

# 96 COMMUNITIES AT A GLANCE



ID	NAME	EST. POPULATION	ID	NAME	EST. POPULATION	ID	NAME	EST. POPULATION
202	ALI CURUNG	463	250	IMANGARA	79	26	ORRTIPA-THURRA	60*
203	ALPURRURULAM	411	51	IMANPA	146	131	PAPUNYA	514
622	AMANBIDJI	88	63	IRRULTJA	53	410	PEPPIMENARTI	223
9	AMOONGUNA	269	65	IWUPATAKA	**	744	PICKERTARAMOOR	**
10	AMPILATWATJA	515	593	JILKMINGGAN	309	639	PIGEON HOLE	142
451	ANGURUGU	1037	603	KALKARINDJI	450	411	PIRLANGIMPI	372
147	ARAWERR	102*	66	KALTUKATJARA	269	138	PMARA JUTUNTA	169
20	AREYONGA	277	72	KINTORE	493	550	RAMINGINING	956
42	ATITJERE	239	608	KYBROOK FARM	52*	641	RITTARANGU	139
458	BANIYALA	112	609	LAJAMANU	767	258	ROBINSON RIVER	211
580	BARUNGA	396	86	LARAMBA	222	642	ROCKHOLE	170
294	BELYUEN	175	721	LIKKAPARTA	6*	469	RORRUWUY	27*
581	BESWICK	636	362	MANINGRIDA	2956	145	SANTA TERESA	708
582	BINJARI	282	363	MANMOYI	106	264	TARA	73
464	BIRANY BIRANY	16*	595	MANYALLALUK	121	148	TITJIKALA	230
586	BULLA	95	524	MAPURU	64*	555	UMBAKUMBA	492
587	BULMAN	190	252	MARLINJA	36*	426	WADEYE	2259
219	CANTEEN CREEK	173	374	MILIKAPITI	486	174	WALLACE ROCKHOLE	102
591	DAGURAGU	230	531	MILINGIMBI	1288	256	WANDANGULA	39*
473	DHALINYBUY	69	532	MILYAKBURRA	124	429	WARRUWI	507
33	ENGAWALA	193	375	MINJILANG	311	654	WEEMOL	109
36	FINKE	224	624	MINYERRI	763	186	WILLOWRA	261
492	GALIWINKU	2582	112	MOUNT LIEBIG	282	187	WILORA	69
498	GAN GAN	97	244	MUNGKARTA	55*	434	WOODYCUPALDIYA	31*
500	GAPUWIYAK	828	120	MUTITJULU	348	868	WURANKUWU	35*
319	GOCHAN JINY JIRRA	33*	397	NAUIYU	411	400	WURRUMIYANGA	1668
329	GUNBALANYA	1354	542	NGANGALALA	55*	227	WUTUNUGURRA	168
514	GUNYANGARA	283	404	NGANMARRIYANGA	427	658	YARRALIN	332
517	GURRUMURU	17*	633	NGUKURR	1277	571	YATHALAMARRA	59*
41	HAASTS BLUFF	96	127	NTURIYA	77	576	YIRRKALA	771
43	HERMANNSBURG	647	549	NUMBULWAR	799	197	YUELAMU	175
600	HODGSON RIVER STATION **		128	NYIRRIPI	295	198	YUENDUMU	869

[bushtel.nt.gov.au](https://bushtel.nt.gov.au)

\* Population based on Homelands Service Provider Report 2020.  
Population based on the 2021 Census SA1.  
Boundaries indicated on the map are NT Government regions.  
\*\* No population figures available.

**BushTel**



## Safety

### Beware



Watch out for wandering dogs also known as 'cheeky dogs'. These dogs are often hungry and occasionally aggressive.

### Plans in Place



Do you know your department's remote travel policy and do you have travel plans in place with your manager and community contact?

### Emergency Contacts



Identify your emergency contacts like Police, health, council.

## Health & Wellbeing



### Medication

There is no pharmacy in the remote bush, so pack your medication before you leave.



### Accommodation

Beds can be rare - book in advance and pack a swag for emergencies.



### Food

Have special dietary requirements? Remember there are few supermarkets in the bush.



### Wildlife

Crocodiles, venomous snakes, spiders and other hazards exist in the bush. Take precautions, obey signs and avoid where possible.

## Environment



### Weather & Access

Territory experiences extreme weather, so check before you leave: [www.bom.gov.au](http://www.bom.gov.au)



### Road Access and Flooding

Big rains during the wet season can cause road closures, check the NT road report: [www.ntlis.nt.gov.au/roadreport](http://www.ntlis.nt.gov.au/roadreport)



### River Crossings

Stick to designated river crossings and be aware of water levels. If in doubt, don't attempt. Remember crocodiles are a danger in the Top End waterways.

# PASSPORT TO THE REMOTE TERRITORY

## Community Access



### Permits

Aboriginal land is privately owned. You may require an access permit to visit the community. Check with the relevant Land Council.



### Stay on the Right Track

If your travel plans change, make sure you obtain permission. Many roads are for traditional use only.



### Dry Communities

Alcohol is prohibited in most remote communities. Check community rules before you travel.



### Traditional Ceremony

Sometimes roads or communities will be closed for ceremonial reasons. This can happen at short notice, so always check with the Land Council and obey the restrictions.

## Travel



### Fuel Availability

Remember that city services don't apply to the bush. There are long distances between fuel stops, service station opening hours vary. Only Opal and diesel fuel are available in most remote communities.



### Flying

Due to the vastness of the Territory, some areas can only be accessed by air and weight restrictions apply.



### Distance

Whether it is driving to the community or getting from the airport to your destination, distance always plays a part.



# Best Practice Guide for Remote Engagement and Coordination

While many aspects of engagement and coordination are universal, some are specific to work that takes place in remote communities.

This table is a *Best Practice Guide for Remote Engagement and Coordination* with remote community members and the coordination of actions related to this engagement.

The *Online Toolkit* expands the Best Practice Guide into factors to consider, at both operational and strategic levels, **BEFORE**, **DURING** and **AFTER** visiting and engaging with remote community members.

“We see the planes come in and go out and often we have no idea who came and why.”

Ngukurr community member (2010)



Focus	Engagement – Key Actions	Coordination – Key Actions
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Find out about the community, Aboriginal governance, cultural protocols, restrictions, local dynamics and any ‘burning’ issues <a href="http://www.bushtel.nt.gov.au">www.bushtel.nt.gov.au</a></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Identify Aboriginal authorities, other community members and regional staff who you should be informing, working with and learning from on the project or issue</li></ul>
Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Define the project, opportunity or issue as well as the objectives and outcomes</li><li>Clarify the decisions being made and who will make them, as well as any related decisions already made</li><li>Identify community and other stakeholders</li><li>Identify the level and goal of engagement for each stakeholder group</li><li>Identify the community engagement purpose, objectives and outcomes</li><li>Plan and use methods and tools that suit the engagement and ensure the full participation of all stakeholders</li><li>Identify risks and plan how to manage them throughout the project</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Find out what is already known about the project, opportunity or issue, knowledge gaps, relevant history, level of interest and potential conflict or risk</li><li>Use Remote Information Coordination System (RICS) for planning, documenting and evaluating engagement, coordination and visits</li><li>Find out how to contact other stakeholders, and where opportunities for collaboration, coordination, challenges or conflicts may exist or arise</li><li>Develop, support and use community-based and regional processes (e.g. Aboriginal governance groups, inter-agency meetings, Regional Coordination Committees)</li><li>Facilitate community members’ understanding of government processes and responses</li></ul>
Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Good relationships are essential – find ways to build understanding and trust with Aboriginal authorities, community members and other stakeholders</li><li>Respect and follow local cultural protocols</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Work closely with community-based and regional staff and others who have well-developed relationships with community members</li><li>Keep everyone well informed at every stage of the project/process</li></ul>
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Avoid rushing – allow time and flexibility to build relationships and enable maximum participation</li><li>Allow time for community members and other stakeholders to understand and provide input into the project, opportunity or issue</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Base the negotiation of timing and timeframes on both community and government parameters</li><li>Ensure all stakeholders are kept up to date and have time to respond when things change</li></ul>
Communication and Close-the-loop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Communicate in ways that are appropriate and understood (e.g. interpreters)</li><li>Ensure community members and other stakeholders are informed before, during and after the engagement</li><li>Follow up and close the loop with community members and other stakeholders</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Help community members raise ideas and issues with the appropriate government agency</li><li>Obtain and pass on responses to these</li></ul>
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Before you start, plan evaluation of the engagement objectives, outcomes and process – from introducing the project, staying in touch and receiving feedback</li><li>As you go along, document, monitor and evaluate what happens, whether planned engagement objectives were met or not and any unplanned outcomes</li><li>Ensure evaluation process is relevant and meaningful to the stakeholders</li><li>Use evaluation to continuously improve engagement practice</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Facilitate input into the ongoing evaluation and improvement of Remote Engagement and Coordination Strategy and RICS from community and other stakeholders at regional and executive levels</li></ul>
You	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Consider your self-awareness, engagement skills, cultural competency, basic skills and training and identify gaps in your knowledge and skills</li><li>Be aware of assumptions and cultural bias you may bringing, or even whether you are suited to remote work</li><li>Stay open to learning and reflect on your performance</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Identify, organise and promote professional support, learning or training opportunities you may need</li><li>Record your reflections and evaluations in RICS or the relevant government system.</li></ul>

# Key actions of RECS

