# A community development approach to using income streams from Aboriginal lands

A case study from the CLC

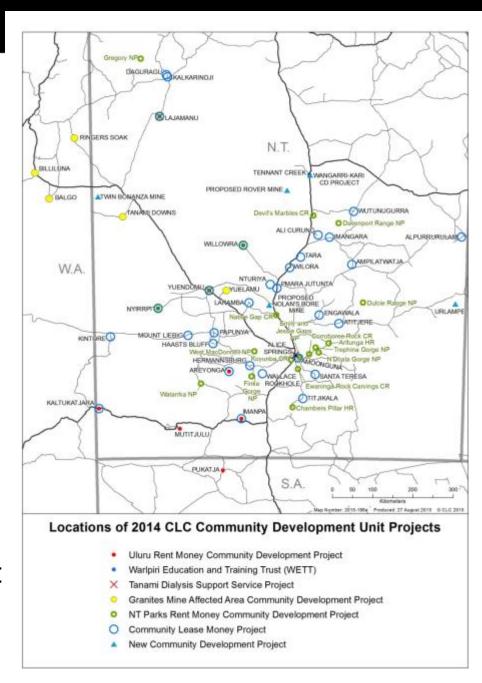






# **CLC CD Program**

- 35+ communities involved, plus outstation and regional initiatives.
- 6 major regional CD projects with over 300 initiatives planned, funded and implemented by Aboriginal groups.
- Since 2005 CLC constituents have spent over \$30 million of land use agreement payments on community benefit projects.
- 12 staff in CD Unit and support from other sections, Exec/Council and CD Ref Group.























## **CD Program Goal**

To support Aboriginal people to be strong/resilient and to live well in the Aboriginal world and mainstream Australian society.

## **Objectives**

- 1. Maximise Aboriginal engagement, ownership and control.
- 2. Generate social, cultural and economic outcomes.
- 3. Build an evidence base for the CLC's CD approach.
- 4. <u>Share lessons learned on innovations and CD best practice.</u>

#### **Community Development**

is the way the Central Land Council works with Aboriginal groups to build their knowledge and skills to manage

their money for lasting community benefit.











What is Lasting Community Benefit?

#### Lasting

Projects that make life better, now and in the future.

Projects that keep making good changes after the money runs out.

#### Community

The whole group: young and old, men and women, especially the most vulnerable. Not individuals.

Supporting all the families, not just one or two.

#### Benefit

Good change, for example:

- Supporting Aboriginal self-determination and control,
- · keeping language, country and culture strong,
- · improving health, education, training,
- supporting employment and enterprise development.



## 3. Choose Project

main areas they want to work on to make life better now and for future generations. The group chooses the most important project/s to start working on.

The Aboriginal group talks about the

## 4. Plan Project

The group works with the CLC to make a project plan and shares it with everyone. The plan shows (1) how the project will help Aboriginal people (2) which organisation will do the project and (3) how much it will cost.

#### 5. Decide on Project

After the project plan is finished the group decides whether to allocate money to the project.

## 2. Agree on Process

Group and CLC talk about how to work well together and how Aboriginal people will make the decisions. Will there be a Working Group or will everyone be involved?

## 6. Enter Agreement

The CLC checks that the right Aboriginal people were consulted and decisions were made in the right way.

The CLC then signs a legal agreement with the organisation saying they will do the project as planned and budgeted.

## PROJECT HAPPENS!

## PLANNING FOR ACTION

### 7. How did it go?

The group and CLC ask: How did the project benefit Aboriginal people? Was the money used the right way? How can we work better together next time?



I. Getting Started

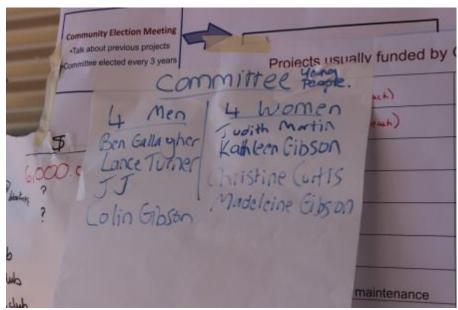
Traditional owners/community members decide how much money to put aside for good projects that benefit the group.



## CENTRAL LAND COUNCILGOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS











# **PLANNING**











## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL DECIDING WHAT TO FUND









## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

# **ACTION**



















# MONITORING









# La Trobe Evaluation – Key findings on CD Program

 Clear outcomes: employment opportunities, training and education, skills development, early child care, youth engagement, cultural strengthening, enhanced health and well-being for kidney patients.







# La Trobe Evaluation – Key findings on CD Program

- Longer term collective benefits than individual royalty payments plus some evidence of less powerful benefitting.
- Aboriginal engagement and control clear evidence of good development practice by the CLC:

"These CLC programs are providing multiple forums and processes through which a critical mass of Aboriginal people across central Australia are able to analyse, identify and address their self-determined needs and priorities in a context where a range of other forums serving similar purposes have been disbanded over the last decade." (Roche and Ensor, p.105)

"Interviewees cite the absence of appropriate local intercultural governance structures through which they can have genuine involvement in decision-making processes affecting their communities... The CLC CDU processes are seen as an exception to this broader context..." (Roche and Ensor, p.105-106)

# Key factors in progress to date

- Aboriginal leaders willing to drive change.
- Aboriginal control/ownership in setting and achieving development objectives.
- Ongoing refinement of locally appropriate governance arrangements.
- Good fit planning processes.
- Support from capable 'outsiders'.
- Capable partner organisations.
- Ongoing action, reflection and adaptation.

## **CD Program challenges and opportunities**

- Securing resources for more comprehensive planning and sustainable initiatives that generate change (quality, not quantity).
- Bringing in less powerful to promote sharing of benefits.
- Reviewing governance arrangements to promote balance between local and regional.
- Influencing others to adopt effective engagement strategies.
- Developing evaluation methodology to measure the wellbeing impact of increased control.