The outstation movement is gaining momentum. How extensive this movement will become is unclear at present. The provision of adequate services will help ensure the movement's success. Many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people see the outstation movement as a way to improve services and make them more culturally appropriate, rather than seeing the move as a barrier or problem to service provision. The outstation movement should be seen in a positive light that is beneficial to service provision rather than an obstruction or problem. However, quite a few people, particularly non-Indigenous residents, including service providers refer to the outstation movement in a cynical way - as 'holiday camps'. This attitude may act as a barrier to effective implementation of, and co-operation in, service provision.

The outstation movement has the potential to impact significantly on all service provision. As more land is returned to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people through such mechanisms as native title, national parks gazetted for claim and Aboriginal purchase of properties, the more people there will be that we return to country.

All Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities and all service providers will be affected to some degree. The areas that will be impacted most immediately include Hopevale with the purchase of Starcke and the current land claims on Lakefield National Park, Cape Melville, and Coen with the purchase of Silver Plains. Lockhart River is experiencing an acceleration of the home movement on current Deeds Of Grant In Trust (DOGIT) land as well as the purchase of Silverplains and the conversion of the McIlraith Range timber reserve into National Park. The continuing and relatively advanced movement of Aurukun, Kowanyama and Pompuraaw with their large area of DOGIT land will continue. The recent purchase of Oriners by the Kowanyama Community will also encourage outstations.

The challenge will be for communities and service providers to sit down together and plan how resources can be used to service a greater number of small isolated communities. The alarming issue is the fact that the outstation movement is already moving into full swing with

key service providers often totally unaware of the size of the movement.

The communication between the service provider bases (Government offices) in Cairns and Brisbane and the service within the community to the grass roots on the issue of outstations appears to be ad hoc and generally poor.

The outstation movement will impact on services by:

- Requiring specialist services
- Requiring service provision to smaller and more disparate groups.
- Increasing the need of mobility of services.
- Increasing the need and use of electronic communication
- Increasing isolation issues.
- Increasing the use of traditional language and culture.
- Increasing the use of bush food and medicine
- Increasing travel time of service providers.
- Increasing emergency evacuation times.
- Impacting on land management issues
- Increasing the cost of consumer products due to increased transport.
- Impacting on alcohol issues.
- Impacting on the type, style and appropriateness of services

5.13.1.1 Outstations - Problems

Servicing.

* The big problem is how do we service outstations when the towns are not even serviced properly.
* FNQEB has just spent 1.4 million on upgrading power here just as 1/2 the population are starting to move onto the land.
  Money would have been better spent on outstation power.
* Outstations are running out of food (fish) due to netting and tourists.
* It is a rough trip from Mumbra. If you get sick you will be a lot sicker by the time you get back
* The outstation at Oriners has asked school for paper and pencils.
* No-one is really thinking of how to service outstations
* Outstations will cause big problems. We can't service one let alone 10
* Education hasn't been talked about much. No planning for outstations, no discussion going on with the school principal.
* There is nothing this school can do to help outstations as no resources.
* Kids will be 6 month behind at school when they get back to town.

Servicing outstations will face various problems. Many service providers are already having problems resourcing services properly in current remote area communities. The problem of access, long distances, extremely rough roads or boat travel that can be affected by weather, and even more difficult accessibility in the wet season make it hard, time consuming, and expensive to reach the outstations. The level of investigation into service requirements and how they are going to be delivered varies enormously within government systems, between different service agencies, right through to on the ground service providers, such as schools

and local health clinics. Small numbers that may move to any single outstation increase the problems already faced where provision of high school education is being impeded by small numbers in towns as big as Weipa. Expensive communication equipment will be needed.

Some school principals who were interviewed showed a total lack of knowledge that outstations were being planned within their community. Some other service providers were not interested in that they believed that the outstation movement was not going to happen. In Kowanyama where the Oriners Outstation is being established, the local school was approached for papers and pencils to which it obliged. Other than this and one visit to the station by a teacher, very little else has progressed.

Urgency.

* People want to move back onto there land as a priority
* Everyone here is focussing on getting out of this place. The Government's not listening. They want to keep people here.
* The old people are dying out. We need to get them back onto their land as quickly as possible so that they can pass on their stories, their culture and so that they can die in their rightful place.

Within some communities and particularly within some clans there is a sense of urgency to get people back on to land as a necessity to pass on and protect culture. It has been discussed in various forums that moving onto land in haste without proper preparation could backfire, in that people will become disillusioned if proper services and at least a decent minimum level of basics such as clean water are available. This may cause people to move back into the towns placing inordinate pressures on what is already a vulnerable cultural fabric.

Numbers.

* Hard to say how many people will move out permanently, seasonally or for holidays
* Outstations will be big for Injinoo

Ascertaining the number of people who will move out to outstations so that proper planning can take place would be difficult and this will require initial service provision to be flexible.

Other.

* I don't have a car, can't go to my land.
* People need to be paid at them
* Outstations have no education facilities
* Land claims have caused people to deny Christianity. It has brought out a spirituality that is not healthy
* People won't go because they will be to far from grog.

5.13.1.2 Outstations - solutions

Servicing.

* There is much more self-help for outstations already. Expectations are different, people are self empowered

* Service costs will decrease.
* Need to lean about accountability and finances
* Need first aid training
* An Outstation's health needs include sanitation and clean water
* Outstations need a mobile health clinic
* Education department is gearing up for outstation movement.
  Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teacher training will be a big part of this.
* Need to take schools to the outstations.

It is interesting to note that people generally seem to get more excited talking about services to outstations than services on their existing Communities. This observation was supported by two workers in Lockhart River who are currently assisting with that Community's forward planning process and who have been interviewing and extensively discussing these issues with the residents of Lockhart River.

It is quite clear that mobility within service provision as well as much more self help, and therefore training to clan and group members, will be required. The outstation movement will hopefully help encourage more people to take up secondary and other education in such areas as first aid, health, ranger training and technical areas. The need for things like mobile health clinics, and advanced communication systems such as video conferencing that is discussed in the communication section of this report will greatly help services.

Management.

* Outstations could be managed as disparate groups or a confederation with Lockhart being a service centre
* Video conferencing will be essential
* Rangers will have a big part to play in outstation land and sea management

The Cape York Land Council is taking the leading role in helping with the management in setting up of outstations with plans at a reasonably advanced stage for outstation support groups and networks, as well as working on the type of equipment and infrastructure that will be required.

Other.

* People are much more keen to talk about their needs on outstations than their needs in town
* People are so different when they own their land
  Outstations should be dry otherwise no work will get done

Strategies.

A good example of the advanced planning for outstations in some Communities is the Mukant retreat that was held by the Kowanyama Aboriginal Land and Natural Resource Management Office In Kowanyama during July 1993. The strategies for goal 3 of the conference are set out below.

The Kowanyama Aboriginal Land and Natural Resource Management Office has as one of its goals;

To assist people in the community to return to country and to meet their land aspirations.

Strategies:

- *Assist the identification of traditional homelands through the Land Mapping Program.*
- *Ongoing Facilitation of planning for the development of Oriners Station.*
- *Facilitate and support other interested groups to plan to return to their country upon request.*
- *Support and facilitate the development of small scale projects for homeland groups (e.g., oysters, vegetables, crayfish, poultry, handcrafts, tourism etc.)*
- *Ongoing discussion and facilitation of early meetings between National Parks, Department of Lands, Division of Aboriginal and Islander Affairs and traditional groups re Alice and Mitchell Rivers National Park claim.*
- *Ensure that planning for homeland movements does not encourage over-duplication of services.*

5.13.2 Non-local Cape York Service Providers

People who help provide services often face problems that affect both themselves and service provision. Many of these people have moved from cities and towns and have never experienced remote living. Many are straight out of university. Problems faced include;

- Isolation
- Homesickness
- Culture shock
- Boredom
- Racism

Proper inductions and preliminary information, buddy systems, support groups, cultural awareness training and better screening of employees can help overcome these problems.

5.13.3 Community Strain

5.13.3.1 Too Much To Do

Resident comments include;

* Elders on the Peninsula are on a steep burnout curve. Elders are the movers and shakers on every committee.
* Aboriginal councils have to make decisions other councils don't. We have to be expert engineers, expert aviation and emergency services and we are not resourced to do this.
* 47 non government and government agencies visit regularly and want to speak with

the community. We have no money for outstations, co-ordinator or recreation officer let alone a PR agent.

* To many meetings going on all the time
* Community struggling between new and old
* Large number of meetings are constantly pulling key people out of Communities.
* Too much going on at same time. Tharpuntoo, ACC & land summit all on at the same time
* Council has too much on its plate.

Evaluation.

Survey respondents advised that Cape York Peninsula and Torres Strait Islander Communities are straining from outside pressures, rapid change and the pressures of overload. Pressures from researchers and government agencies, a myriad of new ideas, groups and councils is adding a burden to a culture that is being inundated with change.

Key informants noted that public administrations often want quick results for politically embarrassing situations and will sometimes push through reforms without proper consultation, often pouring money into expensive infrastructure so that they will at least be seen as doing something constructive. In Lockhart River for example much of the Community seems quite amused by the fact that the Far North Queensland Electricity Board has recently spent $1.2M upgrading the electricity system and ploughing a power line through to the local airport. This is at a time when the Community feels that there may be a major exodus of people back to their home lands. The money they feel would have been much better spent on helping get power onto the outstations. Communities often feel obliged to participate to address long neglicted infrastructure needs despite misgivings about the appropriatness of such expenditure.

In both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities the same core group of people seem to be on a number of committees and "burn out" is evident. The success or failure of many groups and projects often appear to hinge on the motivation and enthusiasm of one or two people.

Within the Weipa community the short length of time people stay correlates to the high turnover of people on Committees. Just as a group gains momentum a few key people leave. High staff turnover in Weipa was also expressed as a reason for people not joining groups and committees as they felt they would only be around for a little while and did not have a long-term interest in the community.

5.13.3.2 Elders

Elders are seen as key leaders and decision makers and are in the greatest demand. Everyone wants to talk to an elder. There are heavy pressures on elders from land claims and the complex and heavy legal demands forced on the old people to prove their knowledge and basic rights. There are pressures from Community members and relatives to get the old people back on to their land as they may be getting old and need to pass on traditional and cultural information. Some of the elders carry the burden of being the last to carry a language or special tradition. Yet at the same time these people are critical to, and inseparable from, successful service delivery.

5.13.4 Population Patterns

The following information was obtained from the King (1994, pp. 1-2) report on Population for CYPLUS;

- Many aspects of the population and its characteristics on Cape York Peninsula are not known. There is a need for more and better data collection for accurate planning.

- Census boundaries are too small to show urban areas and communities at the regional level. The Australian Bureau of Statistics' Statistical Local Areas are the only basis for comparative census data, but they do not coincide with the CYPLUS region.

- Population and economic characteristics, and land use and environmental features are largely not related. Consequently maps of human and physical features are going to be difficult to integrate in the GIS.

- There was a significant undercount in the 1991 census. This seems to have been primarily of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island population.

- The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island population comprises at least 60% of the population, but no more than two thirds.

- The resident population in 1994 was between 17,605 and 18,024 persons.

- There may be up to a further 200 visitors from other communities from outside Cape York Peninsula. These are staying with relatives.

- Return migration is occurring amongst the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island population.

- Return migration is not really part of the outstation movement. Outstations on Cape York Peninsula are very small.

- Overall there is a high rate of net in migration. Government population projections err on the low side, based on continuing net out migration.

- Demographic rates for 1993 indicate a crude birth rate of 18.1 per 1000, a crude death rate of 8.6 per 1000, a natural increase of 0.95% a year, and an average age at death of 49 years.

- The growth rate of the Cape York Peninsula population until 2001 is projected at an average of 3% a year.

- The population is youthful, with an age/sex structure more like that of a developing country than the overall Australian pattern.

- There is a significant shortfall in school attendance. Only 80% of 5 to 14 year olds are attending school.

- A high proportion of the population is not qualified.

- The population is poor; 42% of individuals aged 15 or over earn less than $12,000 a year. With a mean household size of 4.3 persons, about 17% of households are probably below or at the poverty line.

- Single parent families comprise 20% of the families. Only 36% are conventional nuclear families.

- 72% of houses are rented.

- There are high levels of overcrowding with many large families.

- Over 25% of households consist of families of 5 or more people living in houses with 3 or less rooms.

- The economy of Cape York Peninsula is dominated by welfare, CDEP and community projects, and mining. Agriculture employs very few people. A mean of only 4.6 persons living and working on each cattle property makes most of these places subsistence operations.

- Spatial patterns of the population show high concentration into urban types of settlements and communities.

- There is a distinct racial separation of the population between communities.

- Visitors have been rapidly increasing in number since 1990.

- There were about 2,000 tourists on Cape York Peninsula on census night in August 1991.

- Visitors decrease in numbers from Cooktown to Weipa, and from mid Cape York Peninsula to Cape York. Thus no single visitor estimate is representative of the whole of the Peninsula.

- A rough estimate for the early 1990's is of about 32,000 visitors a year, staying longest in the south. Both Heathlands and the Jardine Ferry, separately estimated, recorded about 27,500 visitors a year in 1993 and 1990 respectively.

- The population is highly mobile, but basically community to community. Use of the environment is recreational rather than formally traditional.

- Many cultural, social, sporting and religious events result in large movements of people between communities for short duration.

5.13.5 Economics

5.13.5.1 Poverty

> *Weipa achieves a mean income that corresponds to the average in North Queensland urban areas, and in fact is above average. What is disturbing is that the average income per person in most of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Communities is just on the poverty line. Some places are below. Even allowing for inaccurate reporting, a proportional boosting of these low figures would still keep them extremely low.*
>
> King (1994, p. 70)

Economic conditions in Cape York Peninsula are generally poor. Many Aboriginal and Islander people live on, or below, the poverty line, and much of the rural or pastoralist community is also suffering from very low levels of income. The low levels of income, coupled with the high expense of remote area living, deeply affects peoples' health, diet, general wellbeing, and their ability to access transport.

A history of dependency on social welfare and more recently, the CDEP programme, has also been restrictive. A number of people commented that although CDEP has served a positive purpose, it is time to move forward again and seek economic independence.

It has been well-documented that economic independence is an important requisite for political independence and a greater opportunity to make choices about one's own future.

5.13.6 Cultural Barriers

In the *Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths In Custody* (1991), Commissioner Elliot Johnson, QC states

> *I include in this report a chapter on that history. I make no apology for doing so. I do not because the chapter adds to what is known but because what is known to historians and Aboriginal people; it is little known to non-Aboriginal people and it is a principal thesis of this report that it must become more known.(1.4.1)*
>
> *That Aboriginal people were dispossessed of their land without benefit of treaty, agreement or compensation is generally known. But I think little known is the amount of brutality and bloodshed that was involved in enforcing on the ground what was pronounced by the law. Aboriginal people were deprived of their land and if they showed resistance they were summarily dealt with. The loss of land meant the destruction of the Aboriginal economy which everywhere was based upon hunting and foraging. And the land use adopted by the settlers drastically reduced the population of animals to be hunted and plants to be foraged. And the loss of the land threatened the Aboriginal culture which all over Australia was based upon land and relationship to land. These were the most dramatic effects of European colonisation supplemented by the decimating effects of introduced disease to which the Aboriginal people had no resistance. These matters are understood to a very imperfect degree by non-Aboriginal society (1.4.2)*

The consequence of this history is the partial destruction of Aboriginal culture and a large part of the Aboriginal population and also disadvantage and inequality of Aboriginal people in all the areas of social life where comparison is possible between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. The other consequence is the considerable degree of breakdown of many Aboriginal communities and a consequence of that and of many other factors, the losing of their way by many Aboriginal people and with it the resort to excessive drinking, and with that violence and other evidence of the breakdown of society. As this report shows, this legacy of history goes far to explain the over-representation of Aboriginal people in custody, and thereby the death of some of them (1.4.19)

5.13.6.1 Protocol

* We need people who listen, not talk
* Orientation video would be enormous start.
* We are thinking of having all visitors come in the same week each month.
* No-one will be allowed for the other 3 so we can concentrate on our own problems and solutions in those three weeks.
* We run morning teas for new residents
* We co-ordinate information - help people write their histories.
* Traditional law will come in when white police won't act.
* Whites need culture understanding.
* Only 2 issues - people and land
* We need to look after ourselves. Let Bamaga look after themselves
* Government wants to put everyone together so they can watch them.
* White police need cultural training
* Council has problems balancing what community expects and what the outside world expects.
* Standard communication/protocols should be taught to people before they come to work in the communities.
* Biggest problem with services - if there are protocols service providers and government ignore them.
* Protocol is a big issue. People keep sending new people here.
* The problem is huge. One government person, for instance, that does all sorts of service agency support on remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities went on a recent trip to the Peninsula, to Hopevale, as Goss needed some information. On the way from Brisbane they stopped in Cairns to pick someone up. The person in question phones from Cairns airport to say they are on the way (literally) and will need to speak to the Council this afternoon. This is the general rule - it is a massive problem.
* Researchers and Government need to stay for a couple of weeks or a month so you will learn properly. You need to stay a month or you really won't learn.
* No protocol training yet we work in Hopevale as well.
* Too many white people have done Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people over
* People getting dropped in with no cultural training.
* Traditional law and culture fits in everywhere.
* Poor communications between government agencies.
* Too many agencies and researchers coming in all the time.

* When tourists come they should come here to get permits.
* People can come to council and pay rent, get guides for fishing.
* Government people not giving enough respect. Need to stay here longer and learn - they don't understand Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stuff.

Evaluation.

The issue of protocol permeated through all aspects of service provision to Aboriginal and Islander people. Any good visitor or tourist, when visiting another country, will abide by that country's protocol and respect the cultural and religious differences and needs. This issue is no different when people visit Aboriginal land. The problem is, it is recognised by very few.

It is often considered disrespectful, rude, arrogant or racist, when people go into Communities for culture and protocol issues. It is thus imperative that training for people who represent agencies or people who are moving into these Communities to work for extended periods of time, undertake proper training in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander history, protocol, and culture. This training should involve a local element, on the ground in the Communities concerned. It should not be conducted in isolation from the local Community as such an approach does not recognise the huge diversity in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures. What is appropriate for one Community may not have relevance for another.

Training in protocol will make service provision much smoother, help break down racial tension, and make service providers' time in Communities much more enjoyable, interesting and social.

5.13.6.2 Staff

* We have trouble finding teachers. Same as police. The government can't get police to stay in Townsville let alone Kowanyama
* Some accountants do the rounds of Communities. They may get sacked from one and simply move to the next
* There is no bank of information on who is good or what works well. We need a black list of rip-off artists and people with bad/good attitude.

5.13.6.3 Cultural

* Cultural ignorance plus racism are the biggest barrier
* No community hall for funerals and feasts and family gatherings.
* Community builds hall each time. This can use 50 trees each time.
* We have 12 different language groups.
* Things need to be done at a grass roots level because of cultural diversity.
* Aboriginal and Islander needs are very different
* Language was a big problem. English is second or third language.
* Our parents missed their childhood. They were taken away they had to work young and fend for themselves.
* No community hall for funerals and feasts and family gatherings.

Residents consider that better cultural understanding, and incorporating cultural aspects into service provision will improve service delivery and use.

5.13.6.4 New Culture

When discussing or examining Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture, it was commonly expressed within Communities and by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leaders, that it is important that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture is not stereotyped as an ancient culture belonging in a museum, but is one which is still vibrant and alive and changing. New culture may include a hit single by Yothu Yindi, a haunting folk ballad by Archie Roach, or a jackeroo muster. All are part of today's Indigenous culture.

5.13.7 Involvement in Decision Making

> *Many Aboriginal people feel that the means by which communities and organisations are presently funded makes it impossible for them to exercise control over decision-making because priorities are determined in advance and there is no opportunity for long-term planning. Many non-Aboriginal people would agree with this point of view and agreement with it was recently expressed by the bi-partisan House of Representatives Committee on Aboriginal Affairs.*
>
> (Johnson, QC. 1991, 1.7.28)

It was commonly expressed by service providers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, that the key to success to service provision is the local peoples' involvement in and ownership of the service.

5.13.8 Self Determination

The Kowanyama Aboriginal Land and Natural Resource Management Office has as one of its goals;

> *To promote recognition and respect of the community's self governance aims within the broader community.*

This goal was developed to address a number of issues raised during the retreat and during the land degradation workshop run in Kowanyama in 1992. These included:

- Concern about Government interference in the way that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people wish to run their land and natural resources.

- The community having difficulty telling the Government what they want.

- The need for recognition and respect of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander aspirations and rights.

- The community's concern about other people planning for them.

- Concerns about the way that Governments approach the community and the lack of negotiation in their dealings with the community.

In the North West at one time, we were totally dependent on the Government. The Government would come in and say "You need this". And the Government would come in and give it to us. But the people didn't want it and it wasn't what they needed .... and so it failed. The Tribes in the North-West .... for a long time people used to say that they "couldn't do anything", or "they couldn't run things". They can't make money, they just don't understand it". The problem was that these were things that the Indians didn't want.

What we started doing was saying what we wanted. And we started hiring outside expertise, and we told them what we want to happen. We would say, "we want this", and they would go out and work out ways to get it done. And then they would come back and they tell the elders and tell the Council .... " here are the ways that you can make it happen. You can do it this way, you can do it this way, etc". And then the people in the tribe decide what the best way will be, and that way, people know what they are getting into, and it is not just thrown at them by the Government.

When it is something that the people want, then it has a much better chance of succeeding. So what we do, is that we set up programs like the Natural Resources Office here (Kowanyama), and we tell them what we want them to do, and they go do it. This is the only way that it will work. And so, meetings like this are important, as people can sit down and talk about what they want, and they can go back and tell the Natural Resources people what to do. That is what I think is happening here, and I think that's going to be the future for Aboriginal communities. It is for them themselves to decide what they need and for them themselves to get it done.

(Ron Whitener, a member of the Squaxin Indian Nation in Washington State, USA, cited in Kowanyama Aboriginal Land and Natural Resource Management Office, 1994, p. 6)

A common theme raised throughout the Mukant retreat was that the Community needs the freedom to manage its own affairs and resources without outside intervention. It was recognised, however, that self governance also means working cooperatively with outside agencies and with other common land and natural resource users to ensure the long term health of the resources upon which the community depends. As Thomas Bruce, a Kokominjen Elder, explained in 1988:-

We've been looked after by the Government people a hell of a long time. I'm just getting an old pensioner now. So we must learn to speak our right. Government people must listen to us. We're not going to listen to them all the time. Its time for us to stand and speak for ourself ... for our families in future and their families.

6.0 CONCLUSION

According to respondents opinions, across the spectrum of services in Cape York Peninsula, the adequacy of service delivery, and the cultural appropriateness of delivery, is substandard as measured against the standards enjoyed by residents in most urban centres of similar size in Australia. It is clear from what residents and key informants have reported and what has been observed by the author during the production of this report that the inadequacies and inequalities of services and infrastructure provision on the Peninsula is an issue to be considered and dealt with in a manner appropriate to the grassroots needs of Peninsula residents. This must be undertaken in recognition of the critical health, education and housing status of the Peninsula.

Following is a summary of the major gaps in service and infrastructure provision and issues identified in the research which was undertaken for this project;

6.1 Health

- Alcohol abuse, followed by diet and environmental health issues, are a top priority.
- There is a need for more staff, including specialists, doctors, dentists, mental health workers, and nurses in select communities.
- High turnover of staff is an issue.
- Staff need more training in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander protocol and cultural awareness.
- There needs to be more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people employed in the health services. These positions must not be restricted to health workers but should be targeted across the board, i.e. from doctors to key public servants
- Within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities much more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander involvement and control is required in projects and the medical system in general.
- Travel and accommodation for specialist treatment in Cairns or Brisbane is a problem.
- Better recognition and respect for traditional doctors and traditional medicine is required.
- Higher levels of community consultation are required.
- Health, education and housing issues are inter-related.
- Special requirements of outstations need more consideration.
- Alcohol treatment initiatives need to be a priority and need to be Community-based.

- Use of outstations for alcohol treatment needs further investigation.
- Alcohol issues affect virtually all aspects of life on the Peninsula.
- Diet is a major problem, causing diabetes as well as blood and heart problems.
- Poor access to fresh fruit and vegetables is a problem, as is high cost of food in general.
- The Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) is a critical link in health provision.
- The issue of child-birth facilities needs to be addressed as a priority.

6.2 Family Support / Social Services

- Family support services are extremely limited to emergency domestic violence, a few scattered youth groups and aged care.
- Domestic violence is widespread and a priority issue.
- People on the Peninsula are often considered as old by the age of 45 years.
- Old aged homes on Communities are facing problems such as poor image, restrictive rules and are being poorly attended.
- Several towns visited (Coen and Cooktown in particular) indicate an urgent need for more aged housing and care.
- Some programs such as Meals on Wheels appear relatively successful.

6.3 Youth

- There is a need for more recreation opportunities for youth.
- The 10 - 18 year age group is the most in need.
- Youth centres and halls are desperately needed in most towns.
- Youth groups and youth workers, if locally supported, are required.

6.4 Housing

- There is a chronic housing shortage on Cape York Peninsula, resulting in major overcrowding.
- There is a specific rental housing shortage identified in Weipa, Cooktown, Coen and Thursday Island.

- House maintenance is poor.
- Housing standards are poor.
- The general standard of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing is a sub-standard.
- New house building is often, at best, only replacing old, derelict houses, and not even keeping up with the population increase. Therefore, in some Communities, the housing shortage is worsening.
- Many people indicated that units and flats for young people and families are a priority.
- There is a major shortage of bigger houses.
- Greater attention to climatic and cultural requirements of housing design and construction is required.
- Poor housing conditions are having a major negative effect on health and education standards.
- Housing requirements on outstations, and the impact of the outstation movement on housing, needs to be addressed.

6.5 Water and Sewerage

- Many aspects of water and sewerage provision are still inadequate.
- Problems vary from Community to Community, and range from no sewerage treatment to the need for an extra bore to be sunk.
- Breakdowns in equipment are common.
- There is a need for more locally trained maintenance staff.
- Complex systems combined with remoteness and lack of parts, add to the maintenance problem.
- Monitoring of problems, quality and systems is insufficient.
- Poor water and/or sewerage systems is impacting on both the health of the people and the health of the environment on Cape York Peninsula.

6.6 Education

- High school education, particularly for years 11 and 12, are absent in many Communities.

- 64% of people interviewed in this research were not happy with the quality of schooling provided on the Peninsula (up to 92% of respondents in one region).
- Most people have access to cultural education, although many are not happy with the quality and quantity.
- Truancy is a major problem.
- Literacy levels are a major problem.
- The School of Distance Education is used by many non-Aboriginal remote or pastoral residents.
- The use of traditional languages is common but not properly incorporated into the teaching curriculum or teacher training.
- High staff turnover is a problem.
- There is a major shortage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff.
- People want a greater variety of secondary education opportunities.
- Boarding schools are used by many residents, especially year 7 onwards.
- Homesickness is a common problem to those attending boarding school, university or TAFE.
- Transport to schools is a problem.
- Environmental health / housing issues are impacting on attendance rates.
- There is a need for academic recognition of traditional Aboriginal and Islander skills and knowledge.
- Cultural education is restricted by limited access to traditional lands
- There is a need for more culturally appropriate teaching and teaching environments.
- Hunger (especially a lack of breakfast) is impacting on education levels.
- Tiredness, due to inadequate housing circumstances, is impacting on education levels.

6.7 Consumer Services

- There are not many consumer services, with most being concentrated in Weipa, Cooktown and Thursday Island.
- Unavailability of fresh fruit and vegetables represent the most critical problem.

- A very limited variety of food, clothing and household goods is available especially furniture, white goods and baby items.

- Supply is affected by wet season, transport, remoteness, and small population. This results in produce being expensive.

- People, particularly non-Aboriginal people or non-Torres Strait Islanders, use mail order extensively or do major shops several times a year in Mareeba or Cairns.

- Remote rural properties rely heavily on a limited mail service.

- Very little fresh fruit or vegetables are grown locally.

6.8 Financial Services

- Full bank services are only found at Cooktown and Thursday Island, with the Weipa bank about to close.

- Other Communities have Commonwealth Bank agencies only.

- Queues and tension occur at times at these agencies.

- Limited business advice and support is offered by groups such as the Cape York Development Association, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission and the Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council.

6.9 Recreation

- Sport and recreation opportunities are limited.

- The majority of people go fishing, hunting and camping. This tends to be a combination of recreation and subsistence economy.

- The most popular sport is football, with the most common request being for indoor sporting facilities and youth centres.

6.10 Communications

- Much communication technology on the Peninsula is new.

- Most people have access to a phone.

- Mail service is a critical link for rural remote communities.

- Communications systems, such as facsimile and computers, are concentrated in Council, school and hospital buildings.

6.11 Safety

- A large percentage of people living on Cape York Peninsula feel safe.
- Fire-fighting equipment is sparse, with some Communities having no operational fire-fighting group.
- More on-the-ground training and co-ordination is required within fire services.
- Ambulance services are based out of health centres, with the major evacuation means being via the Royal Flying Doctor Service.
- There is a mixed attitude towards the Police.
- There are concerns about the unavailability of police in the evenings and on weekends.
- A lack of intervention in domestic violence situations is a major problem.
- Community Police powers need to be better defined.
- There is much support for greater Community Police powers.
- Concerns were raised about family associations with Community Police.

6.12 Legal Services

- Legal services are under-resourced and funded.
- Recommendations from the *Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody* (1991) need to be implemented.
- Increasing land claims require increased funding.
- The state of legal service provision in the Peninsula is critical.

6.13 General

- Outstations need to be recognised as a viable and meaningful form of community organisation that have positive health and educational benefits for residents.
- Imaginative means of effective service delivery to outstations need to be explored.
- Training in protocol will improve service delivery.
- Community involvement in decision-making will improve service delivery.

7.0 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT IN STAGE TWO OF CYPLUS

It is recommended that the following criteria be used in Stage Two when assessing the suitability of current services, the expansion or improvement of services and infrastructure, and when prioritising the development of future services.

That;

- Agreement be reached on the standard of service and infrastructure provision that is appropriate for centres and localities of Cape York Peninsula and that residents of the Peninsula receive a standard of services and infrastructure at least equal to the agreed benckmarks.

- Social justice issues such as those outlined in *The Royal Commission Into Aboriginal Deaths In Custody* (1991) and the *North Australia Social Justice Strategy* are incorporated into service provision.

- Social Justice issues relating to remote area residents and remote area farmers be incorporated into services.

- The disadvantages of remoteness, vast distances and poor transport infrastructure be taken into account.

- Services are adequately funded.

- Services and service infrastructure are properly maintained and funded adequately to ensure ongoing maintenance.

- Employment created by service provision is directed towards local people.

- Local people are offered and have access to adequate training to fill service area jobs.

- Service provision be culturally appropriate.

- The special needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and remote rural residents be incorporated into service delivery.

- Local involvement, management and general ownership of services and service projects be maximised.

- Disruption to, or burdens on, Communities caused by service provision be minimised.

- Full and culturally appropriate consultation occurs prior to the development, expansion, or changing of, services.

- Services, particularly service infrastructure, take into account the special environmental values often encountered on the Peninsula.

- Staff employed in service provision industries receive proper and comprehensive training in Aboriginal culture, history and protocols at both a regional and local level.

- People representing government agencies, or organisations involved in service provision on the Peninsula, follow local protocol and are sufficiently briefed on cultural and protocol issues before visiting Communities for consultation or other business on behalf of those agencies.

- The interrelationship between services, such as health and housing, be taken into account.

- Service provision recognises the chronic problems currently faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities such as low life expectancies, high morbidity, domestic violence, alcoholism and house overcrowding, and that agencies help relieve such problems as a priority and as a human rights issue.

- People requiring specialist services available only outside the Peninsula are properly supported with transport, accommodation, counselling, and pre-departure briefings, and that this support be extended to their immediate families.

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The Family Book : A Directory of National Programs and Services for Families. Australian Government Publishing Service, 1994

The Rural Book, Part of the COUNTRYLINK Program, Australian Government Publishing Service Canberra, 1994 Edition

Torres News, The Voice of the Islands, October 1994

Torres News, The Voice of the Islands, September - October 1994

Torres News, The Voice of the Islands, August 1994

Towards Social Justice : An Issues Paper. Commencing the process of Consultation by the Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation, ATSIC, and the Office of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commission

Weipa Community Care Association Inc., **Community Needs Assessment, Weipa,** January - July 1994.

APPENDIX 1 - Terms of Reference for Services and Infrastructure project

1. Using information obtained by the consultant from service providers and using the findings of the CYPLUS Population Characteristics project, collate information on the supply and use of services and infrastructure provided across Cape York Peninsula by location, type of service, funding source, cost, administration arrangements and target group. *Note: For the purpose of this project "services and infrastructure" refers to all services and infrastructure except transport provision and energy supply, which are the subject of other projects.*

   Output
   Draft report on the supply and use of services and infrastructure.

2. Review government (Commonwealth, State and Local) policies, programs (including social justice) and planning initiatives relevant to services and infrastructure provision in Cape York Peninsula.

3. In consultation with the CYPLUS Taskforce, the consultant undertaking the Values, Needs and Aspirations project and the CYPLUS People Working Group, design a survey instrument and survey program to be conducted amongst the residents of Cape York Peninsula to obtain information regarding:

   - the current use of existing services and infrastructure; and
   - resident needs for services and infrastructure

   Note: The survey is to be conducted by community based research assistants, recruited, trained and funded by the CYPLUS Taskforce with the fieldwork coordinated by the Taskforce and the consultants undertaking the Values, Needs and Aspirations project. The survey is due to be completed by 7 October 1994.

   The survey sample to be determined by the CYPLUS Taskforce in consultation with the consultant and the People Working group.

   Output
   Survey instrument and survey program.

ATTACHMENT

The following attachment incorporates responses from community and other groups associated with the CYPLUS process in regards to this project. These comments were circulated to the author (where possible) to assist in the revision of the draft report.

From these responses, issues of fact were amended within the final report. Sections of the following comments also portray the views of the respondent and their 'constituency' (if available) in regards to the information presented by the report.

The Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy recognises that various and contrasting opinions exist within the wider community. The inclusion of all responses made in relation towards the information within this report, indicates that the CYPLUS process has been, and continues to be, inclusive of all points of view presented by the community.

CAPE YORK PENINSULA PASTORAL ADVISORY GROUP INC.

DRAFT OVERVIEW REPORT SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE
by Family Resource Service
C.Y.P.P.A.G. REVIEW

1. Compliance with Terms of Reference

The report has taken the term Community Services literally and generally restricted their investigations to the Aboriginal and Islander Communities of Cape York. Remote rural areas were poorly or inappropriately surveyed. Cooktown and Weipa were hardly mentioned. I did not notice any references at all to Thursday Island. A review of Government policies, programs and planning initiatives is not included, apart from a few residents comments on what is needed.

Costs and funding sources of services, and identification of government bodies responsible for administration is also absent.

2. Standard of Writing

The report appears to be well structured, however the lack of depth to the survey makes for difficult reporting.

3. Standard of Maps, Diagrams & Tables

Presentation of the charts of responses makes it difficult to assess the actual response. The problem is compounded by degree of latitude available to respondents and the absence of reference frames for the questions.

Clearly answers to questions varied so dramatically between regions, the overview was pointless.

4. Adequacy of Research Methodology

The consultants are a government agency responsible for services in the region. It was to be expected of them to have a greater understanding of difficulty of surveying the area. The report is compromised by the inadequacy of the research into other aspects of services to the region.

The remote area mail service is an example of this.

11.3.1 MAIL SERVICE
The service is vital to provide, apart from general mail, school correspondence lessons, access when the roads are impassable. i.e. Transport in and out for passengers for whatever reasons, medical attention, boarding school, service technicians or visitors.

Freight such as spare parts for repairs to essential equipment such as generators, water pumps, communication equipment and vehicles, and fresh food supplies which are deemed important enough to be worth the freight cost penalty.

This service comes at high cost even though mail delivery is free.

* Property owner must construct and maintain an airstrip of reasonable standard.
* Air freight charges are much more expensive than road freight, this restricts usage to essential items.
* The service is continually under threat of closure because of cost cutting revues.

There is a waiting list to obtain the mail service. Many people not receiving the service have to travel over poor roads and difficult creek crossings to collect mail or make use of the other features of the mail service. Depending on their individual needs, these people only make the effort to collect mail when items such as school correspondence lessons or other necessary goods are expected.

In many cases remote area residents would not have responded to the survey as the question was obviously not directed to, or did not apply to their situation.

While questions were asked on availability of things like faxes, videos, and computers, no questions were asked about electricity or power supplies. Remote rural dwellers have to provide their own power, water, garbage disposal, and emergency services such as medical treatment, fire fighting etc.

They either own or are provided with accommodation as part of their wages package by their employer.
What sort of a question is : are you happy with your housing? In the report the writer states "the aim of the question was to gauge whether or not people found their house appropriately designed, with suitable outdoor space available, for example." If this was the question, why not ask it?

The same would apply to individuals perceptions on what was good, fair or poor access to medical services. This type of question needs some reference frame.

The questions on sewerage etc, are pointless unless they take note of the location and availability.

11. COMMUNICATIONS

11.2.2 TABLE 2 Access to Radio.

Remote rural residents have very poor Broadcast radio reception.

In the most cases the radio is transmitted to the communities via the phone system then re-broadcast through low powered repeater broadcast facilities. Remote rural area residents have very poor broadcast radio reception through the daytime. Reception is better at night.

In recent years the power of transmissions from Cairns and Townsville radio stations has been reduced. Hence radio reception is now poorer than previously. People with satellite receivers can receive ABC radio via satellite.

TABLE 4. Access to TV.
The following statement is wrong. "most properties tend only receive ABC TV, if anything, unless linked to satellite TV. The expense of this method can be restrictive."
The TV broadcast stations located in Cape York communities have minimum output to service the immediate town areas. Access by remote rural properties has to be by satellite receivers.

5. Depth of Research

As above. The information is available, it apparently was not sought by the consultants.

6. Accuracy and Reliability of the Data and Information

Due to the generalized nature of the questions, and the generalized nature of the responses, it is more of informal comment on the adequacy of services than a documented inventory.

7. Summary

Our review is written from the viewpoint of remote area residents and the context in which services to this section of the community were reported.

We whole-heartedly agree with the introductory statement that comments and issues from the Aboriginal and Islander population form the backbone of the report.

On the whole we feel that this report falls well short of the expectations of the project. It fails to form the basis of an informative report on which to review administrative services and infrastructure criteria as a basis for decision making during Stage 2 of CYPLUS.

R. Wincen

R.Wincen
Liaison Officer
22/01/1995

COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM

FRAN SEAGREN, MAYOR

COOK SHIRE COUNCIL

LAND USE PROGRAM - SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE CHAPTER II

In reviewing this report I must say I am disappointed to say the least at the incompleteness and inaccuracy of the Register of Service and Infrastructure by location, type of service, funding source and administrative arrangements.

The writer has been methodical and worked through the townships and communities listing the service and infrastructure.

Where information in relation to cost is not known N/A has been inserted.

Frequency of use and contact person once again throughout the whole listing of this report non applicable has been inserted or not available.

Why have frequency of use and contact person in the report if it is non applicable.

I would have thought, a contact person would be very applicable and the frequency of use or hours of business and after hours contact would be most useful particularly in relation to health service and emergency type service i.e. Ambulance - Police - Fire and so on in relation to these services where contact person instead of N/A Officer in Charge would have been more appropriate.

1.1.9 Bamaga Financial Service -
Commonwealth Bank Agency would be more appropriate as they are not a bank but a bank agency.

HORN ISLAND

1.2

1.2.1 HORN ISLAND HEALTH SERVICE
No frequency of use
No contact person.

1.2.3 HORN ISLAND STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES
No frequency of use
Funding Source - State Government and Torres Shire Council
Frequency of use N/A
Contact Person - Local Controller phone (070) 691 336
(Rural Fire Brigade)
(Horn Island)
Contact person - Fire Warden Phone (07) 692 279

1.2.4 HORN ISLAND HOUSING
Administration - Not Torres Shire Council
Department of Housing Local Government and Planning
Torres Strait Co-operative Society Inc
Nurapi TSI Corp

1.2.5 HORN ISLAND WATER SUPPLY
Location Horn Island
Type water - Dam Water (There are no water bores)
Contact person - Torres Shire Council

1.2.6 HORN ISLAND WASTE MANAGEMENT
Location - Horn Island
Type - Sewerage Pan system of disposal
Not correct - 6-8 residences night soil balance septic tank on site absorbent
Contact person - no contact

GARBAGE - No contact person
HORN ISLAND RECREATION
Location - Horn Island
Type - wharf
Administration - Ports Corporation
Contact person - Ports Supervisor Thursday Island
Phone - (070) 691 405

HORN ISLAND COMMUNICATION
1.2.12 Location - Horn island
Type - Radio (ABC) TSIMA Media

POST OFFICE
(Contact person) Not Post Office Manager or Post Master

THURSDAY ISLAND

1.6.3 THURSDAY ISLAND SAFETY

TYPE - POLICE STATION
Frequency of use - hours of business and after hours contact phone No would have been appropriate
No contact person - Officer in Charge

WATER POLICE
No contact person ie Officer in Charge
No frequency of use
Phone No: (070) 691 520

AMBULANCE
Frequency of use -
No contact person ie Officer in Charge
Phone No: (070) 691 191

STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE
No contact person - Local Controller
Phone No: (070) 691 336

THURSDAY ISLAND FIRE SERVICE
Administration - Queensland Fire Service
No contact person or Phone No: ie Officer in Charge
Phone No: (070) 691 700

1.6.4 THURSDAY ISLAND HOUSING
Administration - Not Island Co-ordinating Council
Administrating body - Department of Housing Local Government and Planning
Contact person - Not Getano Lov - Janet Benson is the appropriate contact person.

Type - WATER
Funding Source - Not Commonwealth Government via ATSIC
Funding Body COWSHIP Scheme/Commonwealth Local and State Governments
Contact person - Torres Shire Council

THURSDAY ISLAND WASTE MANAGEMENT
1.6.6 page 38
Type - Fully Reticulation and Treated System
This is absolute Rubbish
SEWERAGE - Common Effluent drain servicing 10% of Island
No contact person - Contact Torres Shire Council
Phone No: (070) 691 336

1.6.1 HEALTH CARE
HOSPITAL
No contact person or Phone Number for this important service
Phone No: (070) 691 109

THURSDAY ISLAND CONSUMER SERVICE
1.6.8 There is no reference to any contact persons listed or frequency of use ie Hours of Business.

THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO REFERENCE TO PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND

I understand they are in the CYPLUS area population - 120
No water supply
No electricity

GARBAGE COLLECTION - Torres Shire Council
Contact Phone No: 691 336

AURUKUN

1.8.2 Aurukun Family Support/Source Service
Child Care Family
Cost - N/A Must have been provided free
Frequency of use N/A
Contact - N/A ? No contact person
If these organisations are listed surely they must have a contact person

1.8.4 AURUKUN HOUSING
Contact person is listed as Paul Maberly - Shire Clerk. Since the introductory of the Local Government Act which as been in affect since March 26th 1994 Shire Clerks are now known has Chief Executive Officers and further Paul Maberly has been gone from Aurukun since October. He no longer works for Aurukun Shire Council.

1.8.5 As above
1.8.6 As above
1.8.8 Frequency of use - Non applicable for a general store surely opening hours would be more appropriate.
Likewise with clothing store and take-away Aurukun Air Service frequency of use is N/A and further there is no contact person. These business must run themselves.
1.8.10 Contact person is once again listed as Paul Maberly - Shire Clerk. Refer to comments in 1.8.4
1.8.12 POST OFFICE Contact person is listed as Post Office surely someone runs the post office Post Master or Manager would have been sufficient.

1.9.2 MAPOON FAMILY SUPPORT/SOCIAL SERVICES
Contact person - Edwin Woodley Chairman - Alan Bush took up post 15/11/94
Edwin Woodley is no longer the Chairman

1.9.4 As above Edwin Woodley no longer Chairman

1.9.5 As above

1.9.6 As above

1.9.12 Brac's program No cost must be free. No frequency of use. No contact Person
Someone must be responsible
Radio as above
Post Office Contact must be Post Master/Manager

WEIPA

1.10.3 POLICE SERVICE - No contact person surely Officer in Charge would be applicable instead of N/A
Frequency of Use - Hours or Business and an after hours contact would be more appropriate than N/A
AMBULANCE
Like wise as above for these very important services
FIRE SERVICES
As above

1.10.4 WEIPA HOUSING
No frequency of use and No contact person

1.10.5 WEIPA WATER SUPPLY -
No information
Why have it in there if no information supplied?

1.10.6 WEIPA WASTE MANAGEMENT
No cost funding
Source and no one must administrator this important function for the town.
WEIPA GARBAGE
Like wise as above.

INJINOO

1.3

1.3.1 Emergency Evaluation and Clinic
1.3.2 Injinoo Family Support/Social Service
Contact person should read Robinson Sallee
1.3.4 Contact Person should read Robinson Sallee
1.3.5 Contact person should read Robbie Sallee
1.3.6 Likewise Contact person should read Robinson Sallee
1.3.8 Contact Person non applicable or not available
1.3.10 Contact Person Robinson Sallee
1.3.12 Injinoo Communications No frequency of use N/A
No contact person ?
ABC Radio - no contact/Frequency of use N/A
Post Office Contact Person - Post Office ?
1.3.13 Injinoo Legal Service - Check spelling of contact person. All other reference to this contact has been (Robinson Sallee) ? Robbie Sallee

COEN
2.1

2.1.1 COEN HEALTH CARE
Contact person - Shirley Petre
This important service has been taken over by (Peninsula Regional Health Authority) State

2.1.3 COEN SAFETY SERVICE
No frequency of use - Hours of Business or AH/Phone Number
No contact person (Officer in Charge)

COEN VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE
No cost - Funding Source - No one must administrator this important service
No contact person -
This must be in the too hard basket for the consultant. One phone call would have sufficed.

2.1.4 COEN HOUSING
Type - Community Housing/including Aboriginal Rental Housing program.
Cost - Must be a freebie
Administration - Not Cook Shire Council
No contact person

COEN HOUSE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS
Administration - Not Cook Shire Council

2.1.5 COEN WATER SUPPLY
No contact person

2.1.6 COEN SEWERAGE
Funding Source - Not Federal Government
No frequency of use
No contact person

COEN GARBAGE
Frequency of use - Contract
Contact person - No contact

2.1.8 COEN CONSUMER SERVICE
General Store. There are two general stores
No contact persons - No hours of business
Likewise for Coen Garage - (P & G Clark no contact person, no hours of Business)
Likewise for COEN HOTEL
No frequency of use - Hours of Business or Contact Person
LIKEWISE FOR CAFE OR AIRLINE SERVICE

2.1.9 COEN FINANCIAL SERVICE
Coen Commonwealth Bank
This service is only an agency at the Post office
Westpac have an agency at Homestead Guest House.

2.1.12 No frequency of use ie Hours of Business or No contact Person
This business is owned and operated by Reece & Viv Gardiner.

COEN TELEVISION
Only able to get ABC TV - No commercial TV
Likewise with Radio

COOKTOWN

3.1.1. 18 BED ACUTE MEDICAL/SURGICAL HOSPITAL
No Surgical operations done in Cooktown

3.1.2 COOKTOWN CHILDCARE FACILITY
No frequency of use
No contact person

3.1.3 COOKTOWN SAFETY SERVICE
Police - No frequency of use ie Hours of Business - No contact person ie Officer in Charge

COOKTOWN AMBULANCE SERVICE
Administration is via the Hospital the Community raised funds for the Ambulance Vehicle - no contact person

3.1.4 COOKTOWN COMMUNITY HOUSING
Including Aboriginal rental program
Administration - Not Cook Shire Council
No frequency of use
No contact person

3.1.5 COOKTOWN WATER SUPPLY
No contact person

3.1.6 COOKTOWN WASTE MANAGEMENT

SEWERAGE
Fully reticulation and treated system (NOT TRUE) Only Charlotte Street Main Business District and a few problems area's such as Hospital - Gungarde Reserve, River of Gold and Backpackers.

COOKTOWN GARBAGE
No frequency of service
No contact person

3.1.8 COOKTOWN CONSUMER SERVICE
Supermarket
No hours of Business or No contact person

COOKTOWN RESTAURANT
There are several in the town:
Endeavour Inn
River of Gold
Sovereign Resort Development Pty Ltd
No hours of Business
No contact persons

COOKTOWN CAFES
There are several in the town:
Courtyard Cafe
Reef Cafe
The Galley
Endeavour Farms Trading Post
No contact persons -
No hours of Business

COOKTOWN TAKE-AWAYS
Likewise as above
China Dina
Reef Cafe

Courtyard Cafe
The Galley
Endeavour Farms Trading Post
No contact persons -
No hours of Business

COOKTOWN HOTEL
There are three hotels in Cooktown:
The Cooktown Hotel
West Coast Hotel
The Sovereign Resort Development Pty Ltd
No frequency of Business ie hours
No contact persons

COOKTOWN NEWSAGENCY
No contact person - No frequency of use ie hours of Business

COOKTOWN DENTIST
There is a government dentist as well as a visiting private dentist.

COOKTOWN CLOTHING STORES
There are several -
Bargain Centre
Margaret's Boutique
Top End Clothing
Louisana Estates
All privately owned
No contact/persons -
No frequency of use

COOKTOWN COIN LAUNDRY
Palmer Kate Laundry
No frequency of use
No contact person - Denise Bennett

COOKTOWN HARDWARE
The Big Shed
Top End Hardware
No contact person - No frequency of use

COOKTOWN AIRLINE SERVICES
Cooktown Travel Centre Agents for Flight West
Endeavour Tours agents for Cape York Air Services
Endeavour Air - Privately owned and operated
No frequency of use
No contact persons

COOKTOWN ELECTRICAL GOODS
Likewise several shops sell electrical goods:
Top End Hardware
The Big Shed
Cooktown Radio & Sound
No frequency of use
No contact persons

COOKTOWN HAIR SALON
There are several:
Headwinds
Lynn Willis at Russell House
No phone numbers
No contact persons

COOKTOWN REAL ESTATE OFFICES
Likewise there are several agents who operate in the town.
No contact persons or hours of business

COOKTOWN SERVICE STATIONS
Ampol Driveway
Cape York Tyres
Mobil Service Station McIvor Road
No contact person
No hours of business

COOKTOWN TYRE REPAIRS AND SALES
Cape York Tyres
No contact person
No hours of business

COOKTOWN LAWN MOWER SHOP
The Big Shed
Top End Hardware
No contact person
No frequency of use

COOKTOWN FRUIT & VEGETABLES
There are several -
  Cargo Hold
Endeavour Farms Trading Post
Cooktown Supermarket
No contact
No Frequency of Use

T.A.B.
Contact Person -
KG & N Morris
No Hours of Business
All the Sport & Recreation Clubs mentioned have no contact person or frequency of use.

Endeavour Lions Club
Cooktown Horse Sports Club
Cooktown Amateur Club
Cooktown Judo Club
Cooktown Darts Club
Cooktown School of Arts Society
Cooktown Little Athletic's
Cooktown Golf Club
Cooktown Swimming Club

SWIMMING POOL
Funding source is not Cook Shire Council - funding source was a joint Education Department, Endeavour Lions Club and Cook Shire Council. The Cooktown Community were also very generous with donations
No frequency of use
No contact persons

COOKTOWN BALLET CLUB
No knowledge of such club
No contact person

COOKTOWN YOGA
No contact or frequency

COOKTOWN BASKETBALL COURTS

Not Local Government/Cooktown High School - Education Department - Administration.
No contact person
No frequency of use (government) funding source.

COOKTOWN TENNIS COURTS
Likewise as above
Education Depart mention Administration
Primary School location/Funding Source/Government

OLD TIME DANCING
Private
No Contact person - Jean Haack
No frequency of use

COOKTOWN GARAGE
There are several
Cape York Tyres - Service and Repairs
Cooktown Motors
Gungarde offers a garage service
Roclan Service
There is no contact number or person
No frequency of use

COOKTOWN BUS SERVICE
There are several
No contact person
No frequency of use

COOKTOWN TOURS
Cooktown Endeavour Falls - Hope Vale and Return twice daily
Cooktown Lodge
Mal Coventry
School Bus Service - Cameron Creek - McIvor and Hope Vale Bus Service/ School
Gungarde Bus Service
Coral Coaches
Rossville School Bus Service

3.1.9 COOKTOWN FINANCIAL SERVICE
Commonwealth Bank is only an agency
No frequency of Use
Post Office is not contact/Post Master
No contact person for Westpac Banking Corporation ie Manager or Frequency of use ie Hours of Business

3.1.10 COOKTOWN RECREATION
No contact persons
No frequency of use

COOKTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE
We have libraries throughout the shire.
Cooktown - Ayton - Lakeland - Laura and Coen and have had enquiries from our township of Portland roads.

COOKTOWN SCOUTS ASSOC
No contact
No frequency of meeting

COOKTOWN GUIDES ASSOC
No contact
No frequency of meeting

3.1.11 COOKTOWN VISITOR SERVICE
We have a tourism Association to no visitor service

3.1.12 COOKTOWN COMMUNICATION
POST OFFICE
Funding Source - Privately Owned
Administration - Private
No frequency of use or Hours of Business
No contact person - Ron Mitchell/owner

COOKTOWN TELEVISION
TELEVISION
Only get ABC and Channel 10
No contact person

COOKTOWN LEGAL SERVICE
There are two private Solicitors that service Cooktown
David Kempton Phone No: 695 552
Susan Green visiting

I have found so many mistakes in the inventory. Some of the Community Councils information will need to be checked for accuracy.

CHAPTER 3

Review of Government Policies
program and Planning Initiates

page 151

The Writers makes reference to not being able to clearly identify any policies at Local Government levels.

Having met Micheal Winer and gave him quite a bit of my time and an officers time I don't recall being asked for any Policies.

He can't even get the inventory right so how can he known about Local Government Policies.

He makes reference to not having released Draft Planning Scheme the new draft Planning Scheme for the whole of Cook Shire was released in the beginning of August 1994. However, Cook Shire Council's Planning Scheme has been in place since 1982 and until the new scheme is gazetted we will continue to operate under the old scheme.

Cook Shire Council has an exemption re-its strategic plan at this time due to information coming out of CYPLUS.

Council is gathering information and looking forward to working towards developing a strategic plan for the whole of the Shire.

Page 160

Makes reference to Cook and Aurukun not having produced a corporate plan - Torres and Carpentaria Shires are also in the CYPLUS Strategy area or have they got exemptions?

Cook is in the process of development a corporate plan.

Local Government page 162

There are several forms of Local Government on Cape York Peninsula

9.1 Queensland Local Government Act
The only form of Local Government in the Peninsula under Local Government Act is Cook Shire Council
What Rot!

Cook Shire - Torres Shire - Carpentaria Shire ~~and Aurukun Shire~~ are all Local Government constituted under the Local Government Act.

Weipa Local Authority Area on the 15/9/94 the Governor in Council took out those areas of Cook Shire that were in the township of Weipa.

A Town Council has been formed consisting of members from Comalco and elected representatives from the community they have a Town Administrator to do the day to day business and a township area.

REVIEW if the writer took the time or did his job properly as the representative to meet with Mr Winer Cook Shire Council has as much capacity to provide service and infrastructure as the community councils in their area of responsibility.

I feel this report is unbalanced one would think it is a report done for the Community Councils.

It shows bias and inaccurate in many places and statements and needs rectifying.

This report falls short of expectations.