



# WEILMORINGLE COMMUNITY

## WORKING PARTY

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN 2019



**MURDI PAAKI  
REGIONAL  
ASSEMBLY**

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Community Action Plan (CAP) was developed through the Weilmoringle Community Working Party (CWP). The CWP would like to thank the members who participated in supporting the compilation of information for the purpose of reviewing the CAP. This plan belongs to the Weilmoringle CWP.

We acknowledge and pay our respects to the Elders past, present and those to come of the Murrawari Nation of which the Weilmoringle area is part. We also acknowledge and pay respect to those Elders, past, present and future and those from other Nations who have found their home now in Weilmoringle.

In the introduction to its regional plan, the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly (MPRA) acknowledges with respect the roles of the Local Aboriginal Land Councils, Native Title holders and claims groups in asserting our people's rights to Country through the Native Title and Land Rights regimes, and affirms that MPRA's agenda does not cut across these roles in any way.



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# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ADHC</b>	Dept. of Aging Disability and Home Care
<b>AHO</b>	Aboriginal Housing Office
<b>CAP</b>	Community Action Plan
<b>COAG</b>	Council of Australian Governments
<b>CWP</b>	Community Working Party
<b>DEEWR</b>	Dept. of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
<b>DHFWHD</b>	Dept of Health - Far West Local Health District
<b>HACC</b>	Home and Community Care
<b>IBA</b>	Indigenous Business Australia
<b>MPRA</b>	Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly
<b>MPSL</b>	Murdi Paaki Services Limited
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organisation
<b>NIAA</b>	National Indigenous Australian Agency
<b>RAHLA</b>	Regional Aboriginal Housing Leadership Assembly
<b>RDA</b>	Regional Development Australia
<b>REDI.E</b>	Regional Enterprise Development Institute Ltd
<b>RFDS</b>	Royal Flying Doctors Service



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This CAP has been developed by the Weilmoringle CWP with support from Murdi Paaki Services Limited (MPSL). It is intended to inform external agencies of the priorities of the Weilmoringle Aboriginal community and provide guidance in working with the Weilmoringle CWP to improve services and programs.

Weilmoringle is located within the country of the Murrawarri people, who have had a continual presence in the area. Following the establishment of grazing practices in 1862, Murrawarri people worked in the pastoral industry. Other groups moved into the area in the 1920s. In the 1970s, title to the current Wyaliba settlement was granted to the Aboriginal community. Of the roughly 70 people who live in the settlement today, most are descendants of the Murrawarri people.

The Weilmoringle CWP developed from a reference group first established in 2003 and is the peak Aboriginal governance and representative body for the Weilmoringle Aboriginal Community. It is one of sixteen CWPs representing the communities of the Murdi Paaki Region and forming the MPRA. The Assembly and the CWP are governed in their relationship with the NSW government by the Murdi Paaki Local Decision-Making (LDM) Accord.

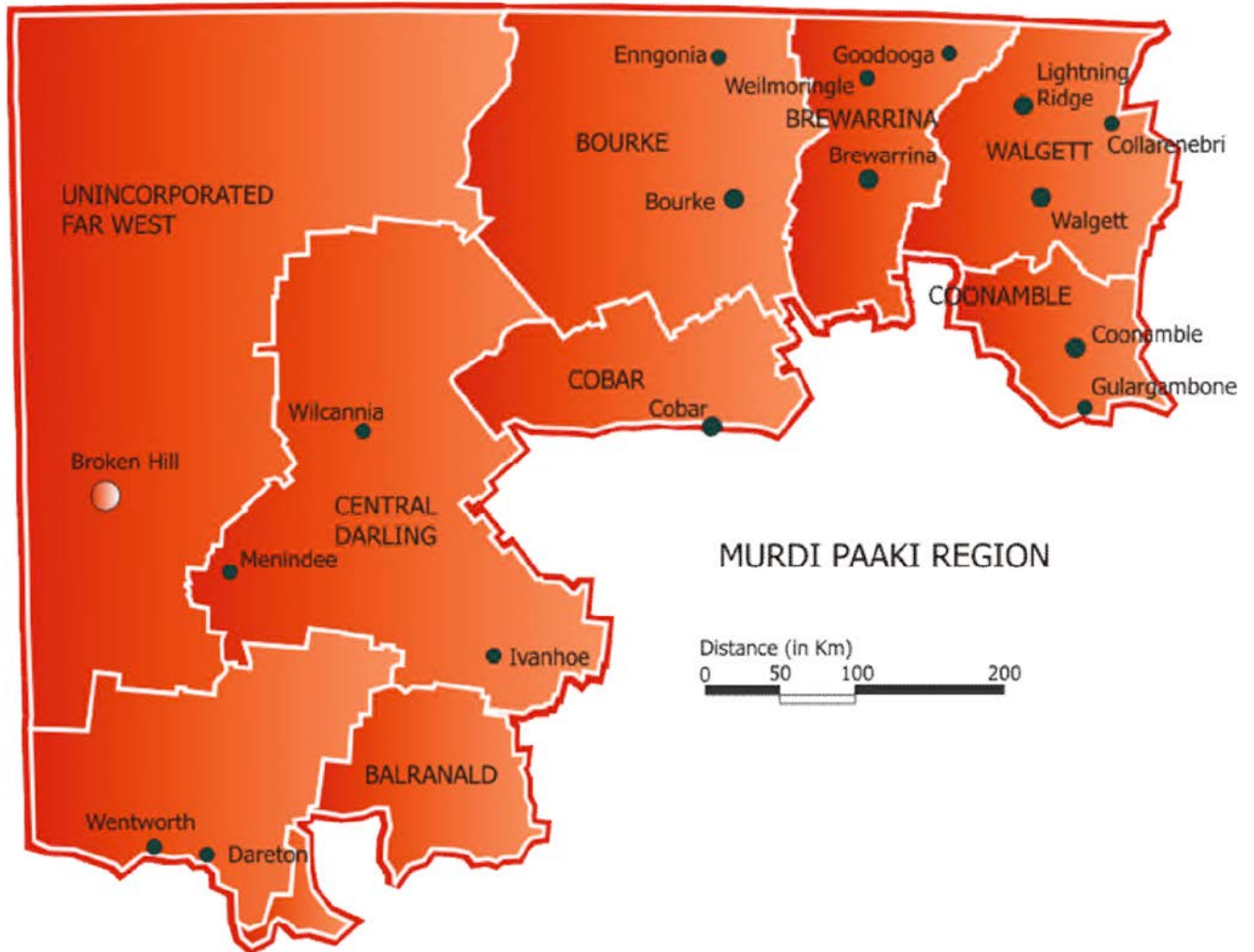
The Weilmoringle CWP sets community priorities to guide external agencies such as government departments, Non-Government Organisations and the private sector in developing policies and programs for the Weilmoringle Aboriginal Community. When working in Weilmoringle, external agencies should follow the engagement process set by the Weilmoringle CWP to ensure they adhere to principles of LDM, co-design and community capacity building.

This Community Action Plan was completed from information sourced through a meeting held by the Weilmoringle Community at the Weilmoringle Local Aboriginal Land Council on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2015 with 11 community people present. It was reviewed and updated in 2019 with the following key priorities identified: Making our community safer and healthier; Employment - getting adults into work; and Children and schooling - getting our kids to school. A fourth priority area is focussed on the Weilmoringle energy project, led by Remote Aboriginal Housing Leadership Assembly (RAHLA). The following plan gives the strategic direction of the community of Weilmoringle and provides a foundation for the community's requirements, focus and needs. This process has been supported by on-the-ground staff, other Government Departments and most importantly driven by local Aboriginal community members.

# COMMUNITY PROFILE

## MURDI PAAKI REGION

Weilmoringle is in the north-east of the Murdi Paaki Region in the Brewarrina Shire.



*Murdi Paaki Region (Murdi Paaki Regional Plan)*

## HISTORY

*This history was provided by members of the Weilmoringle CWP during the consultation process for the development of this plan.*

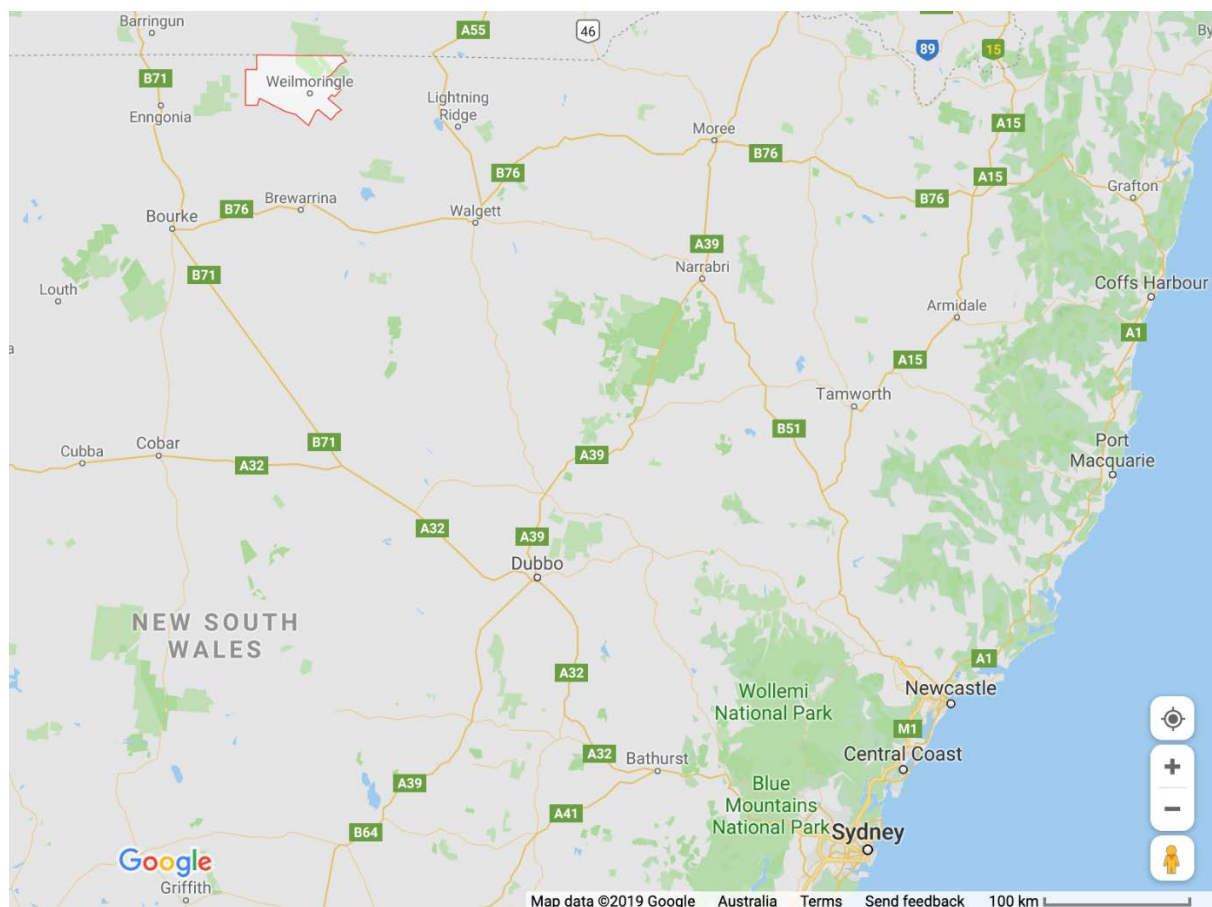
The Wyaliba Community at Weilmoringle is a small, remote rural settlement located within Brewarrina Shire, in north-western NSW. Weilmoringle is located within the country traditionally belonging to the Murrawari language group. Most of the residents of Weilmoringle are descended from the Murrawari language group, and live on their own traditional country; their ancestors, too, having lived around the Culgoa River for thousands of years. Other residents came to Weilmoringle from southern Queensland, and have an association with the place dating back to the 1920s. The area had traditionally been used by Aboriginal people as a pastoral camp.

Weilmoringle was taken up for grazing prior to 1862. Little is known of the relationship between the squatters who established Weilmoringle as a grazing property and the Murrawari traditional owners during the early days of European settlement but there appears to have been a continual presence by Murrawari people on their own land. The pastoral camp, established as such in the 1880s, endured until title to the Wyaliba settlement passed into Aboriginal hands in the 1970s. Aboriginal people were employed by the station owners in a variety of rural trades or as domestic or station labour in exchange for rations, and were able in the remote setting to maintain language and traditional culture. Aboriginal people camped in self-built dwellings in a number of locations about the property.

Weilmoringle has never been a Government ration station, reserve or mission under the Aborigines Protection Act. In 1941, an attempt by the Aborigines Welfare Board to remove the Aboriginal population of Weilmoringle to Goodooga Reserve was foiled by resistance from within the community, with the co-operation of the property owners.

## LOCATION and GEOGRAPHY

Weilmoringle is located 53.58kms west of Goodooga, 79.8kms north of Brewarrina, 133.74kms north east of Bourke and 177.75kms south east of Cunnamulla QLD, in the state of New South Wales. The Wyaliba Community is situated on the banks of the Culgoa River within the river floodplain. Periodic flooding is experienced and, occasionally, the settlement is isolated. The surrounding country is flat. Soils are deep cracking clays with some red-brown soils. Native vegetation is mainly dense to open coolabah, black box and Beulah with moderate to dense stands of river red gum close to the river. During the summer months it is not unusual for temperatures in Weilmoringle to reach over 35°C. The average maximum temperature for the region is 28°C and the average minimum 13°C. Its average annual rainfall is 411mm.<sup>1</sup>



*Weilmoringle, Location in North-Western NSW*

<sup>1</sup> (From Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology. 'Brewarrina Hospital: Climate statistics for Australian locations.' [http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw\\_048015.shtml](http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_048015.shtml))



## POPULATION STATISTICS<sup>2</sup>\*

At the 2016 ABS Census, Weilmoringle as a state suburb had a total population of 77 people, of whom 58 or 75.3% identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Although the town of Wyaliba is home to only First Nations people, ABS Census data only exists for the suburb of Weilmoringle, as represented here. Of the First Nations population in Weilmoringle, there were 31 females and 27 males. Almost half of these people, 23 individuals, were under the age of 14 years old (39.7% of the First Nations population). According to the census, the median age of Weilmoringle's First Nations people was 19 years.

Of the 47 people in the total Weilmoringle population who were 15 years or over and no longer attending school, 4 (8.5%) had attained year 12 or equivalent. 14 of these people had a higher education qualification at a certificate level with no one holding a university level qualification. Not one person indicated they were currently attending University, TAFE or another tertiary institution. 42% of people in Weilmoringle were participants in the labour force. The total percentage of the population in employment was 32%.

The median personal income was \$392 per week. 20% of the adult population earned over \$1000 per week. The median weekly household income was \$492 per week. The average household size was 2.6 people with an average of 0.8 people per bedroom.

\*Please note that Australian Census figures can be inaccurate, particularly for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families who have a lower census response rate and a higher transient population.

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<sup>2</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 'Weilmoringle (SSC14216) 2373.9 km<sup>2</sup>', 2016 Census of Population and Housing: General Community Profile. Catalogue no. 2001.0  
<https://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20search%20by%20geography>, accessed 11 Sept 2019.



# WEILMORINGLE COMMUNITY WORKING PARTY

## ROLE AND PURPOSE

CWPs are the peak Aboriginal governance and representative body for each community within the Murdi Paaki region. The Weilmoringle CWP meets on a regular basis. Membership of Weilmoringle CWP consist of any Aboriginal person, 18 years and over who resides in the township of Weilmoringle.

In 2003, Weilmoringle commenced the Murdi Paaki Council of Australian Governments (COAG) trial. With the establishment of their community reference group they were able to engage with government agencies to start a planning process to address the basic needs of the Weilmoringle Aboriginal community.

In 2009, the Weilmoringle CWP acknowledged the Two Ways Together Community Partnership Program and actions were put into place to form a recognised governance body. The CWP holds strong views on Aboriginal issues and continues to represent their community at the MPRA forums.

A CWP's function is to provide communities with the ability to respond more effectively and efficiently to the community's requirements in a holistic manner. The CWP's provide a direct link to the Regional Assembly from individuals and/or community groups and vice versa. The CWP is instrumental in providing a link to offer knowledge, advice and support to the community's service providers. This relationship ensures resources are being responsibly utilised and service provision aligned with community requirements.

This CWP recognises that the Two Ways Together Community Partnership Program will engage government agencies to work in partnership with Aboriginal communities. It is with this commitment and a whole of government approach that the Weilmoringle CWP can work in a collaborative way to improve and respond to community's needs, increase service delivery, improve the quality of the lives of our community and achieve sustainable outcomes on the ground for our people.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

- Establishment of a Community Reference Group as part of the Murdi Paaki COAG Trial (2003).
- Formation of the Weilmoringle CWP as a recognised governance body under the Two Ways Together Community Partnership Program (2009)
- CAP developed in 2005 has been reviewed and endorsed at regular intervals.
- Consistent representation by Weilmoringle CWP Chairs on the MPRA.

## VISION

The Vision statement was developed by CWP members.

*'We want our community to be healthy, educated, and co-operating and unified.'*

## VALUES

The values of the Weilmoringle CWP include:

- Show unity.
- Respect ourselves and others.
- Respect our culture.
- Take responsibility for our future.
- Participate in improving our lives.
- Be open in whatever we do.

# ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The internal structure refers to the governance of the Weilmoringle CWP itself and its connections to the Aboriginal community and the MPRA. The Weilmoringle CWP acts as a professional and culturally appropriate consultation arm that is in touch with its Aboriginal community. Internal bodies are governed by the MPRA Charter and Code of Conduct. As the Weilmoringle CWP sits within the MPRA, its relationship with NSW Government departments is governed by the Murdi Paaki LDM Accord Mark II, drafted in May 2019 (Annexure A).

The external organisational structure gives an overview of the community environment within which the Weilmoringle CWP sits. Services delivered in the Weilmoringle Aboriginal community operate under the guidance of the Weilmoringle CWP as the community's consultation arm. This provides a transparent and culturally appropriate process for all to conduct business that is aligned with community needs and requirements. CWPs are supported by MPSL through Community Coordinators, as outlined in the Project Work Plan (Annexure D). The structure provides a foundation for respectful, community-driven approaches to guide community services and projects, in line with the principles of LDM.

## INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL BODIES

INTERNAL	EXTERNAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. Chairperson</li><li>B. Members</li><li>C. Aboriginal Community</li><li>D. MPRA</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. MPSL Regional Coordinator</li><li>B. Local, State and Federal Government</li><li>C. NGOs and Private Sector</li><li>D. Local Community</li></ul>

**Members** encompass Aboriginal Elders, Community and Aboriginal identified government public servants working in the Weilmoringle community.

**MPRA** and its membership of CWPs, form the governance framework that provides strategic engagement and co-ordination from Australian and NSW Governments and service providers for the delivery of services and programs against priorities determined by Aboriginal people through a comprehensive planning process.

**MPSL** is wholly owned by the MPRA and governed by a board of MPRA members. MPSL forms the operating arm of MPRA, giving it a means of entering into legally binding agreements, and provides executive support for MPRA and its chairperson. It builds a robust incontestable evidence base to give governments a clear pathway for investment. It acts as an auspicing agent for MPRA and targets funding as becomes available. Once sufficient

funding is accrued, MPSL Regional Coordinators will provide administrative support to assist CWP to provide leadership in implementing their local CAPs.

This table summarises the roles and responsibilities of internal and external bodies:

INTERNAL	
<b>Traditional Owners/Elders</b>	Are members of the Weilmoringle CWP.
<b>Aboriginal Community Members</b>	Act in an advisory role and as members of the Weilmoringle CWP.
<b>MPRA</b>	Is the governing arm of CWP in the Murdi Paaki region.
EXTERNAL	
<b>MPSL</b>	Is the operational arm of the MPRA.
<b>State and Federal Government</b>	Consults consistently with the Weilmoringle CWP as the peak LDM body to come to agreements on strategies to address common issues and goals for the local Aboriginal community.
<b>Local Government</b>	Works towards achieving outcomes and addressing localised Aboriginal issues in collaboration with the Weilmoringle CWP.
<b>NGOs</b>	Help the Weilmoringle CWP achieve goals through appropriate assistance and funding opportunities; are accountable and responsible to the Weilmoringle CWP, using it to oversee the implementation of Aboriginal programs within the Weilmoringle community.
<b>Private Sector</b>	Work with the Weilmoringle CWP for future employment and economic participation strategies for Aboriginal people.
<b>Wider community &amp; other stakeholders</b>	Are entitled to the transparency of actions, achievements and focus areas of the Weilmoringle CWP and should be encouraged in active participation.

Table 1: Roles, Internal and External Bodies

## THE ACCORD

As the Weilmoringle CWP sits within the MPRA, the relationship between the CWP and NSW Government departments is governed by the Murdi Paaki LDM Accord Mark II, as drafted in May 2019 (see Annexures). Implementation processes for facilitating the Accord are included in Annexures B and C.

When external bodies engage with the Weilmoringle CWP following the engagement process outlined in this CAP, they will support key principles from the Accord, particularly the following:

- 2.1.2** Aboriginal leaders and Elders understand their own community needs. They have the drive and ability to develop their own solutions.
- 2.1.5** Regional and local solutions for regional and local problems, with ideas and help from outside when, where and in the form in which the Assembly requests it.
- 2.1.10** A genuine commitment on the part of both parties to developing transformative rather than transactional relationships, with a renewed focus on developing innovative and holistic solutions and on considering different, more equal approaches to partnership.
- 2.1.11** Optimising returns on investment through better targeted, more efficient, effective and equitable forms of program and service delivery.<sup>3</sup>

As per the Accord, the NSW Government can use this CAP to fulfil its obligations to ‘collaborate with the Assembly to seek solutions and achieve tangible outcomes and to foster partnerships with each other’ and to ‘operate consistently within the principles of LDM and ensure the Aboriginal cultural competence of their staff to improve the quality of services delivered, and to better respond to the needs of Aboriginal communities in a culturally safe manner.’<sup>4</sup> In turn, by working through MPSL to support CWPs to develop, review and deliver the CAP, the Assembly meets its obligations to ‘support CWPs in negotiating agreements with the NSW Government at a community level to plan for and deliver local initiatives.’<sup>5</sup>



## THE PLAN

### INTERNAL IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

This CAP was developed by the Weilmoringle CWP to reflect the aspirations and needs of the Weilmoringle Aboriginal Community and address service gaps and inadequacies. To fulfil these aspirations and address these gaps, the CAP includes an action plan with a range of strategies prioritised by need. Priorities from all CAPs across the region informed regional priorities in eight action areas in the Regional Plan. Local priorities, as outlined in individual

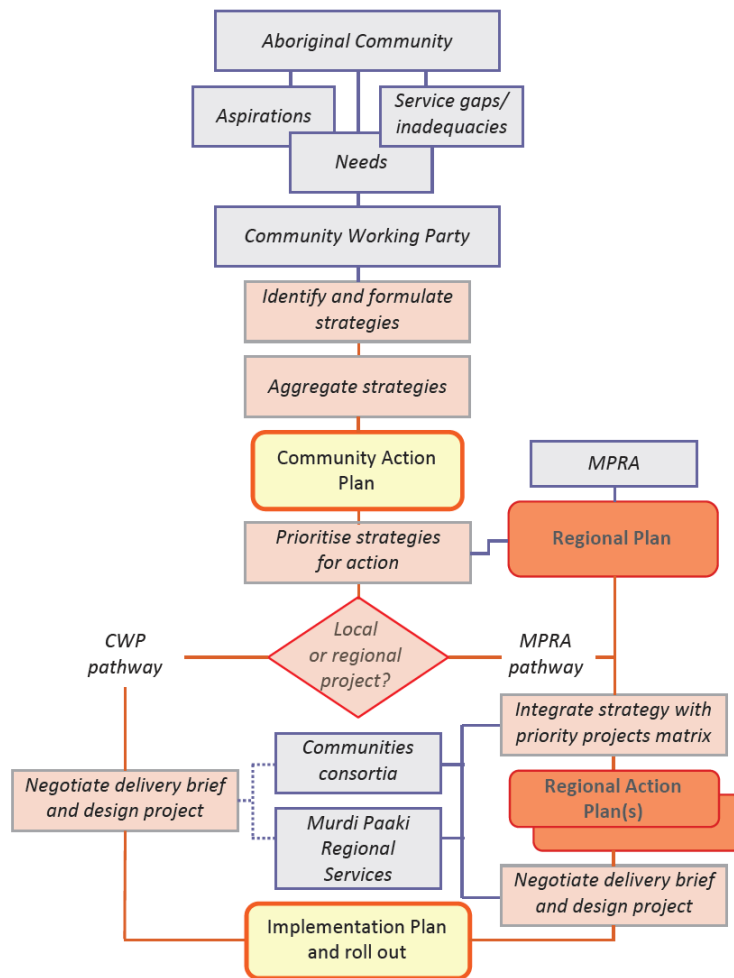
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<sup>3</sup> Murdi Paaki Local Decision Making Accord, May 2019, pp. 3-4.

<sup>4</sup> Murdi Paaki Local Decision Making Accord, May 2019, p. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Murdi Paaki Local Decision Making Accord, May 2019, p. 7.

CAPs, will be addressed by the CWP with support from MPRA and external bodies. Regional priorities will be addressed by MPRA with support from external bodies. This internal implementation process is outlined in the diagram below:



Implementation Process, from Murdi Paaki Regional Plan

## ENGAGEMENT PROCESS FOR EXTERNAL BODIES

To assist the internal implementation process and ensure service delivery meets community aspirations and needs, external bodies, such as government departments, NGOs and the private sector, should follow a culturally appropriate engagement process with the CWP, as the peak representative body and professional and culturally appropriate consultation arm for the Weilmoringle Aboriginal Community. The steps below, further illustrated in the following flowchart, will ensure an engagement process guided by principles of co-design, LDM and community capacity building.

### Ongoing:

#### Communicate

- Keep in regular contact with CWPs through the Chair and Secretary as per the LDM process.
- Regularly attend CWP meetings to provide updates, but more importantly, gather information about current community priorities as led by the LDM process.
- Keep connected to wider community stakeholders, through the CWP.
- Ensure local cultural protocols are followed, as guided by the CWP.

#### Plan

- Map current policy and program initiatives against priorities in the CAP (see Appendix B for template).
- Update six-monthly to continue alignment with community priorities.
- Plan future policy and program development to address priorities in the CAP (see Appendix B for template).
- Check planned initiatives with CWP and wider community stakeholders to ensure they address community needs, before developing detailed plans.
- Develop policy and/or program outlines.

#### Consult

- Engage the CWP as the lead facilitators in culturally appropriate consultation on planned policies and/or programs.
- Engage the CWP to guide stakeholder lists for consultation.
- Hold culturally appropriate consultation with CWP and wider community stakeholders on proposed policy and program details.
- Reshape policies and programs to suit community feedback.



## Endorse

- Review final outlines and implementation for endorsement by CWP and wider stakeholders.
- Finalise policy and program outlines.

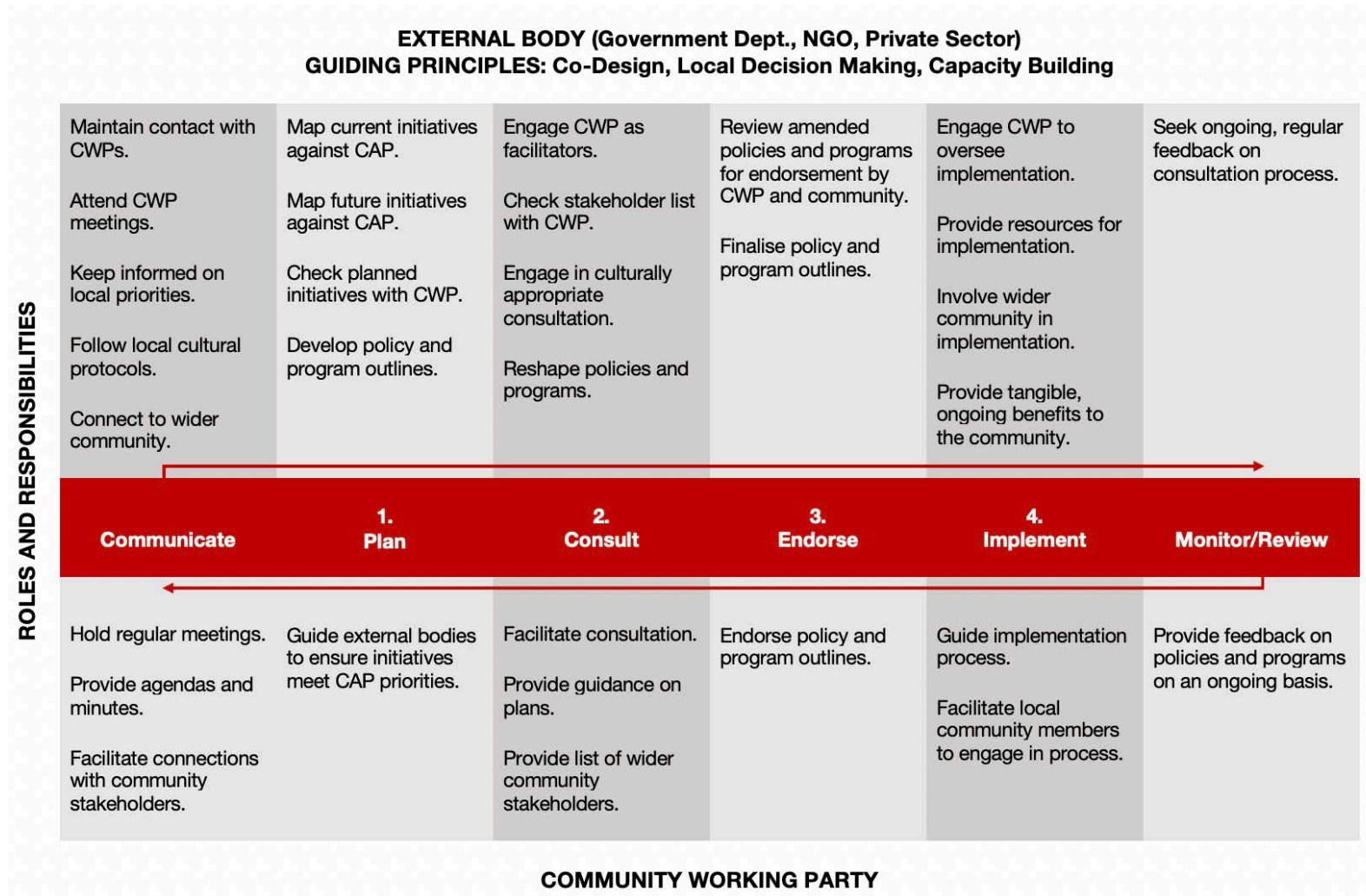
## Implement

- Engage the CWP to oversee the implementation of the policy or program within the community.
- Ensure appropriate resources, such as human resources and infrastructure, are supplied to ensure success of the implementation program and build community capacity on a long-term basis.
- Ensure tangible benefits, such as employment, training and economic development, are provided to the community.

## Ongoing: Monitor and Review

- Seek ongoing feedback on implemented policy and/or program through culturally appropriate consultation process, refining as necessary.

# ENGAGEMENT PROCESS EXTERNAL BODIES



*Engagement Process External Bodies*

## REGIONAL PRIORITIES

The Murdi Paaki Regional Plan identifies eight action areas informed by collating the priorities in all sixteen CAPs across the region. Although priorities differ slightly between CAPs and the regional plan, the symbols below are used throughout the Weilmoringle CAP to indicate connections to regional action areas.



**Heritage and Culture**



**Regional Resourcing and Capability**



**Democracy, Leadership and Citizenship**



**Economic Development**



**Law and Justice**



**Early Childhood and School Education**



**Housing and Infrastructure**



**Wellbeing**

## PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The following plan gives the strategic direction of the community of Weilmoringle and provides a foundation for the community's requirements, focus and needs. This process has been supported by on-the-ground staff, other Government Departments and most importantly driven by local Aboriginal community members.

This CAP was completed from information sourced through a meeting held by the Weilmoringle Community at the Weilmoringle Local Aboriginal Land Council. This meeting was held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2015 with 11 community people present. In 2019, the following process was undertaken to review and update this plan:

- Community Engagement Officer (CEO) from the department Of Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) supported the 2019 review process of this CAP.
- Support and guidance provided by MPRA.
- A plan was revised and forwarded to the Chair of CWP in May for review, with information being provided by Weilmoringle Community.
- A final, amended draft plan was provided to the CWP on 30<sup>th</sup> May.

This CAP is a living document and will be subject to an annual 12 monthly review for updates and input of additional information to address community needs. At the end of each 12-month period the CWP, along with key agencies, will review the CAP and agree to any suggestions or improvements. Following the revision of the Weilmoringle CAP there will be an evaluation against the performance indicators and timeframes which may be subject for change to include the implementation of new programs.

## WEILMORINGLE PRIORITY AREAS

Weilmoringle faces many social problems, issues and community challenges. These challenges include poor health and nutrition, isolation, lack of support and access to education and health services.

The priority areas align with the three key priority areas of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C). They are:

- Making our community safer and healthier;
- Employment: getting adults into work; and
- Children and schooling: getting our kids to school.

A fourth priority area is focussed on the Weilmoringle energy project, led by Remote Aboriginal Housing Leadership Assembly (RAHLA).

# ACTION PLAN

## 1. MAKING OUR COMMUNITIES SAFER AND HEALTHIER



Goal:

Objectives (WHAT)	Strategies (HOW)	Responsibilities (WHO)	Priority (WHEN)
1.1 To ensure our community members are receiving adequate and regular health care.	Introduce regular visits by doctors and health professionals so people don't miss out on their basic medications and health needs.	Brewarrina Aboriginal Health Service (Walgett AMS)	Ongoing
	Find out who services Weilmoringle so appointments can be made for regular health checks.	Dept of Health - Far West Local Health District (DHFWLHD); Aging and Disability	Ongoing
	Provide alert necklaces to patients with specific medical needs.	Brewarrina Aboriginal Health Service	Ongoing
	Install and train community to use an iPad reminder app to check up when Elders need tablets and other health checks.	Brewarrina Aboriginal Health Service	Ongoing
1.2 Introduce measures for preventative health care so our community members increase general health and wellbeing.	Introduce an exercise program for community members.	Brewarrina Aboriginal Health Service	Ongoing
	Introduce healthy eating programs for our children and young people.	Brewarrina Aboriginal Health Service	Ongoing
1.3 Make our streets safer.	Construct footpaths in the community.	Brewarrina Shire Council/LALC	Ongoing
	Improve reliability of solar street lighting.	Brewarrina Shire Council/LALC	Ongoing
	Install lights in the park for night visibility.	Brewarrina Shire Council/LALC	Ongoing

	Secure a community bus for transport and safer mobility for community members in Weilmoringle.	New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council	12 months
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1.4 Ensure housing and home utilities provide safe and healthy living conditions for community members.	Repair and maintain air conditioners regularly to ensure they don't break down in the heat. Ceiling fans are not suited for Weilmoringle	Mid Lachlan/AHO/LALC/RAHLA	ASAP
	Upgrade water quality so children don't get sick from drinking water. "Red Worms" are often seen in the water when the community has baths and showers.	Brewarrina Shire Council (BSC)/LALC	ASAP
	Upgrade and regularly maintain piping systems into homes so water does not run out into streets.	Brewarrina Shire Council/LALC	ASAP
	Upgrade the quality of the maintenance work on houses. Some houses are incomplete and still require follow up works to be completed. E.g. doors, windows, ceiling fans.	Mid Lachlan Housing/AHO/LALC	Ongoing
	Ensure rubbish is not left on the streets for the community to clean up after works are complete.	Mid Lachlan Housing/AHO/LALC/RAHLA	Ongoing
1.5 Upgrade and regularly maintain town infrastructure.	Reinstall irrigation systems and keep maintained. Systems are in the ground but are not connected to the main supply of water for the town.		ASAP
	Lay turf in Weilmoringle's Park following installation of irrigation systems.	REDI.E – RJCP Activity	Ongoing
	Connect power to the shed so lights and electrical machinery can be used.	Brewarrina Shire Council	ASAP

## 2. EMPLOYMENT: GETTING OUR ADULTS TO WORK

Goal:			
Objectives (WHAT)	Strategies (HOW)	Responsibilities (WHO)	Priority (WHEN)
1.1 Increase available activities within the Remote Jobs and Communities Program (RJCP) so local people can work on much-needed local projects.	Introduce a Men's Shed program.	REDI.E – RJCP Activity	ASAP
	Run an activity to fix up cemetery.		
	Engage RJCP participants to clean up the local tip.		
	Engage participants to undertake urgent repairs on the tractor.		
1.2 Provide opportunities for training and education with guaranteed successful qualifications being the end result.	Implement much-needed training programmes in Maintenance, Plumbing and Building and Construction so community members can gain skills to fix their own houses when repairs are required instead of bringing in contractors who charge large amounts of money for small jobs.	REDI.E, TAFE	Ongoing
	Provide opportunities for community members to undertake small business courses.	REDI.E, TAFE	Ongoing
1.3 Increase opportunity for local labour and employment.	Form a corporation with interested community members to get more jobs for the local people by developing their own local labour market and providing training.	Community	Ongoing
	Trained local people as pool supervisors and personnel, currently required to manage the Weilmoringle Pool.	REDI.E, TAFE	ASAP
	Introduce a youth officer position to run a homework centre and after school activities centre.	REDI.E, TAFE, BSC	ASAP

### 3. CHILDREN AND SCHOOLING: GETTING OUR KIDS TO SCHOOL



Goal:			
Objectives (WHAT)	Strategies (HOW)	Responsibilities (WHO)	Priority (WHEN)
1.1 Build relationships between the community and the school.	Build relationship with the Aboriginal Education Officer (AEO) at the Weilmoringle Central School.	Department of Education	Ongoing
	Enhance parent's relationship and communication with the school.		Ongoing
	Build a respectful and transparent relationship with Principal at the Weilmoringle Central School.		Ongoing
1.2 Support healthy eating at school.	Introduce breakfast programmes.	Department of Education	Ongoing
	Increase the healthy lunches on Thursdays and Fridays to 5 days a week.		Ongoing
	Investigate upgrade of facilities so children can heat hot lunches.		Ongoing
1.3 Support children at school.	Introduce a school bus to collect and drop off children from the community.	Department of Education	Ongoing
	Give parents more information about other support available at the school when it comes to school excursions.		Ongoing
1.4 Provide activities for children after school.	Set up an after school activities program so children have something to do when they come home from school.	Department of Education, BSC	
	Employ a youth officer for this and a homework club.		



## 4. WEILMORINGLE ENERGY PROJECT

The Weilmoringle CWP refers the Weilmoringle Energy Project to the manager of RAHLA – all contents of the table are subject to change.

<b>Goal:</b>			
<b>Objectives (WHAT)</b>	<b>Strategies (HOW)</b>	<b>Responsibilities (WHO)</b>	<b>Priority (WHEN)</b>
1.1 Address infrastructure issues.	Damaged streetlights to be replace with new streetlights.		
	Weilmoringle's community swimming pool requires confirmed assessments before utilising.		



# APPENDICES

- A. Amendments
- B. Current and Future Initiatives Template

## APPENDIX A: AMENDMENTS

### Weilmoringle CAP Amendments

Page No.	Section No.	Description	Adoption date

## APPENDIX B: CURRENT AND FUTURE INITIATIVES TEMPLATE

WEILMORINGLE CAP	CURRENT INITIATIVES			EMERGING AND FUTURE INITIATIVES		
Priority Area	Current Initiatives that your Department is delivering in the Weilmoringle community	How the initiatives intersect with the Weilmoringle CAP	How the initiatives intersect with the Murdi Paaki Regional Plan action areas	Emerging and future initiatives that your Department could deliver in the Weilmoringle community	How the initiatives would intersect with the Weilmoringle CAP	How the initiatives would intersect with the Murdi Paaki Regional Plan
INITIATIVE 1						
INITIATIVE 2						
INITIATIVE 3						



# ANNEXURES

- A. Murdi Paaki LDM Accord II May 2019
- B. Murdi Paaki LDM Accord Mark II Negotiations Logical Model
- C. MPRA and NSW Government LDM Accord Mark II Implementation Process
- D. Murdi Paaki Community Coordinator Programme: Project Work Plan