

KAANJUONGAACHI



Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation

KAANJU HOMELANDS

Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers
Cape York Peninsula

INDIGENOUS PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

March 2005

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*“The deterioration of the land is felt by Pianamu (Rainbow Serpent),
and under Kaanju law if proper land management is not carried out
Pianamu will not allow the land to be sustainable.”*

*David Claudie
Kaanju Traditional Owner
Chairman, Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation*



KEY STATEMENT OF ASPIRATIONS

- ❑ To conserve, protect and enhance the natural and cultural values of Kaanju Homelands for the benefit of current and future generations of Kaanju people.
- ❑ To manage Kaanju Homelands in accordance with Kaanju laws and customs.
- ❑ To reaffirm traditional Kaanju governance structures in relation to land and resource management on Kaanju Homelands.
- ❑ To promote the recognition, locally, regionally, nationally and internationally, of the Kaanju people as primary managers and decision makers for our homelands.
- ❑ To develop and operate homelands-based community enterprises that incorporate sustainable land management principles.
- ❑ To develop homelands-based projects, education and training that will improve the capacity and self-esteem of Kaanju people living on homelands.
- ❑ To support Kaanju people in our permanent reoccupation of homelands.
- ❑ To incorporate, where appropriate, traditional knowledge with western scientific processes providing beneficial outcomes for natural and cultural resource management policy and practice.



Figure i: Map of Kaanju Homelands showing Clan Estates¹

¹ All maps in this document are indicative only.



Figure ii: Map of Kaanju Homelands showing Proposed IPA Management Area



Figure iii: Map of Proposed IPA showing Management Areas I, II and III

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Notes on Kaanju Orthography

This Management Plan seeks to conform to the current Kaanju orthography. Kaanju words contain a number of combinations of letters that may be unfamiliar to some readers of this document. The following notes are intended to assist readers in the correct pronunciation of these words².

ng	as in English 'singer'
ny	as in English 'come in you '
r	is pronounced with a trill
'	this is a 'glottal stop' – a break in the sound is made in the throat; this breaks as a letter giving a meaning.
th	<u>not</u> the same as English th but halfway between English t and th ; the tongue touches the back of the upper teeth while t is sounded.
a	as in English hut, but, butter
aa	as in English path, grass
i	as in English hit, bit, with
ii	as in English we, be
u	as in English good, should
uu	as in English your, door
ay	as in English guy, shy
aw	as in English cow, how
uy	as in English joy, boy

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² Confirmation of a number of the Kaanju words contained in this document and explanation of the pronunciation of words has been sought from Thompson (1988).

Acronyms and abbreviations

AIATSIS	Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies
ANU	Australian National University
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
ARC	Australian Research Council
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
CAEPR	Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research
CALM	Conservation and Land Management
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CDEP	Community Development Employment Programme
CDU	Charles Darwin University
CHIP	Community Housing and Infrastructure Program
CRAC	Coen Regional Aboriginal Corporation
CRC	Cooperative Research Centre
CRES	Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies
CYDN	Cape York Digital Network
CYIAG	Cape York Interim Advisory Group
CYNHT	Cape York Natural Heritage Trust
CYPDA	Cape York Peninsula Development Association Inc.
CYPNRM	Cape York Peninsula Natural Resources Management
DATSIP	Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Policy (Queensland)
DEH	Department of Environment and Heritage (Commonwealth)
DEST	Department of Employment, Sports and Territories (Commonwealth)
DEWR	Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (Queensland)
DITR	Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources (Commonwealth)
DNRM	Department of Natural Resources and Mines (Queensland)
DOGIT	Deed of Grant in Trust
DoTaRS	Department of Transport and Regional Services (Commonwealth)
DSDI	Department of State Development and Innovation (Queensland)
EA	Environment Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
IBDGS	Indigenous Business Development Grants Scheme
ICC	Indigenous Coordinating Council
ILC	Indigenous Land Corporation
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IPA	Indigenous Protected Area
IRG	Indigenous Reference Group
LRLSMC	Lockhart River Land and Sea Management Centre
NAEA	Northern Australia Environment Alliance
NAHS	National Aboriginal Housing Strategy
NAILSMA	Northern Australia Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance
NHT	Natural Heritage Trust
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NQTAFE	North Queensland Tertiary and Further Education
PIER	Pacific Island Ecosystem at Risk group
ORAC	Office of the Registrar of Aboriginal Corporations
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
RFDS	Royal Flying Doctor Service

RIRDC	Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation
RP	Regional Partnerships (DoTaRS)
RRADP	Rural and Remote Airport Development Program (Queensland Transport)
TCPI	Tourism and Conservation Partnership Initiative
UniSA	University of South Australia
USC	University of the Sunshine Coast
WON	Weed of National Significance

SECTION 1

BACKGROUND TO THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 Plan overview

This Management Plan has been prepared by Kaanju people³ living on our Ngaachi (traditional homelands) at Chuulangun on the upper Wenlock River, central Cape York Peninsula (see Figure i). This Plan builds on our *Kaanju Homelands Land and Resource Management Framework* developed in 2003 that outlines our vision for the development and sustainable management of our traditional lands and associated resources (including plant, animal, mineral and water resources). One of the strategies outlined in this framework is the investigation of the establishment of an Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) over parts of our homelands on the Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers.

Primarily, this Plan is for Kaanju people living on homelands, but it also serves as a guide for external land and resource management, conservation, service delivery, economic development and community development organisations and agencies, both government and non-government, engaged with Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation and Kaanju people on issues concerning our traditional homelands and associated resources. The preparation of this Plan is also a requirement of Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation's Project Agreement with the IPA Program of the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Heritage (DEH) and investigates the establishment of an IPA over parts of our homelands on the Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers.

Thus one of the purposes of this Plan is to identify likely parts of Kaanju Homelands to be managed as an IPA and to identify the likely IUCN management category for this area. The Plan includes concise description of the cultural and natural resources of Kaanju Homelands, together with the management prescription of these resources. The Plan also includes aspirations of the traditional owners for the future of Kaanju Homelands with milestones for the next five years.

Section 1 of this Plan gives a background to the Plan, the main elements of the IPA program, the extent of Kaanju Homelands and the area to be considered for IPA establishment, administrative arrangements and decision-making structure showing external interest in the proposed IPA, the methodology process, collaboration and cooperation, as well as the likely IUCN management category to be considered for the proposed IPA.

Section 2 details the foundation for the Plan, describing the Kaanju people and Kaanju Homelands. This Section describes the Indigenous values and the natural and cultural values of Kaanju Homelands that this Plan sets out to protect. The value that Kaanju people place on Homelands is discussed, with emphasis placed on Kaanju governance and cosmology that are at the core of Kaanju land and resource management and hence the foundation for this Plan. Kaanju people's experiences of the colonisation process is also discussed as this is an important element in setting the context for the Plan and understanding the Kaanju people's aims and aspirations for our future and the future of our homelands.

Section 3 describes the major land and resource management issues facing the Kaanju people and Kaanju Homelands. These issues are discussed in terms of the disruption of Indigenous management, and non-Indigenous tenure and management arrangements, as well as impacts on the land and associated resources and processes that threaten the natural and cultural values of our homelands. Further, there are

³ We are Kaanju people associated with Kaanju Traditional Homelands north of the Archer River (sometimes referred to as 'Northern' or 'Top' Kaanju), centred on the Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers in central Cape York Peninsula.

many other visions and plans for the future of the area of Kaanju Homelands, and this Section also describes these interests.

Section 4 sets out the management regime for Kaanju Homelands, describing current and future plans for homelands development, economic development and the sustainable management of our land and associated resources. It outlines our priorities for land and resource management and sets out milestones for the area of our homelands to be considered for IPA declaration. Our land and resource management priorities are identified in terms of four programs, which encompass actions for protecting the values described in Section 2 and dealing with the issues identified in Section 3. These programs are:

1. Actions to promote and support Kaanju land and resource management, Kaanju governance and land tenure, and the reoccupation of Kaanju Homelands.
2. Actions to manage and control processes that threaten the sustainability of land and resources and the integrity of the Indigenous and natural heritage values of Kaanju Homelands.
3. Actions to improve our knowledge and enhance existing knowledge of Kaanju homelands.
4. Actions to support the development of homelands-based enterprises, education, training and capacity building that support sustainable land and resource management.

Section 5 describes how we expect the Plan to be implemented and resourced, monitoring of the Plan, as well as arrangements for revision of the Plan.

Section 6 sets out the References, Appendices and other supporting information.



Figure 1.1: Wenlock River

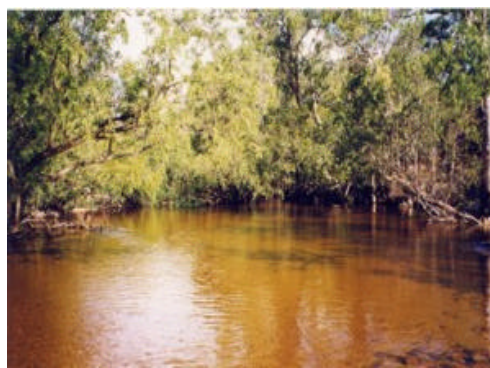


Figure 1.2: Pascoe River

1.2 The IPA framework

An Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) is an area of land over which the traditional Indigenous owners have declared their intent to manage the land for the conservation of biodiversity and cultural values. The IPA program links the cultural priorities of Indigenous people together with biodiversity goals to ensure protected areas are conserved in accordance with the land management aspirations of Indigenous landowners (DEH 2004). The IPA program is designed to encourage Indigenous people 'to participate in the National Reserve System through voluntary declaration of Protected Areas on their lands and support for greater involvement of Indigenous people in the management of existing statutory protected areas' (Environment Australia 2002: 3). The goals of the IPA program are:

- To establish partnerships between government and Indigenous land managers to develop a comprehensive national system of protected areas by assisting Indigenous people to establish and manage protected areas on homelands over which they hold title;

- ❑ To promote Indigenous involvement in protected area management through the cooperative management of existing protected areas; and
- ❑ To promote best practice approaches to cooperative partnerships, including the integration of Indigenous ecological and cultural knowledge into contemporary protected area management. (see DEH 2004)

The program seeks to extend the approach of national parks by recognising a human component in the environment and moving beyond the typical government approaches of statutory definition and legal enforcement in protecting the landscape and ecosystems (see Smith and Claudie 2003). The scheme is based on the belief 'that Indigenous resource use and customary land management can live in harmony with, and contribute to, biodiversity conservation objectives on protected areas' (Environment Australia 2002:2).

The IPA program provides funding for the consideration and development of management plans for 'Indigenous-owned' land, possibly followed by further support for the declaration of an IPA, implementation of the Management Plan, and monitoring of the progress of Indigenous management. It is expected that Indigenous groups seeking funding to develop an IPA should:

- ❑ have legal ownership of the land where they wish to establish an IPA, either as freehold, deed of grant or leasehold;
- ❑ have land that has high natural and cultural heritage values;
- ❑ have a clear intention to manage the land for the conservation of natural and cultural features for the long term;
- ❑ not intend to use the proposed IPA for any land use that will have a detrimental effect on the cultural or natural heritage values;
- ❑ have legal or other effective means available to manage and protect an IPA, with Customary Law 'recognised as a form of management which satisfies the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) guidelines' (Environment Australia 2002:5).

Kaanju people see the IPA program as presenting a significant opportunity to develop Indigenous management on homelands, and to provide funding to further aspirations, but with some limitations. Foremost among these is the fact that only part of Kaanju Homelands can be recognised as being under the legal ownership of Kaanju people under the IPA guidelines. Kaanju Homelands are covered by a number of forms of government land tenure⁴, which Kaanju people refer to as 'his management', that is, management regimes dominated by non-Indigenous knowledge and practice. As a result, we have limited the consideration of IPA declaration to only part of Kaanju Homelands⁵ (see also Smith and Claudie 2003:13-14).

Kaanju people's engagement with the IPA program entails a compromise because the DEH is unable to extend its program over areas it treats as alienated from the ownership of Aboriginal people. Whereas the Kaanju people represented by Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation intend eventually to develop the extent of our management to encompass the whole of Kaanju Homelands. Kaanju people's engagement with the scheme is therefore part of our broader push to place ourselves as the primary agents responsible for land management on our homelands (see Smith and Claudie 2003:13-14).

⁴ Section 3.1.2 (pages 21-22) of this Plan sets out the full range of government land tenures that impose on Kaanju Homelands.

⁵ Section 1.3 details the areas of Kaanju Homelands to be considered for IPA declaration.

1.3 Kaanju Homelands and proposed IPA

Kaanju Homelands are located in central Cape York Peninsula, far north Queensland, Australia. Our homelands encompass some 840,000 hectares, stretching through the Lockhart Valley and westward from the headwaters of the Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers, across the Peninsula to and including the Embley Range and south to the Archer River. Our traditional lands extend north along the Wenlock River to Shramm Creek, then down to the southern bank of the upper Olive River (see Figure i). Kaanju Homelands comprise some twenty-two Kaanju clan estates (as shown in Figure i).

As discussed above this stage of the investigation of an IPA over Kaanju Homelands considers only those traditional lands 'owned' under government land tenure arrangements. Nevertheless, our aspirations for the management of our land and associated resources extend to the entirety of our traditional homelands that we hold under the Indigenous land tenure system⁶.

The areas of Kaanju Homelands subject to the current IPA investigation are shown in Figure ii and encompass some 471,536 hectares. While under Kaanju governance and the Indigenous land tenure system Kaanju people do not categorise land in this way, for the purposes of this Plan these lands are identified in terms of three Areas as described below and shown in Figure iii. It should be noted that the proposed IPA excludes a small lease area⁷ within Kaanju Homelands in the estate of *Nganamu* (shown in Figures ii and iii) and gazetted roads, namely, the Telegraph (or Bamaga) Road, the Peninsula Development Road and the Portland Roads Road.

Area I of the proposed IPA are those particular Kaanju lands that fall within the boundary of the former Lockhart DOGIT that was transferred as Aboriginal Freehold to traditional owners in October 2000 under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991 (Queensland)*. This area comprises approximately 204,150 hectares and includes the estates of *Chuula*, *Kathu Pathu*, *Yitha Kamu*, *Muula*, *Nga'ku*, *Yu'ka*, *Puul'u* and portions of *Nganamu*, *Kutani* and *Ithu Wirri*.

Area II includes those Kaanju Homelands currently subject to Native Title claim⁸ by the Kaanju people – QC97/45 Kaanju People and the Kaanju portion of QC02/026 Wuthathi, Kuuku Ya'u, Northern Kaanju People. The former (known as Batavia Downs) encompasses approximately 241,000 hectares along the Wenlock River and includes the estates of *Malandaji*, *Pa'un* and portions of *Iipajiko*. The latter encompasses some 26,350 hectares between the Olive and Wenlock Rivers and includes portions of *Iipajiko* as well as other eastern Kaanju estates. Area II comprises approximately 267,350 hectares.

A third category (Area III) comprises an area of land at the upper Wenlock River crossing and includes portions of the estates of *Nhanthanji* and *Ithu Wirri*. This area of land covers some 36 hectares and is known under the government land tenure system as Wenlock River Strategic Land Management Reserve – Lot 5 on SPI40870. Negotiations are currently underway with regard to management, tenure arrangements and trusteeship of the area, with Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation (on behalf of the Kaanju traditional owners of the area), Cook Shire (the current Trustees), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) (Queensland) as parties⁹. One of our aspirations for this area is that it be included as part of the Kaanju Homelands IPA. Thus, this Plan also

⁶ We refer here and throughout this Plan to 'traditional Aboriginal land tenure', i.e. '...title created and maintained under indigenous Aboriginal law, i.e. under indigenous laws and customs'. (see Rigsby 1996: 11).

⁷ Importantly, as discussed at 3.3.5 (page 32) the current leaseholders of this area of land support Kaanju land and resource management on homelands as well as the current IPA investigation.

⁸ Appendix C sets out the various Native Title Claims that are relevant to Kaanju Homelands. The Native Title Representative Body for these claims is the Cape York Land Council.

⁹ Proposed management prescriptions for this area are detailed in the paper 'Land Degradation at Nhanthanji and Ithu Wirri (Wenlock River Reserve Area) and Proposed Management Actions' prepared by Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation (2004a).

considers Area III in the proposed IPA pending the outcome of discussions with Cook Shire, EPA and DNRM.

1.4 Administrative arrangements and decision-making structure

This section of the Management Plan outlines the administration arrangements with regard to the proposed IPA as well as the relationships among these groups within the IPA decision-making structure. This decision-making structure is shown in a diagram in Figure 1.3 below.

1.4.1 Kaanju Pama¹⁰

The key decision-makers in relation to the proposed Kaanju Homelands IPA are the particular Kaanju traditional owners of the country being investigated for IPA establishment. The focal Kaanju families associated with this area live mainly at Chuula and also in communities across the region, including Coen, Lockhart River and Weipa. The requirements of the Kaanju Pama in relation to the proposed IPA are discussed fully in Section 2.1 of this Plan under the heading of Kaanju values. The main point to note here is that at the core of these values is Kaanju governance and cosmology and all planning and management decisions in relation to the IPA must be consistent with these values. As noted below the Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation represents the interests of these focal Kaanju Pama in relation to land management and other issues. These focal Kaanju people are confident in the ability of the Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation to deliver the required management over Kaanju Homelands and to manage collaborative arrangements on their behalf.

1.4.2 Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation

In 2002 Kaanju people living on homelands at Chuula and associated with Kaanju clan estates centred on the Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers, incorporated under the *Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act 1976* (Commonwealth). The main responsibility of Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation is to represent the interests of Kaanju people associated with the Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers on land and resource management issues and to help facilitate sustainable homelands and economic development. Our primary purpose is for business and our business is the sustainable management of Kaanju Homelands for the benefit of current and future generations of Kaanju people. Our objectives include:

- ❑ Setting up and operating homeland-based enterprises that incorporate sustainable land management principles.
- ❑ Developing homeland-based projects, education and training that will build the self-esteem of our members and our people.
- ❑ Promoting improvements in the health, and the economic and social well being of our members as well as that of the wider Aboriginal community.
- ❑ Encouraging our own people as well as the wider Aboriginal community to return to homelands and become more self-determining and self-reliant.
- ❑ Promoting the principle that one must live (or be focussed towards living) on their particular homeland in order to have a say in its management.
- ❑ Having greater access and control over the funds and resources available to help meet the above-mentioned objects.

Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation is managed by an annually elected governing committee who meet regularly to consider planning and land and resource management issues, project proposals, and funding for infrastructure development

¹⁰ 'Pama' refers to Aborigine in the local Indigenous language.

and service delivery for the community at Chuula. As our organisation is localised and based on Kaanju governance structures, our governing committee too is Indigenous and the focal Kaanju people, leaders and decision-makers under Kaanju law and custom form this committee.

Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation is responsible for the administration and day-to-day management of the IPA project. The IPA project will be discussed and decisions made at committee meetings, and general meetings will be called as necessary to carry out business towards the development and implementation of this Management Plan and related on-ground land management activities.

1.4.3 Department of Environment and Heritage

The Department of Environment and Heritage (DEH) is the lead Commonwealth agency for the management of Australia's national and international environment and nature conservation programs and obligations. The DEH administers the National Reserve System established under the Natural Heritage Trust to meet the requirement of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity to establish a comprehensive system of terrestrial protected areas.

The DEH is the government body with which Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation has entered into an agreement in relation to financial assistance for the Preparation of the Kaanju Homelands IPA 04/05. The responsibilities of DEH with regard to the IPA project are set out in the Project Agreement.

1.4.4 Other interests in the proposed IPA

Other interests in the proposed IPA are considered below in 1.5: Collaboration and cooperation and in Section 3.3: Many visions and plans for the future of Kaanju Homelands. Other interests in the proposed IPA are also shown below in Figure 1.3.

1.4.5 Relevant legislation, plans and strategies

A number of government legislations, plans and strategies are mentioned throughout this document and there are others that may be relevant to the implementation of this Management Plan. These are outlined in Appendix B. Section 3.3 describes in more detail a number of these plans and strategies and their relevance to the proposed Kaanju Homelands IPA.

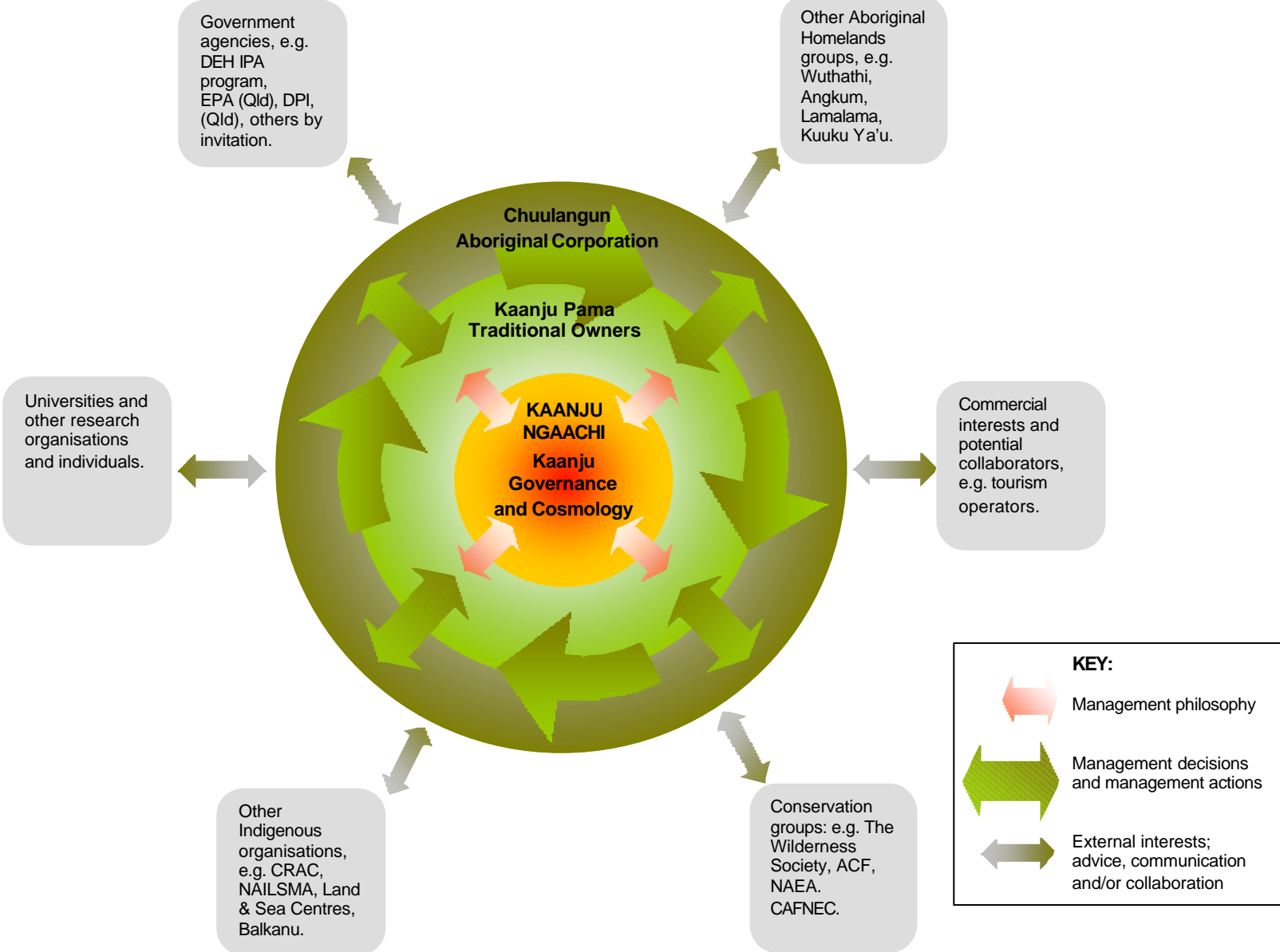


Figure 1.3: Diagram of management and decision-making structure for proposed IPA

1.5 Collaboration and cooperation

As custodians and managers of our homelands Kaanju people understand the importance of developing, facilitating and maintaining cooperative relationships with neighbouring leaseholders on Kaanju Homelands, as well as with government and non-government bodies and organisations, where appropriate, with the aim of ensuring the sustainable management of the land, waters and associated resources. Since well before the inception of this IPA project, Kaanju people have been undertaking land management with this mindset. Importantly, we enter into these arrangements with the understanding that our principles as Indigenous landowners, managers and lawmakers will not be compromised. We have been communicating with government agencies, non-government organisations, conservation groups, as well as research and education institutions for several years now, with the aim to promote and seek support for our aims and aspirations as primary land managers.

As noted in our IPA agreement with DEH, the Commonwealth encourages Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation to work with the relevant State conservation agency and other organisations with the aim to develop collaboration and increase support for our IPA project and for IPAs more widely. To this end, Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation have been in contact and/or had discussions with a number of groups and individuals regarding the development of cooperative arrangements and partnerships and/or support for Kaanju land and resource management on homelands and the development of our IPA, including:

- ❑ Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (Queensland);
- ❑ Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS);
- ❑ Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) (Queensland);
- ❑ Aboriginal Lands Branch (DNRM);
- ❑ Coen Regional Aboriginal Corporation (Regional);
- ❑ Coen community
- ❑ Coen Negotiation Table;
- ❑ Cape York Peninsula Development Association Inc (CYPDA);
- ❑ Lockhart River Land and Sea Management Centre (Regional);
- ❑ Lockhart River Council (Local);
- ❑ Lockhart River community;
- ❑ Cook Shire Council (Local);
- ❑ Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC);
- ❑ Cape York Land Council (Regional);
- ❑ ATSIC (Regional);
- ❑ Balkanu Cape York Development Corporation (Cairns-based);
- ❑ Local leaseholders on Kaanju Homelands;
- ❑ Other neighbouring and Cape York Indigenous Homelands groups;
- ❑ Centre for Appropriate Technology (CAT);
- ❑ Individuals and centres at research institutions, including the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR) and Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies (CRES) (ANU), Charles Darwin University (CDU), the University of the Sunshine Coast, the University of South Australia (UniSA), the Northern Australia Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance (NAISMA); and

- ❑ Conservations groups, including the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), The Wilderness Society (TWS) and the Northern Australia Environment Alliance (NAEA).

A number of collaborative arrangements and projects are in progress and others have been developed for implementation in coming years. Some of these are outlined in Section 3.3 (pages 38-40) and others in Section 4 of this Plan.



Figure 1.4: Kaanju Traditional Owner David Claudie discussing land management issues with collaborators



Figure 1.5: Collaboration with representatives from ACF and NQTAPE

1.6 Consultation process

Importantly, the IPA project has been initiated by and has the full support of Kaanju people living on homelands. Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation have been engaged in culturally appropriate consultation leading up to the development of our application to the IPA program and throughout the development of this Management Plan with the relevant Kaanju traditional owners and managers of the area of Kaanju Homelands to be considered for IPA declaration. This consultation process is ongoing and is directed by Kaanju traditional owners living on homelands. This project has taken a 'ground-up' approach since its inception.

This Plan also draws on a number of earlier plans and reports compiled by the Chuula community and others including:

- ❑ Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation. 2004a. Land Degradation at Nhanthanji and Ithu Wirri (Wenlock Reserve Area) and Proposed Management Actions, Unpublished report, Chuula, Cape York.
- ❑ Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation. 2003. Kaanju Homelands Land and Resource Management Framework, Unpublished document, Chuula, Cape York.
- ❑ Chuula Community. 2002a. Chuulangun, Pa'un and Malandaji: Kaanju Homelands Development 2002 and Beyond, Unpublished report, Chuula, Cape York.
- ❑ Chuula Community. 2002b. Chuula and Northern Kaanju Desktop Study, Unpublished report prepared with the assistance of Yuri Banens, Chuula, Cape York.
- ❑ Chuula community and N. Kreiger. 2002. Chuulangun Traditional Campgrounds Proposal, Unpublished report, Chuula, Cape York.
- ❑ Chuula community and T. Neve. 2002. Chuula Outstation Opportunities, Unpublished report, Chuula, Cape York.
- ❑ Claudie, D. and N. Smith. (In preparation). The Management of Unwanted Non-Native Plants (Weeds) in the Kaanju Nation, Chuula, Cape York.

- Claudie, D. 2003. Kaanju Fire Management Report, Unpublished report compiled for the Cape York Peninsula Development Association (CYPDA) Fire Management Project through Balkanu Cape York Development Corporation.
- Kaanju people and M. Salmon. 2000. Batavia Downs Native Title Aspirations Planning Report, Draft for Comment, Unpublished report, November.

Copies of these documents are available on request from Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation.

1.7 IUCN management definition

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) has established a defined set of management categories¹¹, known as IUCN (World Conservation Union) categories, which have been adopted by the Australian Government and State and Territory Government conservation agencies. The allocation and use of these management categories enables consistency in comparing protected area across Australia. The Kaanju traditional lands proposed for IPA declaration as described in this Plan and shown in Figure ii are to be managed in accordance with the objectives of IUCN Protected Area Category V. The definition of this category is as follows:

Box 1.1: IUCN Protected Area Category V

Protected Landscape/Seascape: Protected Areas managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation

Area of land, with coasts and seas as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, cultural and/or ecological value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area.

Complete details of the IUCN guidelines for Management Category V are outlined in Appendix A of this Plan.



Figure 1.6: Chuulangun (Frisled-neck Lizard Story)



Figure 1.7: Ant hill at Chuulangun

¹¹ See <http://www.deh.gov.au/parks/iucn.html>

SECTION 2

FOUNDATION FOR THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1 Kaanju values

Our Ngaachi holds significant social, cultural, spiritual and ecological value for Kaanju people, featuring many important Story (or Dreaming) places, as well as sacred ceremonial grounds, totemic sites and areas of rock carving and painting. Further, there are a number of sites on Kaanju Homelands that hold historical value for traditional owners as it is at these sites that Kaanju people were 'round up' and held before being forcibly removed to missions and reserves during the Protection and Assimilation eras of government.

For countless generations Kaanju people have nurtured and been nurtured by the land and resources, and also by the Stories and our 'Old people' who continue to occupy the land. Like our ancestors, Kaanju people today continue to rely on Ngaachi – we value the land and resources for our physical and spiritual wellbeing and we continue to utilise resources for our diet, for traditional activities such as material culture, and in our traditional medicine and healing.

Importantly, all of these activities are pivotal to the sustainable management of our homelands and are based on our intimate knowledge of the environment and ecology. One of the main aims of this Plan and our motivation behind the IPA project is to help protect these values for the benefit of current and future generations of Kaanju people.

2.1.1 Kaanju governance and land management philosophy

Importantly, the Kaanju worldview, in particular Kaanju governance and cosmology, underlie all aspects of Kaanju relationships with homelands, including land ownership, land management practices and regimes, and our rights and obligations in regard to land and resource use and management. Kaanju governance and cosmology also determine contemporary Indigenous management of homelands and is thus the underlying philosophy for appropriate management and planning for homelands, and the philosophy driving this Management Plan.

It is important at the outset to discuss Kaanju social organisation (or kinship) in order to understand the key concepts contained in the Kaanju philosophy. Anthropologists and Indigenous people have described the principal groupings of the contemporary form of Aboriginal social organisation as 'families' and Kaanju people refer to the descent ties of these families to the clan-members from whom they are descended as 'bloodlines'. Kaanju people trace their bloodline through patrilineal descent¹². These bloodlines are understood to tie people to particular country, language, resources—and particularly the species whose Stories lie in their Ngaachi. Bloodlines form the grounds of the customary 'management' and 'governance' of Kaanju people and our neighbours (see Smith and Claudie 2003:4). It is important to stress that while the use of terms like 'management' and 'governance' in Aboriginal English can disguise the very different meanings the terms can have for Aboriginal people (Bradley 2001:295), they have increasingly enabled Kaanju people to embed Aboriginal values within 'mainstream' processes (see Smith and Claudie 2003:4; see also Yang 2000:485–86).

'Management', to Kaanju people, means the interwoven complex of ownership, use and nurturance inherent to Aboriginal peoples' relationship to country, whilst 'governance' refers to the system of territoriality founded in the region's *Pama* (or Aboriginal) law. In particular, this use of 'governance' refers to the division of Kaanju country into different named Ngaachi, each with their associated bloodline (shown in

¹² Patrilineal descent is descent traced via the father's line.

Figure i). It is this 'traditional governance', in which the elders or 'leaders' of the different bloodlines would agree on the enactment of management of land and maintenance of law, that underpins the customary management of Kaanju country (see Smith and Claudie 2003:4).

For Kaanju people, land management should not only be controlled by traditional owners, but it should be localised and focused on Indigenous homelands. This perspective is based both on long-running socio-cultural principles which emphasise the right and obligation of traditional owners to 'speak for' and 'care for' country and the frustration experienced in dealings with regional and sub-regional Aboriginal organisations and government agencies (see Smith and Claudie 2003:7-8). This perspective underlies the purpose and activities of the Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation – one of our corporation's objectives is: one must live (or be focused towards living) on their particular homeland in order to have a say in its management.

2.1.2 Kaanju cosmology and ecological knowledge

Kaanju people have a broad and detailed knowledge of the ecology of our traditional homelands and associated resources. Our ecological knowledge includes information about the identification and description of species and habitats, species behaviour, life history and distribution, seasonal references, the effects of fire, and sacred information to do with religious philosophy. Kaanju knowledge is based on many thousands of years of empirical observations and sustainable land and resource use and management and has been passed down through Kaanju bloodline to the current generation of Kaanju owners, managers and lawmakers living on homelands. Underlying this immense knowledge base is a cosmological worldview where Kaanju people 'belong' to the land and are under the management of ancestral beings that formed the land and associated resources.

Kaanju oral traditions tell that our homelands were shaped by the events of the 'Story Time', (or 'Dreamtime'), when a series of creator figures, the 'Stories', shaped the landscape and left language and Pama law for the humans who would follow them (see Smith and Claudie 2003:3; see also Thomson 1933; Rigsby 1999). *Pianamu* (Rainbow Serpent) is the main Creator figure in the Kaanju cosmology, representing water, the giver of life. Kaanju tradition records that this period saw the eruption of a series of volcanoes — that remain as the high peaks of *Kaanichi* (upland or 'on-top') country — erupting and churning out what would become the people, flora and fauna of the region. *Kaanichi* country was the first area to be populated, with the lower ground (or *Paakichi* country) made available for human habitation by receding seawaters and its peoples also having their origin in the volcanoes of the uplands. The Story Time therefore saw the creation of humans, plant and animal species, many of the Stories turning into animals, trees, plants or natural features. In their transmogrified state, the Stories remain an active part of the land, as do the spirits of the 'Old people', deceased forebears whose spirits remain in Kaanju country and observe and intervene in the actions of the living. These Old people give 'luck' to their descendants when they observe the rules of customary behaviour, and punish the infringement of Pama law (see also Smith and Claudie 2003:3-4).

Under Kaanju law and custom each fauna species was once a human being. During the Story Time many of these beings changed into animal form while others remained in human form. Many fauna species were formed for the purpose of providing physical sustenance for Kaanju people while others exist as 'totems' or 'Stories'. A number of species represent totems for particular Kaanju families or clans, e.g. *Chuula* (Fried-neck Lizard) (see Figure 1.6), *Nhanthanji* (Fish Eagle) (see Figure 2.1) and *Kutani* (Cassowary) (see Figure 2.2). It follows that a Kaanju person cannot eat his/her particular totem or Story as to do so is taboo – it would be like eating one's own matter.

Kaanju people are only a small part of the ecosystem that is our homelands. We are not above or below any other species in this system. Like each species of flora and fauna, humans have a vital role to play in the sustainable management of country, which will ensure the survival of each species, the Kaanju people as a nation, and the habitats that sustain us. For example, Kaanju people practice traditional fire management, which is an integral component of the maintenance of particular habitats and thus biological diversity. Further, our homelands are not a closed system. What this means is that the sustainable management of our homelands is influenced by the particular management regimes on neighbouring traditional lands. For instance, in regard to fire management, each language group has specific rules and roles for management, and if one group practices their fire management but another does not, the implications are changed as management has to be undertaken as a mosaic of landscapes and practices working together (Claudie 2003:5).



Figure 2.1: Nghanthanji
(Fish Eagle Story)

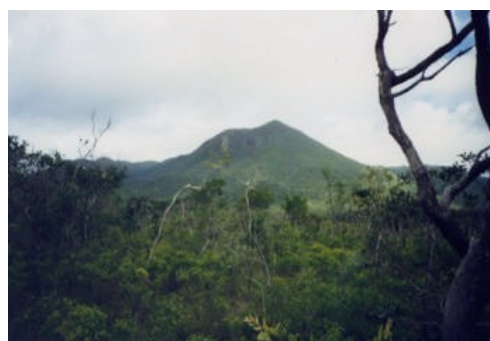


Figure 2.2: Kutani
(Cassowary Story)

Importantly, for Kaanju people 'management' entails not only the management of land and resources, but also the appropriate management of knowledge. Looking after Ngaachi also involves careful management of knowledge about it. For instance, while some information is freely available (i.e. public knowledge), other information belongs to the realm of the restricted (i.e. sacred knowledge). Further, Kaanju governance and cosmology determines who can have access to what knowledge (e.g. only authorised persons can have access to sacred knowledge) (cf. Reid et al 1993:82-83).

2.1.3 History

Kaanju people (as with Aboriginal people across Australia) have suffered immeasurably as a direct result of the colonial enterprise and associated government policies and practices. From the mid to the late 1800s our people were decimated by frontier violence – first by the gunfire of exploration parties, then by detachments of Native Police. Later, introduced diseases (such as influenza) to which we had no immunity further ravaged our people. Under repressive and discriminatory legislation (notably, the *Aboriginals Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act 1897*) and official removals policy, we were taken forcibly from our traditional lands and moved to such distant locations as Lockhart River Mission (now known as 'Old Site') on the east coast and Cowal Creek Mission (now Injinoo) on the tip of Cape York. Many Kaanju people were shifted several hundreds of kilometres away to the south to Yarrabah Mission and the then 'penal' settlement of Palm Island. A number of Kaanju people walked back to homelands on the Wenlock River only to be sent back into incarceration.

By the mid 1930s most of the Kaanju population were living in reserves or missions, employed in the cattle industry or by white families in towns such as Coen. However, there were a small number of Kaanju people living a mostly traditional life on homelands at isolated camps such as at Chuula and Muula, and still others living on the fringes of white camps at the Batavia Goldfields on the Wenlock River and Sefton Creek Station on the upper Wenlock. By the mid 1950s these camps had dwindled

with many Kaanju people being shifted to the mission at Lockhart River. Here and at other towns and government settlements Aboriginal people's lives were controlled under the rubric of assimilation.

There is a rich oral history of this era of removals, suppression and control. Today, some Kaanju people recall living in camps such as at Sefton Creek, while others remember being held at police 'holding' camps in the Wenlock area before being forced to walk to Lockhart Mission. It is for this reason that sites such as 'Clay Hole' and 'Choc-a-Block' and Mien and Moreton Telegraph Station on the Wenlock River need to be recognised as places of historical and heritage importance to Kaanju people. Prescriptions for protection of these areas are set out in Section 4 of this Plan.

It is against this background of forced removals from country and suppression and control under government and missions that this Management Plan must be understood.

2.1.4 Reoccupation of homelands

In the late 1980s Kaanju people began the permanent reoccupation of our homelands by re-establishing a camp at Chuula (or Chuulangun) on the upper Wenlock River. Chuula was a main meeting place for Kaanju people before being forcibly removed from homelands so it is now appropriate that Chuula act as the hub for homelands development on other Kaanju estates and for land and resource management activities on Kaanju Homelands. Kaanju people have undertaken considerable planning to ensure the reoccupation of homelands is sustainable and consistent with Kaanju land and resource management principles.

Chuulangun is occupied permanently throughout the year, however we are cut off by road for up to six months during the wet season by the flooded Wenlock, Pascoe and Archer Rivers, a number of creeks, and areas of flat country that become inundated and are at times impassable, even on foot. This means that access is difficult or impossible (by road) during the 'wet', making it logistically very hard for people to stay over the wet season for emergency reasons and the provision of basic services, such as medical attention, food supplies and mail. Nevertheless, there is a core of people whose commitment to homelands is such that Chuula is a permanent residence despite the difficulties.

Importantly, homelands development at Chuula has demonstrated the considerable effort made, often against adversity, and commitment of Kaanju people to Ngaachi. On homelands we are in a better position, geographically, physically, spiritually and logistically to undertake our land management. Further, being 'on country' facilitates the intergenerational transfer, management and maintenance of Indigenous ecological knowledge and language, and the maintenance of Aboriginal law. Promotion and support for homelands development is thus an important component of this IPA Management Plan.

2.2 Kaanju Homelands – A physical description

While it goes against Kaanju governance and cosmology to separate out the physical from the spiritual or cultural elements of Ngaachi it is necessary for the purposes of this Plan and the benefit of the reader to provide a physical description of our homelands. Unfortunately, discussing each aspect separately does little justice to the complexity of factors that Kaanju people must consider when engaged in the management of Ngaachi.

2.2.1 Location and climate

Kaanju Homelands are located in the Cape York Peninsula biogeographic region. As is typical for northern Australia Kaanju Homelands experience marked wet and dry seasons due to the monsoon. During the 'wet', extending from approximately

December to April, there are substantial falls of rain and during the 'dry', extending from approximately May to November, there is very little rain. During the dry season many watercourses cease to flow, the rivers are reduced to a series of waterholes, and only the main channels continue to flow. The spring-fed lagoon systems on the upper Wenlock River however continue to hold water throughout the dry season. During the wet season the rivers flood and seasonal creeks flow back into the rivers.

The average maximum temperature across Kaanju Homelands, occurring mainly during the summer months, ranges from about 30° to 36°C and the average winter temperatures are usually about 5°C cooler than those in the summer months¹³.



Figures 2.3 and 2.4: Wenlock River in the dry season and the wet season

2.2.2 Topography

Kaanju Homelands can be described generally as a combination of mountain range and sand ridge country. Dominant features include the Wenlock River that runs along the western side and the Pascoe River that runs along the east. The Sir William Thompson Range lies between these two rivers splitting Kaanju Homelands approximately in half. The highest point is at Mount Carter (665 m), which is to the east of Chuula at the headwaters of the Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers.

The Pascoe River rises in the Tozer Range and the course of the river forms a loop flowing south from its headwaters for approximately 19 km before turning sharply towards the west-northwest. It then takes another sharp turn to the north 33 km further downstream and after another 33 km or so makes another abrupt change of direction to flow eastwards towards the coast (Forsyth and Nott 2003:5). The Wenlock River rises in the Sir William Thompson Range near the beginning of the northward flowing reach of the Pascoe River. The two rivers flow close to each other before the Pascoe turns east and the Wenlock continues northwest towards the Gulf of Carpentaria (Forsyth and Nott 2003:5).

2.2.3 Geology and soils

Alkaline igneous rocks dominate the geology of the Kaanju clan estates of Malandaji, Uumachi, Iipajiko, Wa'atanchi, Nhanthanji, Ithu Wirri, Yitha Kamu and Nganamu. Felsic volcanic rock is the dominant rock type in the area of Yu'ka, while granites dominate Nga'ku, Muula, Chuula, Kathu Pathu and Wa'tanchi. The area of Kutani presents a combination of granites and amphibolite-facies metamorphics and Puul'u a combination of granites and volcanics. The areas of Ching'ka and Ya'Ya present both granite and igneous rock types (see Chuula Community 2002b).

From the Archer River to approximately Batavia Downs (Area III) deposits of the Gilbert River Formation (slightly clayey quartzose sandstone, minor mudstone and conglomerate, glauconitic in upper part, local basalt conglomerate) and Rolling Downs Group (silty mudstone, siltstone, calcareous nodules; some glauconitic quartzose and

¹³ See for example Blewett and Trail (1995:3) for the Cape York region in general.

labile, sandstone) are present. Pleistocene old alluvium (sand, silt, clay) is presented adjacent to a number of watercourses and in the vicinity of Batavia. Late Cretaceous or Tertiary deposits of the Bulimba Formation (clayey quartzose and granule conglomerate, peddly in part, interbedded sandy claystone) is also present¹⁴. Soils in the broader area can be generally described as being closely associated with the geological substrate.

Key features in terms of natural heritage significance include the Embley Range in the west of Kaanju Homelands which is the largest of the residual laterite capped mesas of the Weipa plateau (Aurukun land surface) (see Sinclair 2003; see also page 20 of this Plan). The area to the west of the Telegraph Road also has aggregations of 'sink holes' (small depressions with low thickets of vine forests and schlerophyll species).

2.2.4 Catchments

Kaanju Homelands are spread across four catchments (defined as 'Surface Water Management Areas' by Geoscience Australia):

- Wenlock River Catchment,
- Olive River/Pascoe Catchment,
- Lockhart River Catchment, and
- Archer River Catchment.

Our homelands encompass approximately:

- 220,000 ha (30%) of the *Wenlock River Catchment*, covering:

Arthur Creek	A W Creek	Capsize Creek
Cattle Creek	Charley Creek	Choc-a-Block Creek
Clayhole Creek	Fox Creek	Hesket Creek
Lydia Creek	McGrath Creek	Moonlight Creek
Nichol Creek	Rocky Creek	Sandy Creek
Schramm Creek	Sefton Creek	Weiss Creek
Wenlock River		
- 217,200 ha (52%) of the *Olive River/Pascoe Catchment*, covering:

Beth Creek	Brown Creek	Falls Creek
Garraway Creek	Hamilton Creek	Hann Creek
Hot Water Creek	Junie Creek	Little Pascoe Creek
Nelson Creek	Olive River	One Mile Creek
Pascoe River	Yam Creek	
- 68,010 ha (23%) of the *Lockhart River Catchment*, covering:

Arronto Creek	Capsize Creek	Cherry Creek
Claudie River	Dead Horse Creek	Deep Creek
Dry Creek	Eden Creek	Greyhound Creek
Little Creek	Lockhart River	Return Creek
Sow Creek	Swamp Creek	West Claudie River
Whippet Creek		
- 231,000 ha (17%) of the *Archer River Catchment*, covering:

Archer River	Bacon Creek	Bronco Creek
Dry Creek	Falloch Creek	Goanna Creek
Hull Creek	Nettle Creek	Picaninny Creek
Plain Creek	Ringtail Creek	Sandy Creek
Scrubby Creek	Seary Creek	Snider Creek
Tin Creek	Wrights Creek	

¹⁴ Cape Weymouth 1:250,000 Geological Map Series; see also Davies 2004:39-40.

2.2.5 Flora

Kaanju Homelands contain a high diversity of flora species. The vascular plant species found include 1,446 species from 171 families (see Claudie and Smith 2005¹⁵). Data presented here on all plants for Kaanju Homelands have been drawn from a number of sources. Primarily these include records from Queensland (BRI), New South Wales (NSW) and Canberra (CANB) herbaria. These records have been supplemented by on ground observations during surveys carried out on an opportunistic basis during field research for a number of land management based projects run by Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation. This research has been undertaken during the period of the early 1990s and more extensively (and systematically) in the recent period, from 2000 to the present day.

The majority of the plants recorded are angiosperms (1352 taxa or 93.5% of flora), with Pteridophytes (86 taxa or 6% of flora) and Gymnosperms (7 taxa or 0.5% of flora) being less common. The Poaceae family is the best represented with 10.1% of species recorded. Other families highly represented included Myrtaceae (7% of species), Fabaceae (6.2% of species), Orchidaceae (5.1% of species), Cyperaceae (3.8% of species), Lamiaceae (3.7% of species), Rubiaceae (2.7% of species) and Mimosaceae (2.1% of species). More work is required to survey plants on Kaanju Homelands and although current data presented is brief and shows a somewhat incomplete floristic analysis of plants, it clearly shows that the diversity is very high.

According to Keto and Scott (1995) and Abrahams et al (1995) the closed vine forests of the region are significant areas for orchids. Seventy-four species of orchids have been recorded from 40 genera on Kaanju Homelands. This represents 52% of the entire orchid species recorded for Cape York. Significantly, Queensland has recorded only 84 orchid genera and generally Australia is considered to have an orchid diversity that is high in a global context (see DEST 1994).



Figure 2.5: *Dendrobium johannis*



Figure 2.6. *Dendrobium bigibbum*
'Cooktown Orchid'

There is also a number of non-native plants (weeds) that occur on Kaanju Homelands and these are described in Section 3.2.2 (pages 29-32).

Plants of significance

The species list for Kaanju Homelands (see Claudie and Smith 2005) shows a large number of plants that are noteworthy. A total of 7.4% (107 species) of the flora occurring on Kaanju Homelands have a rare, endangered or vulnerable status in the Schedules of the *Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992*. Seventy-nine have been classified as rare, 23 as vulnerable and 5 as endangered. A number of the species

¹⁵ For a comprehensive list of vascular plant species occurring on Kaanju Homelands see: Claudie and Smith 2005. Annotated checklist of vascular plants in the Kaanju Nation, Cape York, north Australia. Report held with Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation, Chuula, Cape York.

occurring on the upper Wenlock River near Chuula are currently the focus of an Envirofund project undertaken by Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation (discussed in Section 4, Box 4.2).

Plant collectors

Kaanju Homelands are one of the major centres of plant endemism in Australia (see Crisp et al 2001) and consequently the whole area is of high interest to botanical collectors. To date some 160 botanical collectors have collected plant species from Kaanju Homelands and lodged them at various herbaria in Australia (see Appendix D1 for collectors list). This number is likely to be much higher as further work will determine actual numbers once more herbaria have been surveyed. Generally there was a lack of serious botanical exploration (see Frith and Frith 1995) before the 1980s, however collections of historic significance include W.E. Roth, who was the Northern Protector of Aborigines in the Wenlock (Batavia) area in the early 1900s; L.J. Brass, who led the 1948 Archbold Cape York Expedition; and Dr. F.W. Whitehouse who also made important gold discoveries in the 1940s. More recently, significant contributions have been made to the corpus of western scientific knowledge of plants on Kaanju Homelands by J.R. Clarkson, D.G. Fell, L.J. Forster, B.P.M. Hyland, V.J. Neldner, L.S. Smith, P. Stanton, H. Streimann, J.G. Tracey and L.J. Webb.

Non vascular flora

Kaanju Homelands contain a high diversity of non vascular flora, which to present day remains uncollected and mostly uncatalogued. It is highly likely that new species will be discovered on Kaanju Homelands especially in the closed notophyll and mesophyll forests. Lists for non vascular flora are under preparation but still require considerable more work and are consequently not presented here.



Figure 2.7: Non-vascular plant species



Figure 2.8: Non-vascular plant species

Limitations of data

There are some limitations to the florist data presented here including the fact that species listings have primarily come from plant collections held in Australian herbarium. Although on-ground fieldwork to survey Kaanju Homelands is happening, this process is necessarily slow and time-consuming. Furthermore most herbarium data is restricted to public places and points of easy, e.g. roadsides and well defined tracks. As most of Kaanju Homelands are inaccessible the area can generally be considered under collected from a western scientific perspective. Historically there has also been a focus for much of the collecting in the region to be on the semi deciduous and evergreen mesophyll/notophyll closed forests of the Iron Range area in the east of Kaanju Homelands. Surrounding woodland and heathland communities have been little studied. It is highly likely that more detailed work will discover new species in the area that are endemic to Kaanju Homelands.

Vegetation types

The vegetation occurring on Kaanju Homelands has been broadly mapped by Nelder and Clarkson (1995) at a scale of 1:1,000,000. They identified 201 vegetation units and grouped them into 30 broad vegetation groups (BVG) found in Cape York. Of these, 30, a significant number, are found on Kaanju Homelands (see map in Appendix D2).

The most spatially significant vegetation communities found on Kaanju Homelands include:

1. Eucalyptus woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus tetradonta* (Messmate) with *Corymbia hylandii* (Hyland's Bloodwood) and or *Corymbia nesophila* (Melville Island Bloodwood) on deeply weathered plateaus and remnants, erosional surfaces and residual sands (BVG type 16).
2. Eucalyptus woodlands dominated by *Corymbia hylandii* (Hyland's Bloodwood) with *Corymbia nesophila* (Melville Island Bloodwood) or *Eucalyptus tetradonta* (Messmate) on sandstone, metamorphic and ironstone ranges (BVG type 10).
3. Open woodlands and woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus leptophleba* (Molloy Red Box) on river frontages and northern undulating plains (BVG type 12).
4. Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by *Corymbia clarksoniana* (Clarkson's Bloodwood), *Corymbia novoguineensis* (Bloodwood) and *Corymbia polycarpa* (Long-fruited Bloodwood) (BVG type 8).
5. Gallery closed forest and Tea tree (*Melaleuca spp.*) dominated open forests on alluvial (BVG Type 6).
6. Tall shrublands of *Leptospermum purpurascens* (BVG Type 24) and Open heathlands of *Asteromyrtus lysicephala*, *Jacksonia thesioides*, *Choriceras tricornis*, *Neofabricia myrtifolia* and *Melaleuca stenostachya* on sandstone plateaus (BVG type 26).
7. Semi deciduous and evergreen mesophyll/notophyll vine closed forests (BVG types 1, 2 & 3).



Figure 2.9 and 2.10: Eucalyptus woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus tetradonta* and *Corymbia nesophila* (BVG type 16)

The vegetation information available for all of Kaanju Homelands is adequate for broad regional planning, however it is recommended that further vegetation surveys be carried out to map all of Kaanju Homelands at a finer scale to incorporate vegetation assemblages that the broad mapping has missed. The vegetation assessment at the larger scale is then of limited use for the local level or property level on Kaanju Homelands which is of primary concern to Kaanju people. Some finer scale mapping has occurred on parts of Kaanju Homelands, however this is inadequate as it is fragmentary with mapping occurring at different scales that purely reflects western ontological assumptions about local vegetation patterns (see Nelder and Clarkson 1991, Hynes and Tracey 1980). Mapping that encompasses Kaanju worldviews would greatly enhance the knowledge of flora of the area, as well as ecosystems, and would provide a better platform for local management of homelands. This will be an important research project for the proposed IPA. Ongoing funding for this extremely important work is urgently required.

None of the broad vegetation types presented is found only on Kaanju Homelands, most also being found outside of the local area. However several of these broad vegetation groups are not represented in reserves or National Parks. Furthermore, a number of vegetation types are at the limit of their ranges and many are of great conservation significance. Parts of Kaanju Homelands are also registered on the database for the National Estate of the Australian Heritage Commission¹⁶. The register indicates flora of outstanding diversity and notes the national importance of the closed forests as well as the eucalypt and melaleuca woodlands. Abrahams et al (1995) also report that the woodland communities occurring on the metamorphic hills of *Melaleuca viridiflora*, *Asteromyrtus brassii* and *Melaleuca stenostachya* (BVG 16) are the best example of their class in Cape York Peninsula.

The Wenlock and Pascoe River corridors that traverse through a number of clan estates on Kaanju Homelands contain significant riverine evergreen notophyll closed forests that are floristically and structurally very diverse. These notophyll closed forests are very significant as wildlife corridors allowing dispersal of many faunal species and as dry season refuges for woodland faunal species. The Wenlock River corridor also provides an important link between the wet forests on the east coast and those dry closed forests on the west coast. Abrahams et al (1995) report that 40% of the Wenlock corridor alone is covered by vegetation types that are amongst the best examples of their vegetation class in Cape York Peninsula.

The evergreen notophyll and mesophyll closed forest vegetation types found on Kaanju Homelands are very significant as they contain numerous relict Gondwanic plant species, high levels of intrusiveness and endemism, as well as containing important New Guinean flora elements. The known locations of rare and threatened plants are particularly concentrated in the closed forests of the Iron Range region (Abrahams et al 1995). These closed forests are some of the most unique, diverse and pristine in the world. They also form a vital part of the wildlife corridor from the east to the west coast of Cape York via the major river vegetation corridors.



Figure 2.11. Tea tree (*Melaleuca spp.*) dominated open forests on alluvial (BVG Type 6).

¹⁶ See <http://www.deh.gov.au>

Also significant on Kaanju Homelands are the semi-deciduous notophyll closed forest occurring on or around sinkholes, which are primarily small depressions. These closed forests vary greatly in their floristic composition and may possibly be relicts of a vegetation type that was once more common. These sinkholes are common on the Malandaji clan estate (Area II) especially on clay plains and are also culturally very significant to Kaanju people. These vegetation associations have been listed as “of concern” under the Vegetation Management Regulation 2000, *Queensland Vegetation Management Act 1999* with inappropriate fire regimes being a major threat. Russell-Smith et al (2004) report that altered fire regimes are responsible for the changing patterns of closed forests in the region. Restoration of Kaanju fire management regimes should see the better protection of these pockets of closed forest.

Umaachi and Malandaji clan estates along the Embley Range also contain Eucalypt woodland communities that have been listed on the database for the National Estate of the Australian Heritage Commission¹⁷. The western boundaries of these two clan estates are covered with significant areas of *Eucalyptus tetradonta* (Messmate), *Corymbia nesophila* (Bloodwood) with associated species of *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* (Ironwood), *Parinaria nonda* (Nunda), and *Alstonia actinophylla* (Milkwood). These woodlands sit on the largest of the residual laterite capped mesas of the old Aurukun land surface. The Kaanju clan estates on this part of the Embley Range also contain large seasonal Melaleuca swamps and semi-deciduous vine thickets that are different from those found elsewhere in Cape York. The vine thickets on the slopes of the plateau are significant also as they may be refuges for relic species making them worthy of protection and further study. This will also be an important research project for the Kaanju Homelands IPA.

2.2.6 Fauna

The area of Kaanju Homelands centred on the Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers is known for its high fauna diversity. One of the actions described in Section 4 is to conduct a fauna survey for Kaanju Homelands that will improve our knowledge of fauna diversity in the proposed IPA. The survey will use Indigenous ecological knowledge as a base, supplemented where appropriate by western science. The species noted below are only a small sample of the diversity of species that occur in the proposed IPA. A number of feral animal species also occur on Kaanju Homelands and these are described in Section 3.

Mammals

At least 18 species of mammal occur on Kaanju Homelands including two species listed as rare under the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994*, namely the¹⁸ Ampuyu, (Common Spotted Cuscus) and Kaampi¹⁹ (Bare-backed Fruit Bat). Other species include the Kaa'uma (Echidna), Ching'ka (Native cat), Kulaan (Sugar Glider), Thupi (White-tailed rat), Kuul'pa (Bandicoot), Pii'wu (Wallaby) and Kuympachi (Red kangaroo).

Reptiles and amphibians

There are at least 29 species of reptile occurring on Kaanju Homelands, including one species of skink, Yichun (*Anamalopus pluto*) that has been listed as rare. Other reptiles include the Kuu'athi (Water goanna), Paltachi (Freshwater crocodile), Aangkay (Blue-tongue lizard), Chuula (Fruited-neck lizard), Wali (Spotted tree



Figure 2.12: Wali

¹⁷ see <http://www.deh.gov.au>.

¹⁸ In Kaanju language (and Common name).

¹⁹ This is the generic name for fruit bat.

goanna), Umaachi (Black-headed python), Yangki (Carpet snake), Yiinchi (File snake), Uku (Yellow-faced whip snake), Miiku (Brown water snake), Punkupinta (Long-neck freshwater turtle) and Ulkiichi (Short-neck freshwater turtle). Reptile species are of particular interest as they play an important role in Kaanju cosmology. Investigation of the species of lizard that occur on Kaanju Homelands will be an important research project for the IPA.

Western science documents that nine species of amphibian occur in the area of central Cape York, including the introduced Cane Toad. However, Kaanju people know of the existence of far more species, in particular, frogs, especially in the area of Chuula on the upper Wenlock River. Native frog species include the Paalpu (Swamp frog) and Tata (Bull frog). Investigation of the amphibian species that occur on Kaanju Homelands will be an important research project under the proposed IPA.

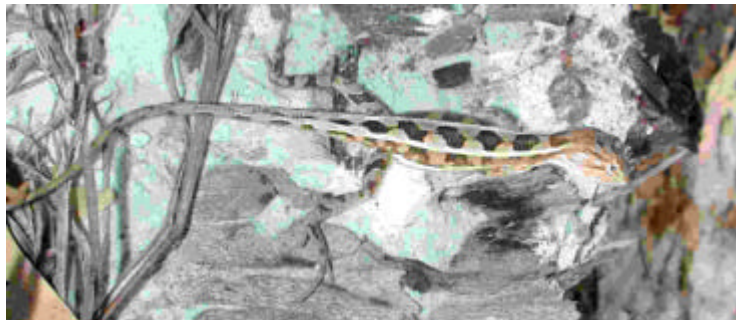


Figure 2.13: Kaanju Homelands provide habitat for many species of lizard

The *Pseudophyrne* frog, an undescribed species²⁰, is currently the subject of a QPWS and NHT funded project in collaboration with Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation and Kaanju people living at Chuula. The area around the upper Wenlock River is believed to be suitable habitat for the species (see also Section 4.3.4, page 57).

Birds

At least 132 species of bird occur on Kaanju Homelands. Under the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994* the conservation status of each of these species has been listed as 'common', except for the Kila (Palm Cockatoo), Kathanachi, (Black-necked Stork), Ka'aka (Red Goshawk) and the Ngurku (Rufous Owl) each of which have been listed as 'rare'. There are also a number of listed species, including the Kutani (Southern Cassowary) and listed migratory birds, such as the Puultu (Torres Strait Pigeon), the Wathalamu (Eclectus Parrot) and Magnificent Rifle Bird that occur on Kaanju Homelands. Other bird species include the Nhampi (Emu), Ngacha (Scrub turkey), Ya'Ya (Brown butcher bird), Karka (Hawk), Nhanthanji (Fish eagle) and Pimpa (Lorikeet).

Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation has been engaged in discussions with a zoologist from the Division of Botany and Zoology at ANU about the possibility of a collaborative research project to investigate the range of the Eclectus Parrot and Magnificent Rifle Bird across Kaanju Homelands, particularly in the upper reaches of the Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers (Area I of the proposed IPA).

Fish

Stage 1 of the CYPLUS project indicated that the Wenlock River has the most number of freshwater fish species of any river in Australia. The Olive River in the northeast of Kaanju Homelands also has very high freshwater fish diversity, and has similar species as those found in the Fly River in Papua New Guinea (Herbert et al 1995). Fish found in watercourses in the area of Kaanju Homelands include various species of Puurumi (Bream), Wapi (Rainbow fish), Thampa (Catfish) and the Athinyu (Freshwater

²⁰ This species is undescribed according to Western science.

barramundi). There are also various shellfish including Yangkamu (Freshwater mussel).

Invertebrates

Many species of invertebrate occur on Kaanju Homelands including various species of Wangiichi (Scorpion), Wiimu (Ant), Kutaka (Beetle), Pulpul (Fly), Puunyi (Wasp), Pal'a (Tick), Athiyathil (Grasshopper) and Kaatha (Spider), as well as Nhama (Earthworm).

2.3 Natural heritage values

Kaanju people recognise the natural value placed on our traditional land and resources by non-Indigenous people and it is one of the aims of this Plan to protect these values in a culturally appropriate manner. Importantly, Kaanju people also acknowledge the value of natural attributes, such as biodiversity and intact ecological systems, however these attributes are seen as being inseparable from Indigenous values. Biological diversity and biocultural diversity have a reciprocal relationship and the practice and maintenance of Indigenous land and resource management is seen as being integral to the protection of both.

The natural heritage values of Kaanju Homelands are outstanding²¹. A number of areas that have been identified for protection of natural values have been discussed above. It is worth reiterating these here along with further attributes on Kaanju Homelands that are of exceptional natural heritage value. These include, but are not limited to:

- ❑ High freshwater fish diversity, particularly in the Wenlock and Olive Rivers.
- ❑ Relict vine thickets in the area of the Embley Range. This area is listed on the Register of the National Estate Database of the Australia Heritage Commission and noted as one of the Areas of Conservation Significance on Cape York by CYPLUS.
- ❑ The evergreen notophyll closed forests along the Wenlock River are important wildlife corridors and play a significant part in controlling streambank erosion. This riparian corridor provides suitable migratory habitat for many species including the Spotted Cuscus, White-tailed Rat and Palm Cockatoo. It is important that these areas are protected in order to ensure that the link between the closed forests of eastern and western Cape York is maintained (see Abrahams et al 1995). The 'Wenlock Corridor' is also listed as one of the Areas of Conservation Significance on Cape York by CYPLUS.
- ❑ High biodiversity, including listed, migratory and rare bird species, listed mammal species, and undescribed amphibian species.
- ❑ Significant feeding and habitat and nesting sites for bird species including the rare Palm Cockatoo.
- ❑ High plant diversity and rare plant communities, particularly in the area of the upper Wenlock River.
- ❑ The Wenlock, Pascoe, Archer and Olive Rivers have 'Wild River' status as described in the proposed *Wild Rivers Act (Queensland)*.

²¹ See for example Abrahams, H. et al. 1995. Areas of Conservation Significance on Cape York Peninsula. *Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy*. Office of the Co-ordinator General of Queensland, Australian Heritage Commission, March.

2.4 Other values

A number of other values have been placed on Kaanju Homelands, including but not limited to:

- ❑ *Research and scientific value* – Due to its remoteness and biodiversity and natural heritage significance the area of Kaanju Homelands is of considerable interest to researchers. Section 3 describes this interest in more detail and Section 4 describes how we propose to manage this use.
- ❑ *Wilderness value* – Due to its remoteness and so called ‘untouched’ nature, Kaanju Homelands (as with much of Cape York) is seen as having high ‘wilderness’ value. This value is associated with natural heritage values as discussed above.
- ❑ *Recreation value* – Visitors access our homelands for a number of reasons, including camping, fishing, sightseeing, bush walking, four-wheel-driving, prospecting, pig hunting and bird watching. As described in Section 3 at present this use is largely unregulated and a number of the actions outlined in Section 4 of this Plan set out to manage this use.
- ❑ *Historical and heritage value* – Indigenous and non-Indigenous people place historical and heritage importance in areas of Kaanju Homelands. Indigenous values in this regard have been noted at 2.1.3 (page 11). Places of historical and heritage value from the non-Indigenous perspective include the abandoned mines at the upper Wenlock River crossing, and sites along the old Peninsula Telegraph line, including Moreton Telegraph Station. These sites are of importance in terms of the ‘white pioneer’ history of Cape York. Importantly, they also have significance for Kaanju people and prescriptions for the protection of these values will be outlined in Section 4.
- ❑ *Economic value* – A number of groups hold economic value in Kaanju Homelands. For instance, commercial tourism operators value our homelands as a venue for their businesses. How we intend accommodating such interests will be outlined in Section 4. Further, pastoralists and other leaseholders on Kaanju Homelands place economic value in the land and resources as they rely on it to ensure the survival of their businesses, the maintenance of their lifestyles and their families’ futures. Whilst such areas are not currently subject to this IPA investigation, this Plan emphasises that we have forged and we continue to maintain good relationships with such people as they too have made their home on the land and want to ensure its sustainability.

Section 4 of this Management Plan considers how these values will be accommodated in a manner that enhances and protects the natural and cultural resources of our homelands rather than threatens or diminishes them.

SECTION 3

MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND CAUSES

3.1 Setting the context

This Section sets out the major land and resource management issues that currently threaten the natural and cultural values of our homelands. It is important at the outset to set the appropriate context by discussing the processes and regimes that have led to the development of these issues, namely 1) the disruption of Kaanju land management and 2) non-Indigenous land tenure and management arrangements. This Section also describes a number of the visions and interests in the area of Kaanju Homelands held by other groups and individuals (government and non-government, Indigenous and non-Indigenous). While a number of plans complement our own Management Plan, there are some visions that could potentially pose obstacles to us achieving some of our land and resource management aspirations.

3.1.1 Disruption of Kaanju land management

Before white colonisation and settlement of Cape York Peninsula and the subsequent forced removal of our people from homelands, the Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers and catchments (as with the whole of Cape York) were under Indigenous management. Up until very recently, due to government policies and programs, Kaanju people were forced to live in centralised communities and towns, which severely disrupted the appropriate Indigenous management of our homelands. During this period of absence from our homelands other management regimes (or lack of management) have taken over, resulting in the deterioration of the natural and cultural landscape. In some areas management arrangements are clearly not sustainable and this is made evident in a lack of proper fire management and the deterioration of significant cultural sites and landscapes due to prolific and unregulated public access.

The constraints of non-Indigenous, in particular government land tenure arrangements, have been demonstrated to Kaanju people living on homelands. The limitation of Indigenous land management to those areas recognised as Indigenous-owned under mainstream legislation not only cross-cuts our own sense of ownership under Aboriginal law, but also hinders our ability to engage in urgently needed intervention to prevent further degradation of Kaanju Ngaachi (see Smith and Claudie 2003:15). In order to restore the environment to its sustainable state, proper Indigenous management needs to be re-established and acknowledged as the primary method for the management of Kaanju Homelands. Despite the disruption caused by the colonisation enterprise, Kaanju people retain traditional rights and obligations to oversee the management of homelands in accordance with Kaanju law and custom. The current IPA project is one strategy for reaffirming our position as primary land managers and promoting the recognition of this status in the mainstream.

3.1.2 Non-Indigenous land tenure and management

Various forms of non-Indigenous land tenure and management arrangements occur on Kaanju Homelands. These are described by traditional owners as intrusions into the Indigenous domain and in a number of cases as serious threats to sustainable land and resource management. In 2002 Kaanju people produced a report 'Chuula and Northern Kaanju Desktop Study' (Chuula Community 2002b) that outlines the various government land tenures that occur on Kaanju Homelands and also the various non-Indigenous intrusions onto our traditional lands. This section draws from this unpublished report. The applicability of these intrusions for the proposed IPA are denoted by references to Areas I, II and/or III.

Government land tenure

Kaanju Homelands overlap Reserve, Lands Lease, Freehold, National Park and State Land blocks. The breakdown is as follows:

National Park

- o Iron Range National Park (46NPW712 & 13WMT56) is overlapped by Kutani, Puul'u and Yu'ka.
- o Iron Range Resources Reserve (7WMT30) is overlapped by Yu'ka.
- o Mungkan Kandju National Park (44NP472) is overlapped by Umaachi.

State Land

- o Bromley Holding (5152PH799) is overlapped by Malandaji and Yu'ka (Area II).
- o Kutani overlaps 37USL8026, 58WMT42 and 28WMT50.

Reserve

- o Batavia (2DLH5) is overlapped by Malandaji and Brown Snake Story (Area II).
- o Umaachi overlaps state land 1MS1 (inside York Downs).
- o Wenlock River Reserve is overlapped by Nhanthanji and Ithu Wirri (Area III).

Freehold

- o Brown Snake Story overlaps Weipa (Napranum) DOGIT (2WP50) (transfer of DOGIT in progress) (Area II).
- o Lockhart River (16WMT42), now Aboriginal lands transferred under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*, is overlapped by Chuula, Ching'ka, Kutani, Malandaji, Muula, Nga'ku, Puul'u, Wa'tanchi and Yu'ka (Area I).
- o Kutani just touches 7WMT64, adjacent to former Lockhart DOGIT, now Aboriginal lands transferred under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991* (Area I).
- o Malandaji overlaps 221CP817978 (a freehold block inside the former Lockhart River DOGIT, possibly a part of it) (Area I).

Lands Lease

- o Bramwell (369SP136191) is overlapped by Malandaji.
- o Sudley (1CP907649) is overlapped by Malandaji.
- o Wolverton (lots 3 & 4, SP104555) is overlapped by Chuula, Nhanthanji, Umaachi, Wa'tanchi, Ya'Ya, Ching'ka and the eastern regions.
- o Umaachi overlaps 3YK6.
- o Brown Snake Story also overlaps 3YK7.
- o Ching'ka, Nhanthanji and Umaachi also overlap 450SP104554.
- o Malandaji overlaps 2SH17, 1CP907817, 2SP137280 (Area II).
- o Nga'ku and Yu'ka also overlap 1CP907817.

Mining Leases

Three mining leases exist on Kaanju Homelands, each in the Ya'Ya estate. Two of these leases, totalling some 55½ hectares, occur on the Wolverton Blocks (Lots 3 and 4, SP104555) and expired on 31 January 2002. The third lease, covering some 28 hectares, is named "Could Bee" and sits on the old 'Pratt' tin mine, crossing the boundary of Wolverton (3SP104555) and lease 450SP104554. This lease is current until 28th February 2006. None of these leases occur in the proposed IPA.

Roads and tracks

A number of roads (both gazetted and ungazetted) and a proliferation of tracks intrude on Kaanju Homelands. This section outlines the distances of the roads and tracks that pass through the various Kaanju clan estates on the Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers.

The *Peninsula Development Road* runs:

8.4 km through Nhanthanji

36.4 km through Umaachi

22 km through Brown Snake Story (Areas II and III)

The *Telegraph Road* runs:

72 km through Brown Snake Story
10.4 km through Malandaji (Area II)

Portlands Roads Road runs:

17 km through Umaachi	15.9 km through Nhanthanji
13.7 km through Chuula and Yitha Kamu	19.8 km through Muula
12 km through Malandaji	17.7 km through Nga'ku
2.7 km through Puul'u (Areas I, II and III)	12.1 km through Kutani

York Downs/Batavia Downs Road runs:

29 km through Brown Snake Story
27.2 km of unsealed road/track runs through Brown Snake Story (Area II)

The un gazetted *Frenchman's Road* runs right through the heart of Malandaji and has not been approved by Kaanju Traditional Owners. This road also runs through to Nga'ku and has a number of un gazetted and unapproved tracks which branch off in all directions from the Batavia side of the bottom crossing of the Pascoe River down the Pascoe towards Wattle Hills homestead to the mouth, then back up to the junction of Hann River to the Olive River (Areas I and II).

A well-used and unapproved road links the *Development Road at Batavia* with the *Portland Roads Road* on the Lockhart side of the Pascoe River bank. This road runs through Malandaji and Pa'un. Kaanju people are concerned by recent reports that surveyors have been doing surveying work on this road despite clear Traditional Owner opposition to this road being developed. A number of other unapproved roads and tracks come off this road, criss-crossing almost the entire Kaanju Homelands in the vicinity of Malandaji, Iipajiko, Pa'un (Area II) and right over to Hann Creek and the Pascoe River mouth (Area I and II).

Other developments

Other intrusions onto Kaanju Homelands include the Telstra Optic Fibre Cable that was installed from Coen to Batavia Downs on Cape York Peninsula in late 2004. The cable route is generally located adjacent to the Peninsula Development Road and Telegraph Road that links these two locations (see Davies 2004). The route passes through approximately 105 km of Kaanju Homelands, some 50 km of which is in the proposed IPA management area. A cultural heritage study was undertaken prior to the installation of the cable in consultation with the relevant traditional owners (see Davies 2004). Kaanju people anticipate no adverse impacts arising from the cable installation, however it is important that the cable route be monitored, in particular in relation to any impact on habitat and the introduction of weeds, as part of the overall management of the proposed IPA.

In the 1990s the development of a natural gas pipeline from Papua New Guinea gas fields through Cape York down to the Rockhampton area was proposed and a Memorandum of Understanding signed between the project proponent, Chevron, and the Cape York Land Council. The proposed route for the pipeline runs through the important Kaanju estate of Malandaji and a significant portion of the proposed IPA management area. We are opposed to this large development, and should the proposal resurface we recommend that further thorough investigation be undertaken with regard to the impacts of the development on the natural and cultural values of the proposed IPA. Further, if the proposal should go ahead we recommend that the route be revised so as not to pass through Malandaji.

3.2 Land management issues

A number of threatening processes contribute to land degradation on Kaanju Homelands. For the purposes of this Plan these processes can be summarised under various land management issues: 1) third party access and use, 2) pest species, 3) fire, 4) abandoned mines, and 5) roads, vehicle use and inappropriate development. All of these processes threaten, in various ways, local geomorphology (in particular, soils), hydrology (water), biology and cosmology, and therefore have the potential to diminish the Indigenous and natural heritage values of our homelands.

3.2.1 Third party (visitor) access and use

Chuula and surrounding Kaanju estates, including Nhanthanji, Ithu Wirri, Kathu Pathu, Pu'ulu and Yitha Kamu (Areas I and III) are at a 'transit vortex', being located centrally from three main Cape York towns, Weipa, about 150 km to the west, Coen, located about 110 km to the southwest, and Lockhart River, about 90 km to the east, as well as being en-route between east coast communities and attractions, and the 'tip' of Cape York. The unsealed main gazetted road (Portland Roads Road) to a number of coastal tourist attractions, including Iron Range National Park, Portland Roads and Chilli Beach, passes through these clan estates. As noted above, a well-used ungazetted road runs through the important cultural site of Malandaji and other clan estates including Pa'un (Area II).

Kaanju people know all too well the serious problems associated with the prolific and unregulated access to and use of our homelands by third parties, such as tourists, fishers, pig-hunters, birdwatchers, four-wheel-drivers, researchers, bio-prospectors, government and council workers, and locals. For many years we have observed with concern the utilisation of our homelands for camping and other activities by a public who for the most part do not ask for our permission to camp on or use our land. The 'empty land' view seems to be a perspective held by many users of our homelands. This unregulated and prolific use has turned into abuse, which is evident in the desecration of important Story Places, the degradation of sensitive lagoon and riverine environments, and the exploitation of native flora and fauna.



Figures 3.1 and 3.2: Evidence of a lack of rubbish disposal facilities and poor camping etiquette at unregulated campgrounds at the upper Wenlock River crossing

Kaanju people understand that while some users of our homelands may be responsible, land degradation caused by third party use is a major land management issue. We are angered by the irresponsible disposal of rubbish, the clearing of vegetation for campsites, the making of tracks and roads down river banks and into river beds, and the setting of nets and pots, and boating, in rivers and lagoons. The irresponsible disposal of rubbish is a significant problem, particularly at river crossings, and the main perpetrators include small numbers of local people passing through our homelands en-route to and from other locations. Further, as there are no toilet facilities for the public, tourists and other people camping on or passing through our homelands go to the toilet anywhere, digging holes and leaving their mess behind. A number of unregulated campsites on our homelands are well established, with

frequent, repeated and seasonal users. The most degraded campsites are in the areas of Nhanthanji, Ithu Wirri, Malandaji and Nga'ku (Areas I, II and III).

Further, we have observed fishermen from southern towns erecting nets across the Wenlock River at Pa'un to catch large quantities of barramundi at the end of the wet season. This is not only an illegal activity under state law, but contravenes Kaanju law and has a deleterious effect on fish and other aquatic life in the river and on local Aboriginal subsistence. At another of our Story Places at Nhanthanji we have observed boat skid marks leading into the lagoon, yabby nets set in the lagoon, as well as empty Hamper tins floating on the lagoon. Further, a 'No Boating' sign (see Figure 4.7, page 56) that Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation established at Nhanthanji in mid 2004 as part of a Cultural Heritage Site Management²² project was vandalised and stolen from this site. This is further evidence of the lack of respect some of the public have for the environment, our management and our Ngaachi, and reinforces the need for the patrol of Kaanju Land Management Officers with enforcement capabilities.

Traditional owners are particularly concerned about the deterioration of a core Kaanju Story Places, Malandaji. During the dry season uncontrolled third party use on and in the vicinity of this Story Place results in severe erosion and land degradation. During the wet season floodwaters exacerbate the erosion problems, and silt builds up at the site of Malandaji. We have observed these changes over the last thirty or so years. This degradation has severe consequences for the ability of the Story to carry out its role in the Kaanju cosmology and, ultimately, for the sustainability of the land.

Research and researchers are another aspect of third party use that requires our particular attention. Kaanju Ngaachi and Kaanju Pama have been of considerable interest to researchers over the years and the many theses, reports, films, photographs, audiotapes, papers, archival records and museum holdings that refer to the land and people of central Cape York are evidence of this prolific interest. Now, further evidence of this focus is often reticence on the part of traditional owners to take part in research. This is due largely to past experience where Kaanju Elders took part in research activities that were initiated by outsiders, sharing the Kaanju language and vast ecological and cosmological knowledge with them. However, often there was very little seen in return for the efforts of these Old people. Another concern is that research activities are taking place on our homelands without our knowledge and consent. The actions we have taken to date and further proposed actions to manage, take control of and benefit from research on our homelands are described in Section 4 of this Plan.

3.2.2 Pest species - Weeds and feral animals

Further causes of land degradation on Kaanju Homelands include the invasion of weeds and the incursion of feral animals, such as pigs, horses, cattle, feral cats, cane toads and other exotic species.

'Rubbish plants' or weeds

Kaanju people living at Chuula have undertaken considerable research and planning in relation to weed management on Kaanju Homelands²³. Sometimes referred to as 'rubbish plants' or 'parra' (whitefella) plants, a total of 80 exotic or alien plant species have been recorded on Kaanju Homelands (see Claudie and Smith 2005). These species include six trees, 12 shrubs, 25 annual herbs, 15 perennial herbs, six vines or creepers, six annual graminoids and 11 perennial graminoids. The families with the highest representation include Poaceae (17 taxa), Fabaceae (17 taxa), Asteraceae (8

²² This sign was established as part of the project 'Protection of historical, social, cultural and spiritually significant sites, Kaanju homelands', jointly funded by Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation, CYPDA Inc. and the CYNHT Cultural Heritage Site Management Program.

²³ See for example Claudie, D. and N. Smith (In preparation) *The Management of Unwanted Non-native Plants (Weeds) in the Kaanju Nation, Cape York*.

taxa), Malvaceae (6 taxa), Caesalpiniaceae (6 taxa), Lamiaceae (4 taxa), Amaranthaceae (4 taxa), Mimosaceae (3 taxa) and Solanaceae (3 taxa).

A total of 48 species (60%) are naturalised exotics, 28 species (35%) are disturbance exotics, and five species (6.25%) are cultivated exotics that have the potential to be weeds or have a demonstrated record as a weed elsewhere either in Australia or overseas. One species recorded is a Class 1 weed and four species are Class 2 weeds listed under the *Queensland Land Protection Act* (see Land Protection Branch 2004). One species is a WON (Weed of National Significance) and 67 species currently have no listed status. All weed species recorded are flowering plants.

There are also a number of weed species not currently present on Kaanju Homelands that have the potential to threaten to move into the region in the future. In Kaanju wetland areas the two species of greatest concern are the free-floating South American aquatic fern *Salvinia molesta* (Salvinia) (see Storrs and Julien 1996) and the South-American pasture grass *Urochloa mutica* (Para grass) (Smith, N.M. 1995, Smith, N.M. 2002a, Smith, N.M. 2002b). The spiny central American shrub *Mimosa pigra* (Mimosa), although not yet recorded for Cape York, has the potential to cause damage on a broad scale. In the Northern Territory populations of this species are currently expanding and its distribution now extends along the eastern coastline of the Northern Territory as far south as the community of Ngukurr (Ngukurr News 2000). Recently this species was discovered near Proserpine in north Queensland, approximately 1,250 km south of Chuula. The ponded pasture species *Hymenachne amplexicaulis* (Olive hymenachne), a WON, is already beginning to spread within the region²⁴. This species has the potential to smother the many culturally important mountain-spring-fed freshwater lagoons on Kaanju Homelands. There are currently a number of small but expanding populations of this species on Kaanju lands. The on-ground weed management activities currently being undertaken on Kaanju Homelands will target this species as well other threatening weed species in the proposed IPA.



Figure 3.3. *Senna obtusifolia* (Sickle pod) at Wenlock River crossing



Figure 3.4. *Senna alata* (Candle bush) on poorly drained sites

In the neighbouring savanna woodlands the major potentially invasive weeds are tall, vigorous, perennial grasses such as *Pennisetum pedicellatum* sens. lats. (Mission grass), *Urochloa maxima* cv Hamill (Guinea grass), *Hyparrhenia rufa* (Thatch grass), *Sporobolus* spp. (Giant rats tail grasses) and *Andropogon gayanus* (Gamba grass). Gamba grass has already been recorded in a few locations on Kaanju estates, predominantly on roadsides and grazing leases. Guinea grass is already located on Kaanju Homelands. The species is also currently rapidly spreading around the communities of Lockhart River some 90 kilometres to the east and the community of Aurukun on the western side of Cape York. All of these introduced grasses have the potential to alter fire regimes by increasing the number of hot, late dry season fires. Over time, through death and lack of recruitment, tree numbers are reduced resulting in a change from woodland into grassland (Smith, N.M. 1995, Smith, N.M. 2002a, Smith, N.M. 2002b). These changes could have a profound effect on the flooding regime of the large areas of wetlands in the lower Wenlock River catchment.

²⁴ See Appendix E for a full description of this weed and the threat it poses for Kaanju Homelands.

Populations of *Senna obtusifolia* (Sickle pod), *Stylosanthes* spp. (Stylo) and *Themeda quadrivalvis* (Grader grass) are already problems in degraded areas such as river crossings, roadsides and tourist camping sites.

Kaanju people have identified a number of cultivated and disturbance exotics at Lockhart River and at various abandoned mine sites and homesteads bordering Kaanju estates that are of concern (Area I). These include *Ipomoea quamoclit* (Star of Bethlehem), *Delonix regia* (Poincianna), *Antigonon leptopus* (Coral vine), *Quisqualis indica* (Rangoon creeper), *Cassia siamea* (Siamea cassia), *Cassia fistula* (Golden Shower tree) and *Azadirachta indica* (Neem). These plants are known as serious environmental weeds elsewhere in Australia or overseas. There is an urgent need to develop strategies that will limit the spread of these known invasive species into clean areas on Kaanju Homelands. Recently a cultivated specimen of *Pithecellobium dulce* (Manilla tamarind) was detected and removed by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) from Merluna Station on Kaanju Homelands (AQIS 2003). This is a Class 1 weed and is also a prohibited entry into Australia. All areas of Kaanju Homelands need surveying to determine the existence of any further invasive plants. In addition, a number of weed species not yet present on Kaanju Homelands but present further away in north Queensland, such as *Mimosa pigra* (Mimosa), *Salvinia molesta* (Salvinia), *Hyparrhenia rufa* (Thatch grass) and *Cryptostegia grandiflora* (Rubber Vine), have the potential to colonise and spread rapidly through Kaanju Homelands.



Figures 3.5 and 3.6: Elephant weed and Grader grass at an unregulated campsite and on the roadside at the upper Wenlock River crossing

Weeds are introduced and spread in a number of ways. The grazing of cattle and the movement and activities of feral animals is a major contributor to weed infestation. Some weeds are symptomatic of overgrazing or disturbance around tourist campsites, gravel pits and old mine sites. These include such species as *Speudelephantopus spicatus* (Tobacco Weed), *Sida acuta* (Broom bush), Sickle pod, *Hyptis capitata* (Knob weed) and *Hyptis suaveolens* (Horehound). In these highly disturbed sites, some native species also act like weeds, and are often considered a nuisance by some land users because of their prickly fruits, e.g. *Triumfetta rhomboidea* and *Urena lobata* (Caesarweed). Groves et al (2003) reports there is uncertainty with regard to whether these two species are native or naturalised.

Weeds such as Sickle pod form thick swards on the roadside at the upper Wenlock River crossing and populations of a number of other weed species including *Pseudelephantopus spicatus* (False elephant foot) and Stylo have also been recorded (Area III). Other significant weed species that occur on Kaanju Homelands include *Themeda quadrivalvis* (Grader grass), *Urochloa mutica* (Para Grass), Guinea Grass and the highly invasive WON, Olive Hymenachne (Areas I and III). It can be asserted that for some areas unregulated use by third parties, such as tourists, has resulted in the introduction and spread of weeds that were not in these locations some ten years ago. Further, uncontrolled and increasing levels of tourism on Kaanju Homelands have the potential to rapidly expand most weed populations.

Kaanju people are extremely concerned that if appropriate management is not undertaken immediately, further weed invasions and the rapid spread of weeds that already occur, may lead to serious weed management problems for Kaanju Homelands, further threatening cultural and natural values. The development of an integrated strategic approach to the management of weeds on Kaanju Homelands and related on-ground activities is an important part of the actions described in Section 4.

Feral animals

Feral animals and uncontrolled stock pose major land management issues for traditional owners. Trampling and rooting of aquatic vegetation and churning and fouling of lagoons and other waterways by cattle, horses and pigs cause significant damage to sensitive ecological systems and desecration of Kaanju Story Places. Pigs in particular cause considerable damage to riverbanks and beds by rooting plants and digging for worms and crustaceans. We have observed reductions in the numbers of earthworms in some localities along the upper reaches of the Wenlock River, which has possibly been caused by pigs rooting up areas. This problem is also evident across the alluvial flat country throughout our homelands. The succeeding invasion of weeds is dramatic evidence of the presence of these feral animals. Their role in the dispersal of seeds (and the spread of weeds) and diseases such as root-rot fungus (responsible for die-back disease in native vegetation) poses concern for Kaanju people²⁵. Damage to lagoons at Chuula is of considerable concern to us, not only because of degradation of ecosystems, but to the water quality, as it is these lagoons that supply our drinking water. Other negative impacts include soil compaction, changes in plant composition of plant communities, inhibition of regeneration and streambank erosion.

Horses and cattle also have an impact on fauna species as they compete with wallaroos, wallabies, kangaroos and emus for native grasses and seeds. Kaanju people have observed a decline in the numbers of these native fauna species throughout our homelands. In areas where cattle have eaten out grasses they do significant damage to native fruit trees, which are an important subsistence food for Kaanju people living on homelands. Traditional owners are also concerned about the impact of feral cats and dogs that predate on native birds and small marsupials. They are also a problem for dingos that compete with feral carnivores for food. Furthermore, the pastoral industry relies heavily on the Wenlock River system to sustain cattle. Pastoral activities have created stress on this important ecological system, eroding the banks of the river and lagoon systems and causing siltation, which in some areas affects water quality.



Figure 3.7: Kaanju Traditional Owner Robert Nelson engaged in feral cattle management in the proposed IPA



Figure 3.8: Assessing old cattle 'wire yards' on the upper Wenlock River

²⁵ See Author unknown (2002).

The cane toad also occurs in large numbers across Kaanju Homelands. The full extent of the impact of these pests on biodiversity needs to be investigated for Kaanju Homelands. Damage due to the invasion of pest species will continue to occur if an appropriate management plan is not put in place and Section 4.3.6 (pages 60-62) sets out the basic framework for this strategy as well as associated land management actions.

3.2.3 Fire

The disruption of Indigenous fire management and the imposition of inappropriate western fire management regimes and practices (or lack of management) have caused considerable land degradation and habitat loss and change, which threaten the natural and cultural values of our homelands. Further, Kaanju people believe there is little to learn from Western approaches to fire management as our people have been burning for thousands of years and have in-depth knowledge and understanding of necessary practices and associated impacts. Kaanju people have customary rights and responsibilities for fire management on their clan estates under Kaanju law²⁶.

There has been little documented evidence of habitat change on Kaanju Homelands due to changed burning regimes. However, over a number of decades Kaanju people living and working on homelands have observed changes in habitats and ecological processes due to changed burning regimes. Some of the changes have occurred as a result of a decrease in fires, and these include the thickening of open forest vegetation and the encroachment of woody weeds (especially *Melaleuca viridiflora* sens. lats.). Further, some areas of closed forest riverine systems on Kaanju lands are no longer being adequately managed, including protectively burned. The burning of these fire sensitive areas has resulted in removal of ground leaf litter and consequent alteration of soil formation processes.



Figure 3.9: Evening cool burns at Chuula



Figure 3.10: Melaleuca woodland after an early burn

Changes to habitats and ecological processes on Kaanju lands have been related to:

- ❑ Removal of Kaanju fire managers from Kaanju Homelands and associated removal of fire practices.
- ❑ Cessation of burning to conserve grass cover as protection from attack during European settlement of central Cape York.
- ❑ Introduction of cattle and consequent changed burning regimes that favour cattle herding practices and grass cover.
- ❑ Legacy of mixing both traditional practices and these changed practices above.
- ❑ Clearing of country by miners and its current rehabilitation to pre-contact ecosystem.
- ❑ Unregulated camping and unauthorised lighting of fires by third parties.

²⁶ See Claudie (2003) for a background on fire management on Kaanju Homelands. This section has been drawn in part from this report.

- ❑ Lighting of fires by local Aboriginal people not authorised to do so under Kaanju law and custom.

Further research is required to adequately document habitat change and Section 4.4.3 (pages 70-72) of this Plan sets out how this work can be accommodated within our land management regime.

While Kaanju people wish to resume our responsibility for fire management on our homelands there are impediments to the practice of appropriate Indigenous fire management. These impediments are at both individual and institutional governance levels and are related to all land management issues not just fire. Human aspects of the ecosystem have also changed, such as weeds and tourists, which all have effects on fire and associated practices. Other impediments include:

- ❑ Lack of management control and tenure security on Kaanju lands under other tenure arrangements (e.g. National Parks, pastoral lease, homestead lease).
- ❑ Lack of recognition and respect by government for primary Indigenous management on homelands.
- ❑ Poor communication and effective engagement between traditional owners and government.
- ❑ Lack of resources to carry out fire management and human power on the ground.

Section 4.3.7 (Pages 62-63) sets out fire management prescriptions for the proposed Kaanju IPA.

3.2.4 Abandoned mines

During the period of the late 1800s up to the early 1940s and again after World War II several mines and mining camps were active on the upper Wenlock River²⁷. The main minerals mined were gold and tin. For much of the early period there was a permanent population of miners and their families on the Wenlock and evidence of this settlement includes mango trees and other exotic plants, old house posts, rusting iron, concrete slabs, an overgrown airstrip and feral pigs. Mining activity has done considerable damage to the environment and the disused mines are littered with unmarked open mine shafts, rusting machinery and mine tailing heaps. The abandoned Wenlock mines in the estate of Ithu Wirri at the Wenlock crossing (Area III) and 'Choc-a-Block' in the estate of Yitha Kamu (Area I) are two such sites. Due to a mining and 'white pioneer' history the former site in particular is popular for tourists and there are several unregulated campgrounds in close vicinity to the mines. The upper Wenlock River is still recognised for its mineral potential and each year many prospectors visit the area to camp and fossick for gold and other minerals. These people represent another category of third party use that we must manage.



Figure 3.11: Old mine tailing heaps in the area of Yitha Kamu

Kaanju people are particularly concerned for the environmental health of the areas of Ithu Wirri and Yitha Kamu due to past mining activity. There is the threat that, left unmanaged, unknown substances may leach into the soil and waterways. Erosion also poses a problem. Traditional owners have observed that the build up of silt from the mines area runs off into the river with the heavy wet season rains. There are also a number of breakaways created initially by mining activity that worsen during wet season flooding. Further, open unmarked mine shafts, old machinery and treacherous

²⁷ For a history of the old Wenlock mines from the perspective of a White mining family see Fisher (1998).

breakaways pose potential hazards to unwary tourists and other users of these areas. As outlined in Section 4 our actions in regard to mining include the recommendation that a thorough environmental assessment be undertaken for these areas.

3.2.5 Roads, vehicle use and inappropriate development

Unrestricted vehicle use and the proliferation of unapproved roads and tracks²⁸ and poorly engineered roads and river crossings are major causes of soil erosion in some areas of Kaanju Homelands. Degradation is particularly evident at unregulated campsites, at water crossings and along roads, especially after heavy wet season flooding. In some areas poorly engineered roads have lead to landform disturbance, disturbance of drainage patterns, erosion, siltation and fragmentation of habitat.



Figure 3.12: One of many unapproved tracks on Kaanju Homelands



Figure 3.13: Results of poorly located and drained roads

Gravel or 'borrow' pits also pose a land management issue for Kaanju people. Borrow pits are dotted along the Portland Roads Road that runs through a number of Kaanju estates. Unless effectively located and controlled borrow pits can have detrimental impacts on local geomorphological, hydrological and biological processes²⁹ thereby threatening the natural and cultural values of our homelands.

Inappropriate and poorly planned development also poses a threat to Kaanju Homelands. As noted earlier in this Section (page 27) Kaanju Traditional Owners are opposed to plans to upgrade the unapproved road that runs through the Kaanju estates of Malandaji and Pa'un (Area II). Upgrading this road has the potential to impact negatively upon the Indigenous and natural heritage values of our homelands due to the increase in vehicles and visitor use, the intrusion of weeds and other associated impacts. An important part of this Management Plan is that Kaanju people are able to respond to and oppose such inappropriate developments on their own terms and also to draw on the support of collaborators when necessary.

3.2.6 Threats to water and soil resources

It is important to emphasise the threats to water and soil resources and associated geomorphological, hydrological, ecological and cosmological processes, posed by the various unsustainable activities and uses of our homelands described above.

The ecological and spiritual integrity of the Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers, and the many creeks and streams, springs, extensive lagoon systems and abundant supplies of ground water on our homelands are vital to the sustainability of our Ngaachi and the survival of the Kaanju People. Kaanju people recognise the importance of protecting water quality and water quantity in order to maintain healthy ecosystems and suitable water supplies for human use. At the core of these understanding is the role of the Kaanju Creator figure Pianamu in maintaining the sustainability of the land and associated resources. It is the responsibility of focal Kaanju people to carry out land

²⁸ See 3.1.2, pages 26-27 for roads and tracks that intrude on Kaanju Homelands.

²⁹ See for example http://www.heritage.gov.au/anlr/wild_riv/guide/parta3.html#roa

management obligations as prescribed by Pianamu in order to ensure the sustainability of water resources and the sustainability of Ngaachi.

Threats to the integrity of water resources and water ecology on Kaanju Homelands include disturbance and contamination by feral animals and stock, contamination caused by the use of soaps in the vicinity of watercourses and run-offs, streambank erosion and siltation, unmanaged abandoned mines, irresponsible disposal of rubbish (including waste oils, car batteries) in breakaways and cry creek beds, and a lack of toilet facilities for third party users of our homelands. Management prescriptions for the protection of water resources are outlined in Section 4.3.9 (page 66) of this Plan.

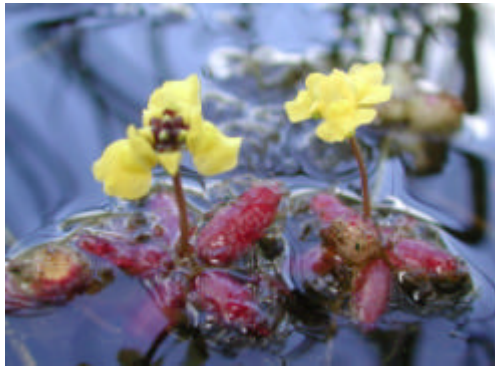


Figure 3.14: *Utricularia muelleri* on a lagoon at Chuulangun



Figure 3.15: One of the many spring-fed lagoons on Kaanju Homelands

As described above under the various land management issues, threats to soil resources and geomorphological processes include poorly located and engineered roads and water crossings, poorly located gravel pits, past mining activity and unmanaged abandoned mines, poor camping etiquette, weeds, feral animals and uncontrolled stock, and unsustainable fire practices. Land degradation caused by such processes exacerbate during wet season flooding, creating problems on site and downstream. Further threats to soil include inappropriate and unplanned development. It is important that acceptable principles for soil conservation are incorporated into planning on homelands and any unsustainable or inappropriate development be avoided. This can only be achieved through careful planning. Prescriptions for soil conservation and the rehabilitation of degraded sites on our homelands are outlined in Section 4.3.8: Revegetation, rehabilitation and soil conservation (pages 63-65).

3.3 Many visions and plans for the future of Kaanju Homelands

Currently there are many visions, plans and interests in the future of Cape York, the area of Kaanju Homelands and the proposed Kaanju Homelands IPA. It is important to outline the main points of the major interests here. While some plans are consistent with our own aspirations, there are some interests in our homelands and associated resources that could pose an obstacle, or that we will have to at least consider, when carrying out aspects of our IPA Management Plan.

3.3.1 Government

Government interest in Kaanju Homelands can be categorised under the various levels of government, namely Commonwealth, State and Local.

Commonwealth

The Commonwealth DEH have shown their support for the recognition of Indigenous rights and interests with regard to Kaanju Homelands through approval of our current IPA investigation. The Commonwealth Government's position with regard to the Cape York region in general is summarised in the Cape York Peninsula (CYP) Report Card

published in June 2004³⁰ and applies to the area of Kaanju Homelands being considered for IPA declaration.

The CYP Report Card notes the 'Vision for Cape York' in the following terms:

Cape York's future lies with the community's inspiration to build a healthy environment. The Australian and Queensland Governments, Cape York landcare groups, indigenous land and sea management centres and community and industry groups, which are supported under the Government's programs, are all working together to ensure the protection and sustainable development of the region's land, vegetation and water resources.

Thus, the Commonwealth's vision is consistent with our own aspirations for the management of the proposed IPA as outlined in this Management plan.

State

A recent example of the Queensland Government's commitment to ensuring the sustainable management of Cape York Peninsula is set out in the draft 'Cape York Natural Resources Management (CYNRM) Plan'. The development of the CYNRM Plan is a joint initiative of the Queensland State Government and NHT. A final plan is expected in 2005. We do not expect the recommendations outlined in the CYNRM Plan conflicting with our management of the proposed Kaanju Homelands IPA.

The Queensland government's interest in the former Batavia Downs Holding (Area II of the proposed IPA management area) is set out in the 'Batavia Downs Land Evaluation Report'. In this report they recommend that traditional owners enter into Indigenous Protected Area or voluntary conservation agreement arrangements to ensure the environmental values of the area are protected.

The Wenlock, Pascoe and Olive Rivers have been identified as examples of Queensland's 'Wild Rivers' under the draft *Wild Rivers Act*. One of the purposes of this act is to ensure the protection of Queensland's wild rivers 'for generations to come'. Full designation of wild rivers will be determined through extensive community consultation prior to the introduction of the act³¹. Kaanju people associated with these rivers have a number of concerns about the proposed Act including:

- o the inappropriateness of the term 'wild' to describe our rivers;
- o that declaration could adversely affect homelands development;
- o that the act must address cultural property and intellectual property issues;
- o that consent for declaration of Kaanju rivers as 'wild rivers' have conditions attached, such as the provision of funding and resources for Kaanju land and resource management and support for the Kaanju Homelands IPA.

A further issue in relation to the Queensland government is the new *Biodiscovery Act 2004*³². While we do not anticipate any problems with this act with regard to the management of the proposed IPA, it is possible that we will need to consider this legislation when developing and undertaking some projects, such as those based on Indigenous knowledge of natural resources and their use. The establishment of a new biotechnology lab at Mareeba on the Atherton Tablelands is also of concern particularly as the lab could see an influx of outside researchers onto our homelands. The possible ramifications of this act and the bio-lab need to be fully investigated.

³⁰ Available at: <http://www.nrm.gov.au/state/qld/cape-york/publications/report-card/>

³¹ Peter Beattie and Labor. 2004. 'Protecting Queensland's Natural Heritage: Wild Rivers'. Policy Paper.

³² The *Biodiscovery Act 2004 (Qld)* implements the State's commitment under the Convention on Biological Diversity by providing streamlined sustainable access to Queensland's unique biodiversity for the biotechnology industry.

Local

According to the government land tenure system Area I of the proposed Kaanju Homelands IPA falls within the local authority area of Lockhart River. The Lockhart River Aboriginal Council³³ respects the authority of the particular traditional owners for the ownership and management of their respective traditional lands within the former DOGIT. The aspirations of the Lockhart River Council and the Lockhart River people for the management of their respective traditional lands are outlined in the document 'Lockhart River Natural and Cultural Resource Management Strategy CYNHT1' compiled by the Lockhart River Land and Sea Management Centre in 2004. The Lockhart community's support for Kaanju land and resource management aspirations is noted in this plan with a reference to the Kaanju lands and our Corporation and the words "We recognise, support and reciprocate our neighbour's Aboriginal Law and authority for that country" (LRLSMC 2004:71 fn.5).

Areas II and III fall within the Cook Shire local authority area. As discussed at 1.3 we are currently involved in negotiations with them over the Wenlock Reserve (Area III).

3.3.2 Conservation groups

Kaanju people living on homelands at Chuula have been working with conservation groups, in particular, The Wilderness Society (TWS) and the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), towards the protection of the cultural and natural values of Kaanju Homelands. These groups have voiced their recognition and respect for Kaanju governance and land and resource management on homelands and support for the proposed IPA. Importantly, we work with these groups based on the underlying principle that the Kaanju people are the main 'drivers' for land and resource management on our Ngaachi. Kaanju traditional owners take the leading role, with these groups taking a supporting role, but with the one vision – protection of the Indigenous, natural and cultural values of Kaanju Homelands, sustainable land and resource management, and biodiversity conservation.

We are forging a collaborative relationship with TWS and are in the process of developing a Cooperation Agreement. This agreement will be finalised in mid 2005. The main points of this agreement are:

- 'Recognition' and 'mutual commitment' including recognition that –
 - o Kaanju Homelands hold social, cultural, spiritual, historical and ecological importance for Kaanju people.
 - o Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation is at the forefront of the return of Kaanju people to country.
 - o Kaanju are the traditional owners of and speak for country.
- Recognition of traditional Indigenous governance, cultural property issues and intellectual property rights, and the matter of 'free and informed consent'.
- Working together to ensure –
 - o Kaanju Homelands are under the management of traditional owners.
 - o Country is maintained at the highest level of ecological integrity.
 - o Sustained livelihoods of the communities and families that live on Kaanju Homelands.
 - o Support for Kaanju Homelands IPA.
 - o Our place in the mosaic of protection of the natural and cultural values of the whole of Cape York.
- Coverage of the areas of cooperation include –

³³ A new 'transitional' legislation is being introduced by the Queensland Government whereby over the next four years Aboriginal Councils will be entitled to the same rights and subject to the same obligations as other local governments in Queensland under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

- o Mutual education.
- o Information sharing.
- o Joint communications.
- o Community support.
- o Philanthropic support.
- o Volunteer placements.
- o Political support.
- o Joint campaigns.
- o Co-research, ecological knowledge, case studies.

A number of conservation groups have also been investigating the possibility of World Heritage Listing of large tracts of Cape York Peninsula. In our discussions with ACF and TWS we have made it known that, like our concerns in relation to the proposed *Wild Rivers Act*, World Heritage Listing would have to be negotiated properly with traditional owners and:

- o listing should not adversely affect homelands development or traditional owner aspirations for economic development;
- o cultural property and intellectual property issues must be properly considered;
- o consent for listing of any part of Kaanju Homelands as World Heritage have conditions attached, such as the provision of funding and resources for Kaanju land and resource management and support for the Kaanju Homelands IPA.

3.3.3 Research

As noted at 3.2.1 (page 29) there is considerable research and scientific interest in the area of Kaanju Homelands. Importantly, we are making it known to researchers and research institutions that contact should be made with and consent obtained from the relevant traditional owners prior to accessing or undertaking any research activities on Kaanju Homelands. We have also established Research Guidelines for the purpose of taking control of research activities on our homelands (see Appendix H). Management prescriptions regarding the issue of research are outlined fully in Section 4.4.3 (pages 70-72).

3.3.4 Other Indigenous bodies

Other Indigenous organisations with an interest in the proposed IPA include the Coen Regional Aboriginal Corporation (CRAC) and Balkanu Cape York Development Corporation. CRAC have indicated their support for the proposed Kaanju Homelands IPA via their support for projects at Chuula and through the administration of the regional CDEP program. CDEP is a major provider of labour and funds for work activities undertaken on Kaanju Homelands and also for the actions described in this Management Plan.

Balkanu have voiced their support for the Kaanju Homelands IPA investigation through the Land and Sea Management Facilitator, Caring for Country Unit. Support for Kaanju land and resource management and the initiatives of the Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation have also been supported through grant funding under the Balkanu and CYNHT Targeted Grant Program for Rehabilitation and Revegetation of Degraded Aboriginal Lands.

3.3.5 Leaseholders on Kaanju Homelands

Our neighbours on Kaanju Homelands include pastoral leaseholders to the south of Chuula (in the estates of Umaachi, Wa'tanchi and Ching'ka) and the occupiers of a small homestead lease to the northeast of Chuula on the Pascoe River (Nghanamu). These lease areas are not included in the proposed IPA management area. Nevertheless it is important to make mention of them here as we have forged significant 'on-ground' relationships with neighbours on our traditional homelands. They respect our position as traditional owners of the land and we respect that they have made their homes on and have committed themselves to the land. Importantly, mutual respect for our respective managements facilitates sustainability management and hence the protection of natural and cultural values across the region. Further, we work together on land management issues, such as fire management and weed and feral animal control, as these issues in particular must take a collaborative approach. To be effective, land management cannot necessarily stop at property boundaries. Our neighbours support our aspirations for IPA declaration on our homelands. Further, we are also working together on opportunities for sustainable, natural resource management based enterprise development.

3.3.6 Commercial interests

A major external commercial interest in the proposed IPA is the tourism industry. A number of tourism companies operate through areas of Kaanju Homelands during the dry season. Activities of these operators include interpretive guided tours, extended camping and accommodated 4WD tours and tag-a-long tours, and the provision of a varied and balanced nature based experience for clients of all ages. We have been involved in discussions with some of these operators, including Oz Tours Safaris, who support Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation's plan to establish designated campgrounds on the Wenlock River. Serviced campgrounds will accommodate their clientele as well as act as a catalyst for further potential cultural eco-tourism opportunities in the proposed IPA management area. Our actions as regards accommodating and benefiting from tourism interest in the proposed IPA are outlined in Section 4 of this Plan.

SECTION 4

KAANJU LAND MANAGEMENT REGIME - PROGRAMS, MILESTONES AND ACTIONS

4.1 Land and resource management framework

This Plan draws on our *Kaanju Homelands Land and Resource Management Framework* that sets out in details the aims and aspirations of the Kaanju people for the sustainable management of our lands, waters and associated resources. The land management issues outlined in this framework are:

- ❑ Conservation
- ❑ Environmental health
- ❑ Land degradation
- ❑ Fire management
- ❑ Intellectual property
- ❑ Homelands development
- ❑ Knowledge and information transfer
- ❑ Cultural heritage management
- ❑ Economic development
- ❑ Natural resource management
- ❑ Leaseholders on Kaanju Homelands.

As a result of the consultation process for this Plan we have revised these issues in terms of land management 'themes' as set out below. A number of the issues above have been incorporated into one or two themes. For example, Intellectual property will be considered under Indigenous knowledge transfer and maintenance and Research, and Land degradation has been incorporated under Third party management, Pest control and management and Revegetation and rehabilitation. It should be noted that the themes listed below are not necessarily in any order of priority.

- ❑ Homelands development (HD³⁴)
- ❑ Recognition of Kaanju governance and land and resource management practices and regimes (KG)
- ❑ Protection of significant Kaanju sites and landscapes (KSS)
- ❑ Biodiversity conservation (BC)
- ❑ Third party (visitor) management (3PM)
- ❑ Pest control and management (PM)
- ❑ Fire management (FM)
- ❑ Revegetation, rehabilitation and soil conservation (RR)
- ❑ Water management (WM)
- ❑ Indigenous knowledge transfer and maintenance (IK)
- ❑ Research (R)
- ❑ Enterprise development (ED)
- ❑ Education, training and capacity building (ETC).

³⁴ This is the abbreviated form of the theme to be used in Tables.

4.1.1 Land and resource management programs

Land management themes and issues will be discussed under four programs that reflect our key statement of aspirations as outlined at the start of this Plan (page ii). Again, the separation of themes and issues across these programs does little justice to the complexity of elements Kaanju people must consider when undertaking the management of Ngaachi. Actions to be undertaken under each program are summarised in Table 4.4 at the end of this Section (pages 82-90).

<i>Program A</i>	Actions to promote and support Kaanju land and resource management, Kaanju governance and land tenure, and the reoccupation of Kaanju Homelands.
<i>Program B</i>	Actions to manage and control processes that threaten the sustainability of land and resources and the integrity of the Indigenous and natural heritage values of Kaanju Homelands.
<i>Program C</i>	Actions to improve our knowledge and enhance existing knowledge of Kaanju Homelands.
<i>Program D</i>	Actions to support the development of homelands-based enterprises, education, training and capacity building that support sustainable land and resource management.

4.1.2 Core milestones

Milestones are set out in terms of core (or long-term) milestones and milestones to be achieved in the next five years (short-term). Core milestones are outlined here as they pertain to each of the four programs. These milestones are labelled 'core' because they are primary goals that we want to be achieved if not in the next five years, at least in the next ten to fifteen years. A number of the milestones will also require a considerable change in the worldview of government and western science in order to work towards their achievement. Short-term milestones will be outlined under the particular program (or programs) to which they apply. The achievement of these milestones will have a cumulative result in that while they will be important as individual achievements they will also work towards the achievement of our core milestones. Further, as will become clear, there are a number of short-term milestones that are common across programs as well as across themes and issues within programs. This is not meant to confuse users of this Management Plan, rather it is meant to show that land and resource management is difficult to break up into components. To be effective and sustainable land management must take a holistic approach. Core milestones and five-year milestones are summarised in Table 4.3 at the end of this Section (pages 82-90).

Our **core milestones** are outlined below.

- 1 Indigenous governance, knowledge, land tenure and land and resource management practices and regimes recognised and supported appropriately by government and western science.
- 2 Land and resources sustained through Kaanju land and resource management, supplemented, where appropriate, by other (non-Indigenous) actions.
- 3 Kaanju people showing vast improvements across all key indicators – health, employment, social, spiritual, education and economic.
- 4 Indigenous and natural values of Kaanju Homelands protected from threatening processes via methods deemed appropriate by traditional owners.
- 5 Kaanju communities thriving on homelands with adequate infrastructure and reliable access to essential services.

- 6 Comprehensive web-based multi-media data storage and retrieval platform (database) established for Kaanju Homelands.

4.1.3 Current projects and priority actions

There are a number of land management issues that need our immediate on-ground attention as they threaten and have already impacted dramatically upon the integrity of ecological systems and intimately linked cultural systems. We have started to address a number of these issues with land management projects initiated by Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation. We have a number of projects currently in progress, including the IPA investigation and on-ground management actions as outlined in the project agreement with DEH, revegetation and rehabilitation projects and the establishment of designated campgrounds in order to manage access and use of our homelands by third parties. Current projects are outlined more fully throughout this Section, however it is important to make note of them here, along with relevant land management themes and program/s, clan estates and IPA management area affected, applicable milestones, funding and support details, and timeframe for completion. This information is shown below in Table 4.1.

It is also important to emphasise the very high priority actions for the coming period (shown in Figure 4.1 below). A number of priority actions address critical land management issues, while others will be necessary to help facilitate the implementation of this Management Plan. These and related actions are discussed more fully later in this Section under the relevant land management program or programs to which they apply.

Table 4.1: Current projects 2005-06

Project	Specific actions	LM themes addressed	Relevant LM program	Relevant Clan Estates	IPA Management Area	Applicable Milestones	Funding and support	Timeframe
Kaanju Homelands IPA	Prepare draft IPA Management Plan	All	All	All Kaanju estates	I, II, III	All	NHT; Undertaken as part of current IPA Project Agreement with DEH CDEP	Start Aug 04 Complete Jun 05
	Fence off a number of significant sites (minimum 3 sites) in proposed IPA	KG, KSS, BC, PM, 3PM, IK, RR	A, B	Malandaji, Nhanthanji, Chuula	I, II, III	Core, A3, B8, B9, B10, B11, B12, B15.		
	Carry out weed control, particularly focusing on <i>Andropogon gayanus</i> and <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> at the fenced significant sites and develop strategy for reduction of feral animal control numbers	PM, BC, RR	B	All Kaanju estates, particularly Malandaji, Nhanthanji and Chuula	I, II, III	Core, A3, B8, B9, B10, B13, B14.		
	Plan and establish two designated campsites within proposed IPA	KSS, 3PM, BC, RR	B	Chuula, Kathu Pathu	I, II	Core, A3, B7, B8, B9, B10, B11, B12.		
	Restrict access to culturally significant areas within proposed IPA	PM, BC, RR, 3PM	A, B	Malandaji, Chuula, Nhanthanji	I, II	Core, A3, B7, B8, B9, B10, B11, B12.		
Riverine rehabilitation and management on Kaanju homelands upper Wenlock River	Riverine rehabilitation and protection of rare <i>Acacia</i> sp. – fence one (1) ha, plant 1000 seedlings of local species	BC, RR, PM, ETC	B, C	Chuula	I	Core, A3, B3, B8, B9, B10.	Current Envirofund project (Round One 2004-05) CDEP Voluntary	Start Jan 05 Complete Dec 05

Kaanju Homelands IPA Management Plan

Kaanju Ngaachi campgrounds	Establish designated campgrounds	KG, KSS, BC, PM, 3PM, RR, ED, ETC, RR, WM, ETC	A, B, D	Chuula, Nhanthanji, Ithu Wirri	I, II, III	Core, A3, B2, B3, B7, B8, B10, B11, B12.	Project currently in progress funded under IBDGS (DSDI) will establish one (1) campground at Chuula	Chuula campground to complete in 2005
							Current IPA Project Agreement with DEH will establish a further two (2) campsites in IPA	IPA area campsites to complete Jun 05
							ILC to fund two (2) campgrounds CDEP	Nhanthanji and Ithu Wirri campgrounds to complete Nov 05
Revegetation and protection of upper Wenlock River	Establish native plant nursery, assay and database of areas for revegetation works, propagate endemic plants, plant seedlings in areas identified for revegetation.	BC, RR, ED, ETC	A, B, C, D	Chuula, Nhanthanji, Ithu Wirri, Kathu Pathu	I, III	Core, A3, B3, B8, B9, B10, B13, B14, ETC	Current project jointly funded by Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation, Balkanu and CYNHT CDEP	Start Jan 05 Complete Dec 05

KEY:

- HD Homelands development
- KG Recognition of Kaanju governance and land and resource management practices and regimes
- KSS Protection of significant Kaanju sites and landscapes
- BC Biodiversity conservation
- PM Pest management and control
- 3PM Third party (visitor) management
- FM Fire management
- RR Revegetation, rehabilitation and soil conservation
- WM Water management
- IK Indigenous knowledge transfer and maintenance
- R Research
- ED Enterprise development
- ETC Education, training and capacity building

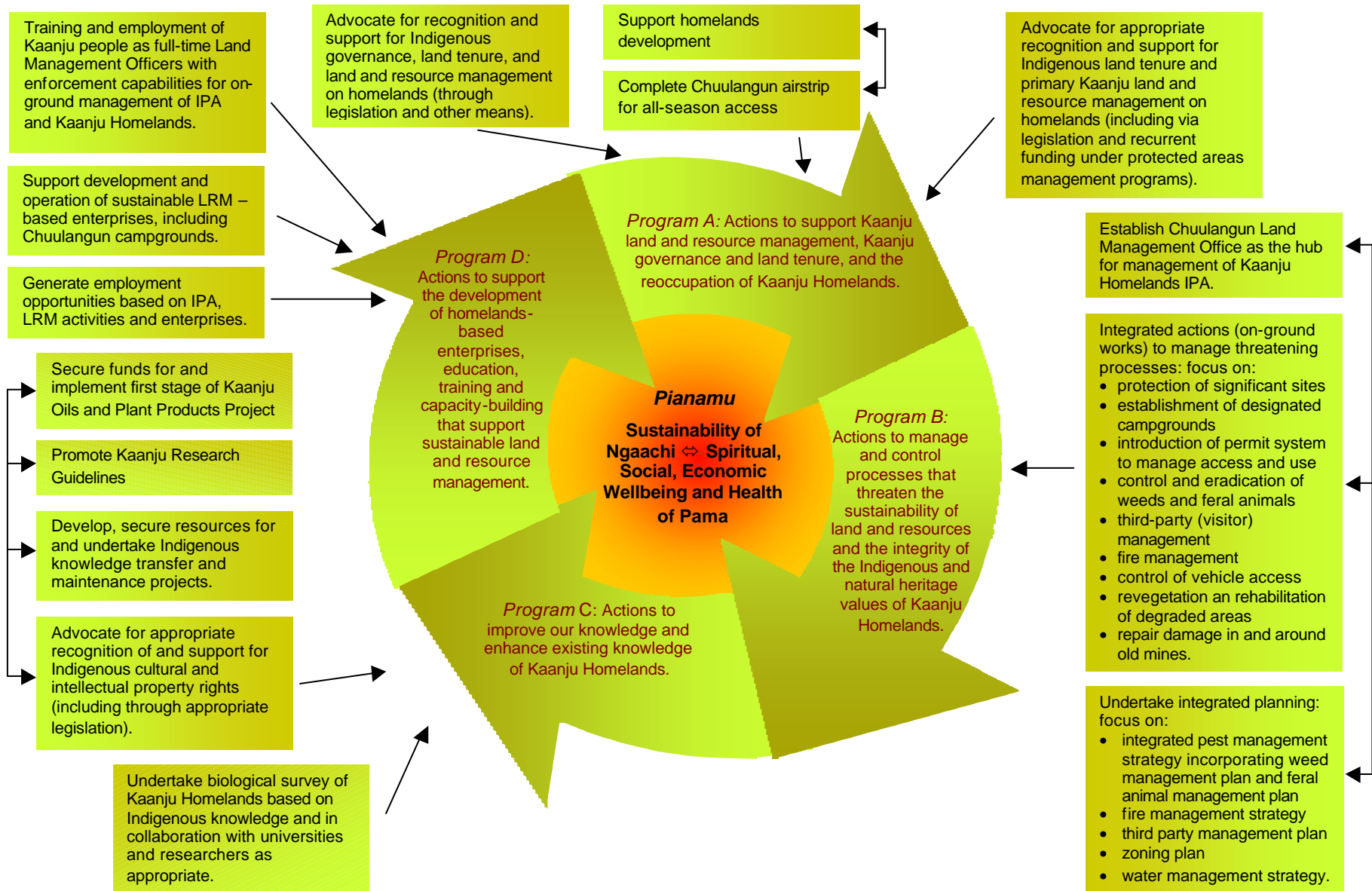


Figure 4.1: Very high priority actions – 2005 to 2007

4.2 Program A: Actions to promote and support Kaanju land and resource management, Kaanju governance and land tenure, and the reoccupation of Kaanju Homelands.

4.2.1 Milestones for next five years

Milestones for the next five years under Program A are:

- A1** IPA declared for Kaanju Homelands as described in Kaanju Homelands IPA Management Plan (in 2006).
- A2** Collaborative agreements made with relevant bodies towards implementation of IPA Management Plan and furthering of Kaanju land and resource management and homelands development aspirations (ongoing).
- A3** Resources secured from relevant government agencies and non-government bodies, where appropriate, for ongoing administration and management of Kaanju Homelands IPA and implementation of Management Plan (ongoing).
- A4** Communities thriving on Kaanju Homelands and supported appropriately with essential infrastructure, access to essential services (health, education) and resourced, where appropriate, through relevant government and non-government programs (by June 2007).
- A5** Chuulangun Airstrip fully functional for all-season access (by November 2005).
- A6** Chuulangun multi-purpose building complete and fully functional (by November 2006).
- A7** Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation and Chuula supported in an appropriate form as the hub for IPA management, land and resource management, enterprise development and homelands development on Kaanju Homelands (by November 2006).

The land management themes under Program A are 1) Homelands development and 2) Recognition of Kaanju governance and land and resource management practices and regimes. The various actions described under each of these themes will contribute to the achievement of the five-year milestones above.

4.2.2 Homelands development

Kaanju people have undertaken considerable planning towards the sustainable reoccupation of homelands, the development of homelands infrastructure and the delivery of essential services for our remote community. Much has been achieved to date, however much has yet to be done in terms of support through funds and other means towards the development of infrastructure and delivery of services in order to support our growing community at Chuula and the re-emergence of communities on other Kaanju clan estates. The Chuula community's preference is to administer homelands funding through Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation, however government focuses such funding (in particular CHIP and NAHS) at the regional level, in our case via the Coen Regional Aboriginal Corporation (CRAC), which also administers the region's CDEP program. Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation and the Chuula Homelands community are currently working on a Service Agreement with CRAC in order to make clear the roles and responsibilities of each organisation with regard to homelands development at Chuula.

Our most urgent infrastructure requirements are the completion of an all-season airstrip at Chuulangun and the development of further housing and improvements on existing housing. Due to our remoteness, during the wet season (which can last up to six months), we are cut off by road to towns such as Coen and Weipa, and an airstrip is required so that we can reliably access essential goods and services such as

emergency medical attention, food and other supplies, as well as a regular mail and air service. An airstrip is also required for the delivery of educational materials, air transport and the enhancement of business opportunities on our homelands. In regard to housing, planning for the development of housing infrastructure must consider our remoteness and climatic conditions. For instance, housing must be environmentally appropriate, low energy and be built according to the appropriate cyclone and wind rating for our region.

We have developed a comprehensive project and work program as well as a number of funding submissions to various government programs that set out the Kaanju people's plans for homelands development. The actions outlined below have been derived from these documents as well as consultation with the relevant Kaanju Traditional Owners.

Actions for homelands development

- A1 Maintain support for homelands development (ongoing).
- A2 Continue to work with CRAC (and other organisations) towards sustainable homelands development at Chuula.
 - o Develop Service Agreement between Chuula homelands and CRAC (by June 2005).
- A3 Continue to advocate for support from government (and non-government organisations, where appropriate) for homelands development (ongoing).
- A4 Establish Chuula as the hub for Kaanju Homelands development (ongoing).
- A5 Attract funding and support from relevant agencies for development of infrastructure and service delivery on homelands (in progress).
- A6 Plan for and develop infrastructure on homelands including:
 - A6.1 Airstrip – We have been striving for several years for the development of an all-season airstrip at Chuula. At the end of 1999 work started on the first stage of the airstrip with the clearing of an area of 1300 m x 100 m. However, much work has to be done to for the airstrip to meet the requirements of the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) and Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA). Throughout 2003-04 we were engaged in discussions with the Regional Partnerships Program (DoTaRS) and the Rural and Remote Airport Development Program (Queensland Transport) and expect funds from these programs to be forthcoming in mid 2005 for completion of the Chuulangun Airstrip Project. We have developed a comprehensive work program for this eight-week project. The project has the support of the Kaanju people, the Coen Negotiation Table, CRAC and neighbouring communities on Kaanju Homelands (by Nov 2005).
 - A6.2 Renewable energy – The Chuula community have been advocating for a number of years for the development of solar power systems for the remote community. In December 2004 a Bushlight Renewable Energy System was installed at one house and we plan for the installation of systems in further houses as our community grows (2005-2010).
 - A6.3 Housing development – Existing housing infrastructure at Chuula is inadequate for our growing community. Completion of extensions on existing buildings, disability and elderly access and facilities and the construction of new housing are priorities for the coming period. Due to our remoteness, the cost of establishing infrastructure such as housing is high; therefore as part of our community planning we are considering the best options for housing development. Factors being incorporated into housing design include: cost-effectiveness, energy-efficiency, environmentally appropriate design, appropriate wind and cyclone rating, and functionality. We are seeking collaborators and funds to assist in the design and construction of appropriate housing for our community. We are planning for the construction of three houses over the next five years (2005-2010).
 - A6.4 Multi-purpose building – The development and construction of a building at Chuula that will accommodate offices for administration of homelands development, enterprise development, land and resource management activities (including

Kaanju Homelands IPA) and CDEP activities, temporary schoolhouse and health-care rooms, is a priority for the coming period. We are seeking collaborators and funding for this project (by Nov 2006).

- A6.5 Improve road access to Chuula – Road planning and maintenance activities on homelands will incorporate principles for soil conservation and erosion control (as required).
- A6.6 Water infrastructure – Presently we pump our domestic water supply from a nearby lagoon to feeder tanks at the main community at Chuula. In the next 12 months we plan to fence the lagoon to prevent access by feral pigs and horses, as well as install a solar pump and floating foot valve and more feeder tanks. We have held initial discussions with the Centre for Appropriate Technology (CAT) to assist in the planning and installation of this system and further water infrastructure planning for the Chuula community (by Nov 2005).
- A6.7 Rubbish disposal and sanitation – The Chuula community have been working towards the development of a rubbish disposal and sanitation program for Kaanju Homelands. Aspects of this program will include the introduction of recycling schemes and collaboration with CRAC for the pumping of septic tanks. Rubbish disposal and sanitation planning will also consider the area of the proposed Kaanju Homelands IPA, in particular the designated campgrounds and other public use areas to be established in the coming period (by Nov 2006 and as required).



Figures 4.2 and 4.3: Housing infrastructure at Chuulangun



Figure 4.4: Communications infrastructure at Chuulangun



Figure 4.5: Early pioneering work on Chuulangun airstrip

4.2.3 Recognition of Kaanju governance and land and resource management practices and regimes

Kaanju people have been advocating for recognition of the legitimacy of and support for Indigenous governance and land and resource management practices and regimes since we were forcibly removed from our Ngaachi. In recent years this effort has intensified and we have started to make some breakthroughs. Our current IPA

investigation is one such breakthrough. We have advocated our Indigenous worldview via various means including:

- Preparation and publication of academic papers³⁵.
- Participation in CAEPR Visiting Indigenous Fellowship Scheme in 2003³⁶.
- Presentation of paper at 'Collaborative Indigenous Policy Development' conference in 2004³⁷.
- Submissions to relevant government discussion papers and reviews³⁸
- Meetings and workshops at the local and regional level.
- Collaboration research with relevant academics and university centres.
- Letters, phone calls, emails, face-to-face consultation.
- Kaanju Ngaachi web site [www.kaanjungaachi.com.au].

The development and maintenance of cooperative arrangements and on-ground collaboration with neighbouring leaseholders and traditional owners, government and non-government natural resource management and conservation organisations, as well as researchers and research institutions (as discussed at Section 1.5, pages 8-9) is an integral part of this process. Further, the 'proper' recognition of Indigenous governance and land and resource management practices and regimes will require serious review of a number of existing legislations, 'proper' consideration of grassroots Indigenous perspectives and interests in the development of new legislation, and the assessment of the ability of existing representative bodies (such as the Land Councils and other regional bodies) in meeting their obligations to traditional owners.

Proposed actions for the next five years to promote the recognition of Kaanju governance and land and resource management practices and regimes are listed below.

Actions to promote the recognition of Kaanju governance and land and resource management practices and regimes

- A7 Continue to advocate for support from government and others for recognition of and support for Indigenous governance and land and resource management practices and regimes (ongoing) including through suitable legislation.
- A8 Prepare academic papers for publication (ongoing).
- A9 Engage researchers in collaborative research projects in order to further the recognition of Indigenous governance and land and resource management practices and regimes (ongoing).
- A10 Participate in relevant conferences and seminars (ongoing).
- A11 Continue to support traditional owners on neighbouring homelands in homelands development and land and resource management (ongoing).
- A12 Assess the ability of regional representative bodies to represent appropriately the interests of on-ground Indigenous homelands people on land tenure and land and resource management issues. Investigate alternative forms of representation that are based properly on Indigenous governance.

³⁵ See Smith and Claudie (2003). This paper places particular emphasis on the IPA program as a means to help facilitate Kaanju land and resource management on homelands.

³⁶ See web site: www.anu.edu.au/caepr/indigenoufellowship.php

³⁷ See Claudie, D. (2004). 'Ancient but new': Policy development from the ground up, paper presented at the Community Engagement Programs for Improved Collaborative Indigenous Policy Development, 26-27 July, Cairns.

³⁸ See for example Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation (2004b) submission to the Review of the *Queensland Aboriginal Land Act 1991*. Available at: www.nrm.qld.gov.au/nativetitle/pdf/ilar/sub_chuulangun.pdf

4.3 Program B: Actions to manage and control processes that threaten the sustainability of land and resources and the integrity of the Indigenous and natural heritage values of Kaanju Homelands.

4.3.1 Milestones for next five years

Our milestones for the next five years under Program B are:

- B1** IPA declared for Kaanju Homelands as described in Kaanju Homelands IPA Management Plan (in 2006) (also **A1**).
- B2** Collaborative agreements made with relevant bodies towards implementation of IPA Management Plan and furthering of Kaanju land and resource management and homelands development aspirations (ongoing) (also **A2**).
- B3** Resources secured from relevant government agencies and non-government bodies, where appropriate, for ongoing administration and management of Kaanju Homelands IPA and implementation of Management Plan (ongoing).
- B4** Chuulangun Land Management Office (for management of IPA) established and operational (by June 2007).
- B5** At least six (6) Kaanju Land Management Officers with enforcement capabilities employed on a full-time basis (by June 2008).
- B6** Zoning Plan developed and being implemented for proposed IPA (by June 2007).
- B7** Permit system established (with appropriate legislative support) (by June 2007).
- B8** Steps taken towards protection of Kaanju significant sites and landscapes from threatening processes (by June 2005 and ongoing).
- B9** Steps taken towards rehabilitation of Kaanju sites and landscapes – core areas of disturbance showing stable or improving condition (by June 2007).
- B10** Steps taken towards protection of core areas of biodiversity and natural heritage significance in proposed IPA (by June 2006) - core areas of disturbance showing stable or improving condition (by June 2007).
- B11** Third party (visitor) management plan developed for proposed IPA and steps taken towards third party management (by June 2005 and ongoing).
- B12** Core areas of disturbance by third party use showing stable or improving condition (by June 2006).
- B13** Comprehensive integrated pest management plan (incorporating weed management plan and feral animal management plan) developed for Kaanju Homelands and in the process of implementation (by June 2006).
- B14** Core areas of major weed disturbance showing stable or improved condition (i.e. at least 25% rehabilitated) (by December 2007).
- B15** Core areas of major feral animal disturbance showing stable or improved condition (i.e. at least 25% rehabilitated) (by December 2007).
- B16** Fire management strategy developed for Kaanju Homelands (by June 2006).
- B17** Water Management Strategy established for proposed Kaanju Homelands IPA (by November 2006).

The land management themes under Program B are: 1) Protection of significant Kaanju sites and landscapes, 2) Biodiversity conservation, 3) Third party (visitor) management and control, 4) Pest control and management, 4) Fire management, 5) Revegetation, rehabilitation and soil conservation and 6) Water management. The

actions described under each theme will contribute to the achievement of the five-year milestones under this program.

4.3.2 Common actions

There are a number of actions that are common across each of the land management themes under Program B and these are outlined below. The major actions for each of the themes will be the development of management plans or strategies. These plans will not work alone or in isolation – they are integrated and each plan will have to be implemented simultaneously in order to achieve our core milestones, in particular Core Milestone 2: Land and resources sustained through Kaanju land and resource management, supplemented, where appropriate, by other (non-Indigenous) actions. One of the approaches of this Management Plan is to allow for the integration of each of these land management programs.

B1 Develop and implement Zoning Plan for proposed IPA by 2006. Proposed zoning and permitted uses are shown in Table 4.2 (page 54). The zoning plan will incorporate:

- o *Exclusion Zones* – Access to and use of Exclusion zones by third parties will be restricted. These zones will include significant Kaanju sites and landscapes such as Malandaji, sacred ceremonial grounds, areas of high biodiversity and conservation value, areas where pest species (in particular, weeds) have not invaded and ecologically sensitive areas undergoing rehabilitation or natural regeneration. Access to Exclusion Zones can be permitted upon application or invitation by traditional owners and the issuing of a Special Permit. Potential users include researchers, filmmakers and pig hunters. Low-impact recreational uses (such as bird and wildlife watching, bushwalking) are also permitted, however, even for these uses access to Exclusion Zones will require a Special Permit.
- o *Recreation Zones* – Access to Recreation Zones will be open to third parties for purposes such as camping, bush walking, bird and wildlife watching, hand line fishing and other low-impact recreational pursuits. Day use only will not require a permit, however, camping for one or more nights will require a Campgrounds Permit. Designated campgrounds will be located in the Recreation Zones and camping for one or more days will require a Campgrounds permit. Uses other than those generally permitted (such as research, pig-hunting and commercial photography) will require a Special Permit.
- o *Community Zones* – Residential areas where Kaanju people have re-established communities on homelands will be encompassed by Community Zones. These areas will generally be closed-access to third parties such as tourists. Third parties wishing to access these areas for research or other activities will require a Special Permit.

B2 Develop and introduce a permit system by 2006 incorporating the following:

- o *Campgrounds Permit* - Camping at designated campgrounds (located in Recreation Zones) will require a camping permit that can be obtained from a self-registration booth at the Chuulangun Land Management Office prior to camping, from patrolling Kaanju Land Management Officers or in advance on-line via the Kaanju Ngaachi web site (available in 2006). A sample Campgrounds Permit is shown in Appendix F.
- o *Special Permit* - Access to Exclusion Zones will require a Special permit that must be obtained in advance by application to Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation. Application forms will be available for download off the Kaanju Ngaachi web site or via facsimile. Permits may be issued for a period of up to three months. Access to and use of Recreation Zones other than those generally allowed will require a Special Permit. The proposed Special Permit application form is shown in Appendix G.
- o N.B. both the Campgrounds and Special permits will require the payment of a fee as set out in Box 4.4 (page 59).

- B3** Develop and disseminate extension material – produce interpretive and educational brochures, flyers, promotional material, signage and web site (ongoing).
- B3.1** Produce Kaanju Homelands brochure to be distributed free to third party users of our homelands. The brochure will incorporate information on Kaanju Homelands and Kaanju people, land and resource management activities including weed and feral animal control, research activities, and a map of Kaanju Homelands showing proposed zoning of IPA, designated campgrounds and so on (by June 2005).
 - B3.2** Establish further Kaanju Ngaachi Protocols signs (see Figure 4.4). New signs will show the IPA (if declared) (by November 2006).
 - B3.3** Update Kaanju Ngaachi web site (discussed at 4.3.1) (by June 2005 and regular update).
- B4** Establish Chuulangun Land Management Office by November 2006 (for administration of IPA, land management activities, hub for research and other activities in proposed IPA).
- B4.1** Seek collaborators and support for planning and construction of building. Possible sources include NHT, CAT, Indigenous Community Volunteers, CHIP and NAHS. In progress
 - B4.2** Outfit building with office machinery, equipment etc.
 - B4.3** Seek funding for IPA staff salaries and/or 'top-up' wages through projects (CEO, Land Management Officers and administration staff positions to be held by Kaanju people living on homelands).
 - B4.4** Establish fleet of vehicles and machinery for IPA activities (e.g. 4WD Landcruiser, 4WD tray-back, 4WD troop carrier, tractor, agricultural bike).
- B5** Establish a system of Kaanju Land Management (LM) Officers (by June 2006).
- B5.1** Two Kaanju LM Officers employed part-time (by June 2005).
 - B5.2** Two Kaanju LM Officers employed full-time (by June 2006).
 - B5.3** Kaanju people enrolled in NQTAPE CALM training for employment as LM Officers (discussed in more detail at 4.5.2) (by June 2005).
 - B5.4** Kaanju LM Officers undertaking law enforcement training (by June 2006)
 - B5.5** Kaanju LM Officers have enforcement capabilities (by June 2008).
- B6** Seek support through the appropriate legislation for the enforcement of Kaanju cultural and land management protocols (see Box 4.1) and Permit system (by June 2007).
- B7** Continue to work on and develop Kaanju web-based GIS and multi-media data storage and retrieval platform with assistance from technical advisors (where appropriate) (See Core Milestone **6**) (in progress/ongoing).

Table 4.2: Proposed management zoning and uses – Kaanju Homelands IPA

Management area and unit	Zone	Kaanju values & uses	NHT values	Third party (visitor) uses									Other uses			
				Campgrounds Permit	Special Permit	Camping	Walking on designated tracks	4WD on designated tracks	Use of firearm	Hand line fishing	Bird & wildlife watching	Visitor facilities	Fossicking	Pig-hunting (no fire or firearm use)	Commercial film/photography	Research
<i>Area I</i>																
Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers headwaters	E	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	SP	SP	SP
Chuula Community	C	✓	✓	N/A	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	SP	SP
Chuula Designated Campgrounds	R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	SP	SP
Kathu Pathu	R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	SP	SP
Yitha Kamu	R	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	SP	SP	SP	SP
Muula	E	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	SP	SP	SP	SP
Nga'ku	R & E	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	SP	SP	SP	SP
Nganamu	E	✓	✓	N/A	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	SP	SP	SP	SP
Yuka and Puul'u	E	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	SP	SP	SP
Kutani	E	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	SP	SP	SP
<i>Area II</i>																
Malandaji	E	✓	✓	N/A	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	SP	SP
Pa'un	E & R	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	SP	SP	SP
Embley Range	E	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	SP	SP	SP
Batavia Downs Homestead	C	✓	✓	N/A	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SP	SP	SP
Moreton Telegraph Station	R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	SP	SP	SP	SP
Iipajiko	E	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	SP	SP	SP	SP
<i>Area III</i>																
Nhanthanji and Ithu Wirri	R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	SP	X	SP	SP

KEY

E - Exclusion Zone

C - Community Zone

R - Recreation Zone

SP - Requires a Special Permit

Permit system

In relation to permits, Campgrounds Permits will be issued and administered as part of our campgrounds project (discussed at 4.3.3). Designated campgrounds will be located in the Recreation Zones of the proposed IPA. This will be the first time that people will have to pay for camping and seek permission to access certain areas of our homelands. We understand that there will be a transition period when visitors become educated about the new procedures to follow when accessing and using our homelands. We do not foresee any problems with the introduction of the campgrounds permits, indeed we have had positive feedback thus far from various tourism companies who frequent central Cape York during the dry season who are keen to utilise our campgrounds when they are established. Also many visitors will be familiar with the self-registration permit system at nearby Iron Range National Park so our permit system should be straight-forward.

The system of Special Permits may need a longer transition period and greater investigation in terms of its introduction. For the majority of visitors, seeking permission to camp on and access our homelands and the payment of a fee will be part of their role in taking responsibility for their actions and paying for the privilege of accessing and using our homelands. As noted in the General Instructions pertaining to Special Permits (see Appendix G) the permit process 'is not meant to STOP legitimate uses ... rather it acts as a means to monitor and manage legitimate uses and curtail uses that contribute to processes that threaten biodiversity and diminish the Indigenous and natural values of Kaanju Homelands'. However for some third party users such as the people who vandalised the sign at Nhandhanji, we may have to undertake a broader campaign and seek the assistance of the DEH, EPA and DNRM in supporting and formalising, through legislation and other means as appropriate, our authority as legitimate owners and managers of the proposed IPA. The establishment of Kaanju Land Management Officers with enforcement powers is integral to this process.

Importantly, Area I of the proposed IPA has the backing of the *Aboriginal Land Act (Queensland) 1991*. As Aboriginal Freehold it allows for Indigenous owners to exclude others from the land. Pending the outcome of the Native Title determinations and tenure resolution with respect to Area II, and outcomes of negotiations with Cook Shire, EPA and DNRM over Area III, the permit system will need to be investigated and reviewed over the life of this Management Plan.

4.3.3 Protection of significant Kaanju sites and landscapes

Kaanju people living at Chuula have undertaken considerable on-ground work towards protection of the spiritual and cultural (Indigenous) values of our homelands. The work we have conducted to date includes:

- Development of Kaanju Ngaachi web site (to deliver information to the public about Kaanju relationships with Ngaachi and Kaanju land and resource management issues and activities).
- Establishment of strategically located interpretive signage (to inform third party users of our homelands of areas where access is restricted due to protection and rehabilitation of significant sites).
- Establishment of Kaanju cultural and land management protocols.
- Patrols of homelands.

Much of this work was undertaken as part of the project, 'Protection of historical, social cultural and spiritually significant sites, Kaanju Homelands', jointly funded by Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation, Cape York Peninsula Development Association Inc. (CYPDA) and the Cape York Natural Heritage Trust (CYNHT) Heritage Site Management Program. The main purpose of the project was to conserve, protect and enhance the values of specific sites of significance to Kaanju people. The problem

addressed was the deterioration of significant sites due to unrestricted and unmanaged public access. The issue addressed was the recognition of Kaanju people as primary managers and decision-makers for our homelands. While feedback to date on our project has been positive we are yet to see whether and to what extent the signage and our web site have changed the 'on-ground' behaviour of users of our homelands. Monitoring of the success of this particular strategy in managing third party use of our homelands will be a component of the actions outlined in this Management Plan. As part of this project we established a 2x3 metre sign (see Figure 4.6) at the main turn-off through our homelands where the Portland Roads Road meets the Peninsula Development Road The sign shows a map of our homelands and our cultural and land management Protocols (see Box 4.1).



Figure 4.6: Kaanju Ngaachi Protocols sign



Figure 4.7: Sign established at Nhanthanji

Box 4.1: Cultural and Land Management Protocols

1. Kaanju people are the traditional owners of all the land, water and resources of this Ngaachi.
2. Aboriginal law requires respect for the authority of the Kaanju people, the traditional owners of this Ngaachi.
3. Kaanju People speak for Kaanju Homelands, other traditional owners speak for their traditional lands.
4. We are obligated under Kaanju law and custom to manage our Ngaachi in a sustainable manner.
5. Kaanju people expect visitors to respect and acknowledge Kaanju law and custom concerning the land and people.
6. Visitors should respect our laws and customs in regard to important cultural and heritage sites.
7. All visitors are responsible for their behaviour and should respect the guidance of Kaanju people.
8. Learning about the land is everybody's responsibility and it is also the responsibility of government and non-government agencies.
9. Inappropriate behaviour reflects badly on Kaanju people and we do not accept it.
10. Visitors should dispose of rubbish in the bins provided or take it home.
11. Visitors are advised that camping is allowed only at designated campgrounds and with the consent of the Kaanju people.
12. Kaanju Homelands are under traditional fire management and visitors are advised to take care if lighting fires at designated campgrounds.
13. Kaanju people expect visitors to respect that our homelands are alcohol and drug free.
14. Visitors are asked to respect that Kaanju people live on this Ngaachi.

Further actions for the protection of significant Kaanju sites and landscapes are outlined below.

Actions for protection of significant sites and landscapes

- B8* Implementation of permit system (see *B2*) to manage access and mitigate damage to significant sites and landscapes (by June 2006).
- B9* Control access to significant sites and landscapes via establishment of Zoning Plan (see *B1*) and inclusion of such areas in Exclusion Zones (by June 2006).
- B10* Investigate registering sites such as Mein Telegraph Station ruins, Moreton Telegraph Station and Wenlock mines as areas of cultural heritage significance to Kaanju people. Investigate most suitable legislation under which to register these sites (by December 2006).
- B11* Close or restrict access to unapproved/informal tracks and roads, such as the Malandaji road and side tracks, by the use of physical barriers, fencing key entry points, dog-legging entry points to restrict visibility, using signage to restrict access and encouraging others to seek permission before use (Malandaji road closed by June 2007; others after assessment of impact).
- B12* Investigate registering cultural site of Malandaji under relevant cultural heritage protection program in order to assist process of controlling access to the area by third parties (by December 2006).
- B13* Undertake patrols by Kaanju Land Management Officers in vicinity of significant sites to monitor the effectiveness of road closures and any unapproved use of the area by third parties (by June 2005 and ongoing).
- B14* Conduct talks (e.g. in the evenings at designated campgrounds) to educate visitors about respect for Kaanju relationships with country and importance of protecting significant sites (ongoing).

4.3.4 Biodiversity conservation

The protection of biological diversity, habitat protection and the maintenance of ecological processes form a major component of this Management Plan. Indeed, our sustainable use and management of the land and resources over many generations have ensured the maintenance of these values. Kaanju people living on homelands are currently involved in a number of projects that seek to conserve biological diversity and we are also developing collaborative arrangements with government environment agencies, conservation groups and researchers with the aim to facilitate and enhance biodiversity conservation. For example, we are collaborating with the QPWS on a NHT funded project that sets out to survey potential habitat for the rare, undescribed species, the *Pseudophyrne* frog (see also page 22) and we are developing a 'cooperation agreement' with The Wilderness Society with the aim to enhance biodiversity conservation (see pages 38-39).

We have a project underway funded under NHT's Envirofund program that sets out to protect the biodiversity values of the Wenlock River. As noted at Sections 2.3 and 2.2.5 the Wenlock River is an important riparian corridor for the migration of species from the east to the west of Cape York Peninsula. This project is outlined in Box 4.2 below.

We propose a number of further actions towards biodiversity conservation. A number of these actions will target specific areas of natural heritage significance as noted in Section 3 of this Management Plan.

*Box 4.2: Riverine Rehabilitation and Management on
Kaanju Homelands upper Wenlock River*

This project addresses land and resource management issues on Kaanju Homelands, specifically the protection and revegetation of degraded riverine environments on the upper Wenlock River. Objectives include protection of fragile riverine habitats, support for natural regeneration of degraded areas and on-ground revegetation. Also addressed are soil conservation and the maintenance of habitats and ecological processes thereby ensuring cultural sustainability and biodiversity protection on Kaanju Homelands. This project also aims to protect the habitat and local populations of the rare plant species *Acacia fleckeri*. Further objectives of this project include facilitation of the 'on-country' intergenerational transfer of local ecological knowledge and language and provision of practical on-ground experience to supplement NQTAPE CALM training being undertaken by a number of Kaanju people living on homelands.

Actions for conservation of biodiversity

- B15** Develop biodiversity conservation management plan for Kaanju Homelands IPA by June 2007, incorporating:
- o Develop a conservation plan for the Embley Range area (seek advice from researchers/scientists as appropriate) in order to protect vine thickets and sink holes. Establish this area as part of the Exclusion Zone.
 - o Develop a plan for protection of the conservation significance of the Wenlock River (in collaboration with researchers, conservation groups, etc, as appropriate).
- B16** Conduct biological survey of proposed IPA (flora and fauna survey, vegetation mapping) and incorporate into biodiversity management plan (see *C18*).
- B17** Continue to work with environment and conservation groups towards promotion of the conservation values of Kaanju Homelands (in particular the proposed IPA).
- B18** Continue to patrol and monitor homelands in order to curtail poaching, illegal net fishing and other illicit activities that threaten biodiversity.
- o Pivotal to the success of patrols will be the establishment of Kaanju Land Management Officers with enforcement capabilities (see *B5*).
- B19** Develop research projects that will help facilitate biodiversity conservation (see Program 3 below).
- B20** Undertake research and on-ground assay to determine which areas of the proposed IPA to declare Exclusion Zones in order to protect biodiversity.
- B21** Develop and implement pest management plans (see *B34*) in order to curtail impacts on biodiversity.
- B22** Develop and implement third party (visitor) management plan (see *B24*) in order to curtail threats to biodiversity.
- B23** Undertake revegetation and rehabilitation work in order to regenerate habitats and thus protect biodiversity (see Actions *B47-B63*).

4.3.5 Third party (visitor) management

We have undertaken considerable planning and actions towards the management of third party users of our homelands. The actions undertaken as part of our cultural heritage site management project (described above at 4.3.3) have achieved much towards the management of third party visitation and use of our homelands. A further strategy currently being implemented is the establishment of designated campgrounds. In 2002 under the initiation of Kaanju people living at Chuula, Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation compiled a business feasibility plan *Chuulangun Traditional Aboriginal Camp Grounds Proposal* that includes a SWOT analysis of the proposed venture. This proposal is outlined in Box 4.3 below.

Box 4.3: Chuulangun Campgrounds Project

This project involves providing:

- o Designated camp areas and facilities (including toilets) for tourists and other third parties travelling along Portland Roads Road and along the Peninsula Development Road north to the tip of Cape York.
- o Complimentary services to tourists staying at these sites, including firewood for campfires, educational material and land and resource management information.
- o Tourist services and activities to people who may not be staying at campgrounds, including bush walks and bird watching.

Camping will be 'for a fee' and campers will self-register at a booth to be located at the Chuulangun Land Management Office. Kaanju Land Management Officers will patrol the campgrounds twice daily to authorise campsite permits, liaise with campers about land management, and undertake campground maintenance as required.

Importantly, any income derived from camping fees will be injected directly into land and resource management activities, by way of wages and the establishment of further camp facilities, signage and extension materials (e.g. free handouts for tourists and campers). We are considering further 'spin-offs' from the campgrounds concept, including bird watching, bushwalking, remotely located campsites (by application) and lookout points.

We have received funding from the Indigenous Business Development Grants Scheme (IBDGS) (DSDI) for the establishment of one campground, which will be established in the Chuula estate (within the proposed IPA) in 2005. The Indigenous Land Corporation have committed to the development of a further two campgrounds at Nhanthanji and Ithu Wirri which we anticipate will be completed by the end of 2005 pending outcomes of discussions with Cook Shire, the EPA and DNRM. The planning and establishment of two designated campsites within the proposed IPA form part of our current IPA Project Agreement with DEH.

As outlined at 4.3 we have done some work towards the development of a permit system. There will be a set fee for camping at designated campgrounds and campers will have to obtain a Campgrounds Permit prior to camping (an example is shown in Appendix F). As discussed above, camping at other locations (such as Exclusion Zones) will require a Special Permit. A sample of the proposed Special Permit Application form is shown in Appendix G. The proposed fee schedule for camping is shown in Box 4.4 below. The fee schedule also includes traditional owner consultancy fees for instances where Kaanju people are needed for specialised knowledge such as may be the case in relation to research activities on Kaanju Homelands (see 4.4.3 for more details).

Box 4.4: Fee schedule

Permits			
<i>Campgrounds Permit</i>	1 night	2-7 days	Up to 3 months
Individual [#]	\$5	N/A	N/A
Group (2-5 people)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Special Permit</i>			
Individual	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$70.00
Group (2-5 people)	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$130.00
Consultancy fees for Kaanju Traditional Owners			
Daily rate: \$250/day (Mon-Fri 8am-5pm)			
Hourly rate: \$40/hr or part thereof. After hours: \$70/hr			
'Chaperone' '(camping out) fees: \$350/day			

[#] Children under 14 years free

Further actions proposed for the coming period are shown below (N.B. Actions outlined under Protection of Kaanju significant sites also apply here).

Actions for management of third party access and use

- B24 Develop a comprehensive Third Party Management Plan incorporating:
 - o Zoning plan.
 - o A strategic campaign/program to address issue of rubbish disposal (promote campaign in local towns, including Lockhart River and Coen, and more widely, e.g. via Kaanju web site).
 - o A strategy to address camping etiquette and responsible 4WDing.
- B25 Establish permit system for IPA (see B2 and B8).
- B26 Establish designated campgrounds in IPA (see Box 4.3 above).
- B27 Develop, produce and disseminate extension material (see B3).
- B28 Establish strategically located interpretive signage (see B3).
- B29 Update Kaanju Ngaachi web site (see B3).
- B30 Establish Kaanju Land Management Officers with enforcement capabilities (B5).
- B31 Undertake regular patrols of Kaanju Homelands in order to regulate and monitor access and use by third parties (also B13).
- B32 Establish Chuulangun Land Management Office to facilitate land management activities and undertake administration (also B4).

4.3.6 Pest control and management

Alien plant and animal species, which often result in the displacement of native species, can change ecological processes and thus are major threats to biodiversity. Kaanju people living at Chuula have undertaken considerable planning and on-ground work towards the management of weeds, feral animal and other pest species. In late 2002 Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation developed a project proposal *Weed Management on Kaanju Homelands*, which seeks funding and support for the development of an integrated approach to the management of weeds on Kaanju Homelands (see Box 4.5 below). This is an important project as it not only tackles a

Box 4.5: Kaanju Weed Management Project

This project aims to enable Kaanju people to develop an integrated and strategic approach to the management of weeds on Kaanju Homelands. The weed management plan will be developed by Kaanju traditional owners on a clan basis in a process that is locally derived, driven and controlled. The process will involve i) documenting of weed perceptions, ii) undertaking pest species mapping, iii) prioritising weed threats, iv) developing GIS mapping capabilities, v) selecting culturally and environmentally acceptable control methods and vi) developing appropriate strategies for prevention of the spread and introduction of weeds. Importantly, the project will be guided by cultural priorities for weed management.

The Kaanju weed management plan will address concerns of traditional owners about the spread of weeds and will involve collaboration with neighbouring landholders and strategies to deal with WONS and declared weeds. The plan will develop immediate response strategies to deal with the possible incursion of highly invasive weeds, such as *Mimosa pigra* (Mimosa) and *Mikania micrantha* (Mile a minute) that are well established on neighbouring homelands.

Consequently this project will produce a suitable model for multi-stakeholder engagement in weed management that has been locally derived and driven involving traditional owners on homelands. The model will have application in other areas in Cape York and northern Australia.

very serious land management problem, but it also addresses Indigenous knowledge transfer and maintenance and the investigation of appropriate methodologies for engagement with Aboriginal people in land and resource management.

One of the activities involved in weed management, and a major part of the Kaanju Weed Management Project, is the preparation of a weeds database. The database will include Information Sheets (such as the one shown in Appendix E for Olive hymenachne), which will provide a description of weeds of interest, the potential threat they pose for Kaanju Homelands, and strategies for preventing or controlling the spread of the particular weed.

We have also been engaged in various on-ground weed and feral animal management activities including:

- o On-ground assay and recording of weed incursions.
- o Opportunistic physical removal of weeds from various infested sites.
- o Mustering of scrub bulls in order to control feral cattle.
- o Culling of problem feral pigs.
- o Fencing of sensitive areas and significant cultural sites, e.g. lagoons, to prevent access by feral animals.

Importantly, pest management cannot be treated in isolation. It must take a holistic and integrated approach, and work with other land and resource management themes including third party management, protection of significant sites and biodiversity protection. Effective pest management also involves collaboration and communication with neighbouring leaseholders on Kaanju Homelands and neighbouring Indigenous homelands groups. This is why it is important that the management of pest species takes a strategic approach (see Box 4.5 above regarding weed management).

The actions for pest management described below here have been derived in part from the Kaanju Weed Management Project. These actions provide a framework for pest management on Kaanju Homelands.

Actions for pest control and management

B33 Seek resources to develop innovative research methodologies that support on-country consultation to determine cultural priorities for pest management for Kaanju Homelands (ongoing).

B34 Develop an integrated and strategic approach to the management of pest species on homelands (incorporating Actions *B34-B42*) (by June 2006). Iteratively update plans.

B34.1 Develop a comprehensive integrated weed management plan that has been locally derived and driven involving all clan estates on Kaanju Homelands (see Box 4.5).

B34.2 Develop a comprehensive integrated feral animal management plan that has been locally derived and driven involving all clan estates on Kaanju Homelands.

B35 Work with neighbouring leaseholders, neighbouring Indigenous homelands groups, regional and sub-regional NRM bodies, conservation groups and government towards the management of pest species on Kaanju Homelands and across the region (ongoing). Develop agreements to ratify on-ground working relationships.

B36 Encourage the development of more just and fair models for engagement between Aboriginal people and western scientists on NRM issues such as pest management and control (ongoing).

B37 Compile a GIS database of the distribution and abundance of pest species on Kaanju Homelands via on-ground assay and using PestInfo software and Kaanju Ngaachi database (in progress).

B38 Undertake on-ground weed management and control via methods deemed appropriate by traditional owners including:

- B38.1* On-ground weed control at Chuula targeting outbreaks of Olive hymaenachne in Chuula lagoon (VH priority – ongoing).
- B38.2* On-ground weed control at Nhanthanji and Ithu Wirri targeting outbreaks of Elephant weed, Sickie pod, Grader grass, Guinea grass and other invasive species.
- B38.3* On-ground weed control at Malandaji (VH priority – ongoing).
- B39** Undertake feral cattle and horse management activities via methods deemed appropriate by traditional owners including:
- B39.1* Determine lagoons and culturally and environmentally sensitive areas to fence in order to restrict access by feral animals – establish priority areas based on level of degradation and level of cultural, conservation and other significance (e.g. water quality for community use). Record in Kaanju database.
- B39.2* Fence off lagoons at Chuula, significant site of Malandaji and other areas (as determined by *B39.1*) to prevent access by feral animals (by June 2006).
- B39.3* Investigate fencing off lagoons at Nhanthanji to control access by feral animals – consult with EPA, DNRM and Cook Shire Council if necessary (by June 2007).
- B39.4* Investigate the maintenance of a ‘killer’ herd of cattle for community and local use – determine most appropriate areas to establish fenced areas to maintain cattle.
- B39.5* Investigate fencing off ‘paddocks’ to contain cattle and horses in manageable areas (by June 2007).
- B39.6* Muster cattle for local and live export market as a means to control and reduce cattle populations with the aim to eradicate feral cattle from IPA (seasonal).
- B39.7* Make agreements with neighbouring pastoralists regarding cattle musters on Kaanju Homelands.
- B40** Undertake feral pig management activities including:
- B40.1* Develop permit system for pig hunters (incorporated into Special Permits, see *B2*).
- B40.2* Develop a ‘safari’ aspect to eco-tourism activities (for pig and ‘scrub’ bulls).
- B40.3* Cull problem pigs as appropriate (seasonal).
- B40.4* Undertake ongoing monitoring and mapping of feral animal distribution on homelands and incorporate into database (seasonal).
- B41** Take steps towards the prevention of further incursions of weeds and feral animals onto Kaanju Homelands (e.g. via educational and interpretive signage and handouts for distribution to tourists and other outsiders, educational ‘talks’ by Kaanju traditional owners and Land Management Officers) (ongoing).
- B42** Investigate feasibility of developing ‘wash down’ spots at various locations in collaboration with DPI, DNRM, Cook Shire and Indigenous Land and Sea Management Centres (by June 2008).

4.3.7 Fire management

In 2003 Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation took part in a fire management consultancy that allowed for in-depth discussion and consideration of a number of issues surrounding fire management with some Kaanju clan groups, however, the process needs to continue. For this reason the exhaustive process of completing detailed documentation is not yet forthcoming. During the consultation process people indicated that they desire a detailed documentation of fire management and would like the opportunity to undertake this within an appropriate process. Such a process would be initiated at the direction and instigation of Kaanju traditional owners. One of the proposed actions in this Management Plan is to continue this work, the results of which would form the basis of a fire management strategy. The research component of this activity is described in Box 4.12 under Program C.

Importantly, the re-implementation of Kaanju fire management regimes across Kaanju Homelands requires the resourcing of traditional land managers to be out on country. Effective fire management will depend upon building a capable force of Kaanju land managers who are active on all Kaanju clan estates. Combined Kaanju clan estates are large in total area and considerable on-ground resources are required to implement effective and ongoing management. The minimum resources required for initial set up and running costs for one year for a fire management program are shown in Box 4.6 below.

<i>Item/Activity</i>	<i>Cost\$</i>
Fire truck or 4WD tray-back vehicle and water tank	65,000
Fuel and maintenance for fire truck	3,500
Agricultural bike and maintenance	12,000
Bulldozer hire for making of firebreaks (40 hrs @ \$85/hr)	3,400
CDEP top-up for 3 fire wardens + on-costs (1 day x 26 wks)	22,425
<i>Total</i>	<i>106,325</i>

An integral component of effective fire management is the intergenerational transfer of fire management knowledge and skills. Proposed actions for fire management on Kaanju Homelands are set out below.

Actions for fire management

B43 Develop Kaanju Fire Management Strategy (by June 2006). The project will be conducted over various phases:

1. Consultation phase of talking to each clan group.
2. Development of the model on the clan estate basis.
3. Implementation of the model at one clan estate - Chuula.
4. Dissemination and transfer of model for implementation of plan to other homeland estates as each clan moves back to homelands.
5. Iteratively update fire management strategy.

B44 Work with neighbouring leaseholders towards appropriate fire management across Kaanju Homelands (ongoing). Develop agreements to ratify on-ground cooperative arrangements.

B45 Undertake fire research (see Box 4.12, Program 3, Action C17).

B46 Seek and secure resources and funds for ongoing on-ground fire management (as shown in Box 4.6 above).

B47 Undertake on-ground fire management:

- o Appoint fire wardens.
- o Conduct seasonal burning and monitoring.
- o Backburn and establish firebreaks.

4.3.8 Revegetation, rehabilitation and soil conservation

Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation has undertaken considerable work towards addressing the issue of land degradation on our homelands. A number of the projects and activities described above under the land and resource management themes of Protection of Significant Sites and Landscapes (e.g. Box 4.1: Kaanju Protocols), Biodiversity Conservation (e.g. Box 4.2: Riverine Rehabilitation and Management), Third Party Management and Control (e.g. Box 4.3: Chuulangun Campgrounds Project) and Pest Management and Control (e.g. Box 4.4: Kaanju Weed Project) address land degradation issues and involve revegetation and rehabilitation activities.

We have also been engaged in on-ground assessments to determine areas on our homelands that require rehabilitation.

Soil conservation is an important component under this land management theme. Importantly, any homelands development, economic development and land and resource management activity undertaken in the proposed IPA will give due consideration to soil conservation principles. In 2003 we commenced a project 'Revegetation and Protection of the Upper Wenlock River'³⁹ (see Box 4.7 below) which addresses soil erosion problems on the upper Wenlock River. The project involves the establishment of a native plant nursery at Chuulangun (see Figure 4.8) to assist revegetation activities. This project is only a part of the broader plan for the protection and management of Kaanju Homelands.

Box 4.7: Revegetation and Protection of Upper Wenlock River Project

The main aim of this project is the establishment of a nursery for the purpose of revegetating and stabilising the banks of the upper Wenlock River. Establishing a nursery at Chuula will not only allow regeneration of critical lengths of the riverbank, but also permit Kaanju traditional owners at Chuula to continue with revegetation efforts into the future. Revegetation along the riverbank will help control soil erosion problems, which are currently causing damage to the downstream fluvial ecosystem.

Seeds from local native plant species (trees, shrubs and grasses) will be used to grow container plants for the majority of revegetation works. Some direct seedling will be carried out especially for grasses in areas where conventional planting is problematic or areas are large. Areas for rehabilitation are primarily closed riverine forest and open to low-open woodland habitats.



Figure 4.8: Chuulangun native plant nursery

Kaanju people propose further actions to address land degradation issues in the proposed IPA, as detailed below.

Actions for revegetation, rehabilitation and soil conservation

B48 Develop and implement integrated revegetation, rehabilitation and soil conservation strategy (by June 2006) incorporating the following actions:

B49 Survey, map and database Kaanju Homelands making note of degraded areas:

- o Identify areas to be rehabilitated from Indigenous knowledge of land and by ground survey; establish photo points for ongoing monitoring.

³⁹ This project has been jointly funded by Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation, Balkanu Cape York Development Corporation and the Cape York Natural Heritage Trust Targeted Grant (Rehabilitation and Revegetation) Program for Natural and Cultural Resource Management of Aboriginal Lands in Cape York Peninsula.

- o Record GPS references and describe degraded areas; draw in existing features, knowledge of degraded areas and GPS reference points using mapping software.
- o Prioritise areas for revegetation and rehabilitation.
- o Incorporate data into development of Kaanju Homelands Zoning Plan and Kaanju web-based multi-media data storage and retrieval platform.

- B50* Rehabilitate degraded habitats, including soil conservation and erosion control.
- B51* Fence off areas and establish signage to inhibit third party and feral animal access to areas to allow them to undergo natural regeneration.
- B52* Develop homelands-based training and education programs that incorporate revegetation, rehabilitation and soil conservation units (see Program 4, Actions *D12, D14*).
- B53* Undertake landscaping of living areas at Chuula and at designated campgrounds using principles for soil conservation.
- B54* Ensure sound soil conservation principles are used when establishing walking tracks, campgrounds, parking areas, etc. in Recreation Zones and designated tracks and roads.
- B55* Undertake monitoring of soil at various sites. Information will be collected on such indicators as pH, phosphorous, potassium, etc, and contaminants (in particular in and around old mine sites). Data will be incorporated into the Kaanju database.
- B56* Minimise further degrading impacts on the environment, e.g. by regarding soil conservation principles, avoiding inappropriate development.
- B57* Undertake on-ground feral animal management and control (see Table 4.8, Actions *B34, B38-B40*) in compliance with Kaanju Pest Management Plan.
- B58* Undertake third party management and control (Actions *B24-B32*) in compliance with Kaanju Third Party Management Plan.
- B59* Undertake on-ground weed management (Actions *B34, B38, B41-B42*) in compliance with Kaanju Pest Management Plan.
- B60* Establish nurseries for propagation of native species to be used in revegetation work (ongoing).
- B61* Replant native plant species in degraded areas using planting and direct seeding techniques as appropriate for area (ongoing).
- B62* Stabilise and control erosion in degraded areas (ongoing):
- o Inspect sites for all degraded areas and prioritise for action.
 - o Prepare rehabilitation plans for all areas.
 - o Carry out planned earthworks and erosion control works.
- B63* Carry out follow-up monitoring and maintenance of sites undergoing rehabilitation (ongoing).
- o Establish photo points for areas undergoing rehabilitation and record relevant data in Kaanju database.
- B64* Seek funding and support for environmental assessment of old abandoned mines on the upper Wenlock River (by June 2007).

4.3.9 Water management

The sustainable management of water resources is a vital aspect of this Management Plan. Water must be managed appropriately to ensure both the maintenance of healthy ecosystems and water quality for human use. As noted at Action A6.6 (page 38) a water assessment will be conducted at Chuula in the coming year to determine the water infrastructure requirements for our growing community. Further actions to be undertaken include the regular assessment of water quality. Data collected on such indicators as nutrients, turbidity, suspended solids and pH that will be incorporated into the Kaanju database. This information will be collected from key sites such as the lagoon systems where we source our water supply for the Chuula community. Other information collected and stored in the database will include rainfall statistics from various sites on Kaanju Homelands as well as gauging and monitoring of river flow throughout the year. We will seek the collaboration of occupants at various sites within the proposed IPA, such as caretakers at the Moreton Telegraph Station (some 50 km downstream from Chuula), to record statistics (N.B During the set season Moreton is inaccessible by road from Chuula).

As noted in Section 2 the Wenlock and Olive Rivers have been noted for their high freshwater fish diversity. A further action in relation to water management will be to define and map the condition and extent of freshwater ecological communities and ecosystem health on Kaanju Homelands. This action will be addressed more fully in Section 4.4.2 (pages 55-56) in relation to research in the Proposed IPA.

Proposed actions to address water issues on Kaanju Homelands are outlined below.

Actions for water management

- B65 Develop water management strategy for proposed IPA (by November 2006).
- B66 Undertake water infrastructure assessment for Chuula Homelands (by June 2006) (also A6.6):
 - o Ensure infrastructure for water supply is efficient (in particular with respect to homelands communities and Recreation Zones).
 - o Establish improved water infrastructure at Chuula, including solar pump, floating foot valve, filters and additional feeder tanks, and water tanks on houses.
- B67 Ensure that adequate water quality monitoring is in place (in particular with respect to homelands communities and Recreation Zones) (ongoing).
 - o Collect data on such indicators as nutrients, turbidity, suspended solids, pH, etc. and record in database.
 - o Collect water flow and rainfall data (focussing on Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers).
- B68 Undertake studies in ground water resources (by June 2007).
- B69 Implement program to raise awareness of efficient water use (by June 2006).
- B70 Conduct research on freshwater ecosystems (ongoing) (see C19).

4.4 Program C: Actions to enhance our knowledge and improve existing knowledge of Kaanju Homelands.

4.4.1 Milestones for next five years

The milestones for the next five years under Program C are:

- C1** Kaanju traditional knowledge and language being transferred and maintained in appropriate forms and using appropriate methodologies across generations of Kaanju people (ongoing).
- C2** Intellectual property rights of Kaanju people with regard to Indigenous knowledge (in particular in relation to ecological and medicinal knowledge) are recognised and protected in an appropriate form and manner (including through suitable legislation) (by June 2007).
- C3** Kaanju knowledge and language being recorded and stored by methods and in formats deemed appropriate by traditional owners (ongoing).
- C4** Collaborative research projects developed and being implemented with substantial benefits derived for traditional owners and for protection of Indigenous and natural heritage values of Kaanju Homelands (ongoing).

The land management themes under Program C are 1) Indigenous knowledge transfer and maintenance and 2) Research on Kaanju Homelands. It is difficult to separate out these issues as all of the land management projects initiated by Kaanju people have a knowledge transfer and maintenance and research component. The actions outlined under each theme will contribute to the achievement of milestones under Program C.

4.4.2 Indigenous knowledge transfer and maintenance

The development of strategies and projects that facilitate the maintenance of Kaanju language, knowledge and knowledge systems, as well as the customs and laws governing how we relate to our land, associated resources, each other and other people, is a major focus of this Management Plan. The community at Chuulangun are addressing this issue in the first instance by making the commitment to return permanently to homelands where we are in a better position both physically and spiritually to reconnect with our land. Importantly, Kaanju knowledge includes not only knowledge about flora, fauna, habitats, ecological processes, land use and management, but also our Elders' experiences of forced removals and dispossession, living on the fringes of mining camps, and involvement in the pastoral industry throughout the previous century.

Kaanju people recognise the integral link between Indigenous knowledge and biodiversity, further strengthening the need for this issue being addressed by this Management Plan. Indeed, the IUCN category being considered for the proposed IPA notes safeguarding of the integrity of the traditional interaction between people and nature over time as vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area (see 1.7 page 8). Further, the links between endangered languages, vanishing cultures and biodiversity loss are now being recognised more widely.⁴⁰

Our objectives in relation to knowledge and information transfer include:

- Promoting and facilitating the transfer of Kaanju language, cultural and ecological knowledge, skills, custom and law to younger generations of Kaanju people.

⁴⁰ See for example Maffi 2000.

- ❑ Protecting and maintaining Kaanju language, knowledge, culture, custom and law for the protection of biodiversity and the benefit of current and future generations of Kaanju people.
- ❑ Promoting and ensuring the protection of Indigenous cultural and intellectual property rights, including (where appropriate) via legislative means.
- ❑ Educating the wider public on the significance of Kaanju language, culture, custom and law to biodiversity protection.
- ❑ Developing and maintaining collaborative relationships with researchers and western scientists (e.g. anthropologists, ethno-botanists) with the aim to enhance existing knowledge and improve our knowledge of Kaanju Homelands.

A number of the projects we have in progress and under development on Kaanju Homelands have as an objective the intergenerational transfer and maintenance of Kaanju language and knowledge. These include the Kaanju Weed Project (see Box 4.5 above), Kaanju Oils and Plant Products Project (see Box 4.8 below) and Kaanju Knowledge Project (see Box 4.9 below). We are currently seeking funding for a component of this latter project through NHT's Envirofund.

Box 4.8: Kaanju Oils and Plant Products Project

This project will develop a model to facilitate both *in-situ* intergenerational transfer of Indigenous knowledge about natural resources and their management and Western scientific investigation of the properties of plant products in ways deemed appropriate by Kaanju traditional owners. The project will examine alternatives and opportunities within a sustainable resource use framework for the development of economic enterprises based on plant products such as essential oils on Kaanju Homelands. Further, this project will serve as a model of engagement for similar locally driven and community-controlled ventures on Cape York and other remote areas of Australia.

The project will involve a unique collaborative partnership with university-based scientists who will provide western scientific information to the community about the pharmacological activities and chemical profiles of plant products derived from medical plants collected on Kaanju clan estates. This will include *in vitro* antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral activity and insect repellent activity. This information will assist the Chuula community in determining opportunities available for developing economic enterprises based on sustainable use of plant products.

A further objective of this project is to examine opportunities for an experiential learning exchange program between the university and Kaanju Homelands.

We have developed collaborative relationships with an ethnobiologist colleague and scientists at the University of South Australia (UniSA) for the further development of the project. We are investigating further possibilities for funding, and with the UniSA we are currently developing an ARC Linkage Grant with the Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation as an Industry Partner.

The Chuula community is also involved in an ongoing Indigenous ecological knowledge project being undertaken in collaboration with an ethno-botanist colleague who is funded by NAILSMA/CRC-Tropical Savannas, supported by the School of Australian Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Charles Darwin University. Objectives of this project include i) the articulation of traditional owner strategies for long-term knowledge conservation and transfer, ii) development of locally designed and owned multimedia products for data storage and retrieval, iii) development of collegial approaches to natural resource management and iv) capacity building of western scientists and weed management research on Kaanju homelands. Development of a Kaanju web-based

multi-media recording and retrieval platform is underway and a 'Plants on Kaanju Homelands' database is well developed (see Claudie and Smith 2005).

Box 4.9: Kaanju Knowledge Project

This project aims to support the 'on country' conservation and transfer of ecological knowledge held by Kaanju people associated with homelands on the Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers. It involves the intergenerational transfer of language and knowledge between Elders and young people to help facilitate the strengthening and maintenance of local cultures as well as links to both biodiversity and biocultural diversity in central Cape York. The project will involve the engagement of Kaanju people in urgent local resource management issues out one country, bush camps, and the documentation and storage of knowledge in culturally appropriate and accessible forums such as digital technology. Also generated will be appropriate strategies for the storage, retrieval and long-term conservation and utilisation of local scientific information.

Importantly, the methodology chosen for this project has been developed by Kaanju people living on homelands. It has been designed to allow the transfer and conservation of local knowledge taking into account Kaanju ontologies, epistemologies and pedagogies. This is opposed to conventional approaches to such research, which are often extractive and result in the further marginalisation of Indigenous people. This project will build the capacity of local people and generate strategies for knowledge transfer and conservation that will be useful for other Indigenous groups across northern Australia.



Figure 4.9 And 4.10: Transfer of knowledge from Elders to young people is an integral part of all projects on Kaanju Homelands and a major aspect of the IPA

A vital component of the transfer and maintenance of Indigenous language and knowledge is the repatriation of cultural artefacts, photographs, film, anthropological field notes, genealogies, and other material of importance to Kaanju people, from museums and institutions. This process is already in progress and Kaanju people living at Chuula have contacted and made visits to institutions such as the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) in Canberra and the Museum of Victoria (MoV) to repatriate Kaanju material. This process will continue throughout the life of this Plan and beyond.

Actions to facilitate the transfer and maintenance of Kaanju language and knowledge are outlined below.

Actions for the transmission and maintenance of Indigenous knowledge

- C1 Develop an integrated strategy for facilitation of the transfer and maintenance of Indigenous knowledge (by June 2006).
- C2 Seek and secure funds for implementation of Kaanju Oils and Plant Products Project (commence project January 2006).

- C3 Develop further Indigenous knowledge projects (ongoing).
- C4 Continue to support Kaanju Homelands development (see 4.2).
- C5 Continue work on Indigenous Ecological Knowledge project (ongoing).
- C6 Investigate potentials for collaborative research and experiential learning exchange programs between Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation and universities, e.g. UniSA, CAEPR, CRES.
- C7 Incorporate Kaanju knowledge in computer based information storage and retrieval system - store in a platform accessible to Kaanju people with culturally appropriate ownership and access rights (in progress).
 - o Develop multi-media presentations for file and data storage (e.g. video files, digital image files, GIS layers).
- C8 Train Kaanju people 'on country' in computers, multi-media and software use – incorporate multi-media units into training courses on homelands (see Program D, Action D14) (incorporate into courses for delivery from 2006).
- C9 Continue process of repatriation of Kaanju information and cultural material from museums, institutes, archives and private collections (ongoing).
 - o Organise and seek funding for trips to institutions such as AIATSIS, South Australian Museum and Museum of Victoria as part of process of repatriation.
- C10 Investigate establishment of a museum/keeping place at Chuulangun for the storage/display of Kaanju artefacts, databases and other cultural material (by June 2007).
- C11 Continue to apply Kaanju knowledge and skills by various means, including:
 - o Incorporating Kaanju knowledge in school curricula and other formal education courses where appropriate.
 - o Using knowledge and skills 'on country' (e.g. fire management).
 - o Incorporating the objective of the transfer of knowledge and skills into project development and economic development.

4.4.3 Research on Kaanju Homelands

Our main aim in regard to research is to enhance biodiversity management and the protection of the Indigenous and natural heritage values of our homelands. We are aiming for excellence in this regard by facilitating and promoting high quality research that is controlled by Indigenous landowners and directed by our land and resource management aspirations.

We have developed research guidelines and protocols that must be observed by outsiders wanting to undertake research on Kaanju Homelands and with Kaanju people (a copy of the Kaanju Ngaachi Research Guidelines is in Appendix H). Emphasised in these guidelines are the development of collaborative research projects and the preparation of Memorandums of Understanding with the aim to protect Kaanju intellectual property rights and involve traditional owners as initiators and full collaborators in research rather than as mere subjects of research, guides, gatekeepers or bystanders to the research process. Importantly, knowledge shared and time spent by traditional owners in research projects cannot necessarily be provided for free. Our research guidelines also make note of a schedule for traditional owner consultancy fees (see Box 4.4 page 59). We have had positive feedback to date with regard to the Kaanju research guidelines from potential researchers and researchers currently engaged with the Kaanju people on homelands.

One project that contributes to both research on Kaanju Homelands and the transfer and maintenance of ecological knowledge is the Fire Consultancy Project that Kaanju people undertook in 2003. We have been seeking funding and support for the continuation of the research aspect of this project. Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation have been engaged in discussions with the Fire Research Project Officer at NAILSMA, and a visit to Chuula is proposed in the coming period to discuss opportunities for funding and collaboration on this very important issue. This project is described in Box 4.10 below.

Box 4.10: Kaanju Fire Research Project

There are social aspects to fire management and these need to be professionally researched. For example, asking people about burning is not a simple question, nor are the responses. The reasons for burning change with the outcomes required and part of the process is understanding the drivers for people's burning regimes. At the landscape level each language group has specific management rules and roles and these do not necessarily transfer to neighbouring groups who have their own fire management knowledge and skills. Even if one language group practises their fire management but another does not the implications are changed because it all has to be done in a mosaic of landscapes and practices working together. This project aims to investigate the social aspects to fire management as well as changes that have occurred to the environment due to altered burning regimes across Kaanju Homelands. Also investigated will be the nature of changes to fauna species distribution and range due to habitat change.



Figure 4.11: Mapping work on Kaanju Homelands



Figure 4.12: Collaboration with scientists at Chuula

Actions in relation to research in the proposed IPA are outlined below.

Actions for research on Kaanju Homelands

- C12 Continue to develop land management projects that have a research component.
- C13 'Research the Researchers' – Undertake literature search and review (desktop study) of research that has been undertaken on Kaanju Homelands and other interests in Kaanju lands and associated resources (in progress).
- C14 Promote Kaanju Research Guidelines (see Appendix H) (ongoing).
- C15 Secure funding for and implement Oils and Plant Products project (also C2).
- C16 Seek and secure funding and collaborators for fire research (in progress).
- C17 Continue ethno-ecology/knowledge transfer project and research (ongoing).
- C18 Undertake biological surveys and research in collaboration with university students/researchers, research centres as appropriate (ongoing). Potential research projects include:

- o Undertake fauna surveys and mapping and description of fauna on Kaanju homelands.
 - o Develop GIS-based fauna species database and maps for Kaanju homelands, including data standards to be used, and incorporate into Kaanju web based multi-media recording and retrieval platform.
 - o Undertake fauna habitat description, survey and mapping.
 - o Undertake ground surveys of abundance, distributions and range of fauna species (population dynamics, ecology), collect geo references and fauna abundance under direction from traditional owners.
 - o Determine culturally appropriate methodologies, management and/or development options for key fauna species (develop local species management plans), in particular, management of rare and threatened (e.g. Spotted Cuscus, Black Cockatoo, Red Goshawk).
 - o Review and monitor subsistence use of key fauna species (e.g. freshwater turtle).
- C19 Undertake freshwater ecology research: define and map freshwater ecosystems, including lagoons, rivers, springs and wetlands (By June 2006 and ongoing).
- C20 Develop fauna research projects (e.g. small mammal population dynamics, investigation of range of Emerald tree python in upper Sefton Creek area of upper Wenlock River, investigation of reptile and amphibia species occurring on Kaanju Homelands) and potential for involvement of universities, PhD students.
- C21 Continue work on survey of flora, including vegetation mapping (currently part of ethno-ecology project described at 4.4.1 in collaboration with ethno-botanist colleague).
- C22 Publish research materials and results in forums and formats deemed appropriate by traditional owners and as outlined in relevant Memorandums of Understanding (e.g. journal articles, multi-media database on Kaanju Ngaachi web site, education and interpretation materials) (ongoing).

4.5 Program D: Actions to support the development of homelands-based enterprises, education, training and capacity-building that support sustainable land and resource management.

4.5.1 Milestones for next five years

Our milestones for the next five years under Program D are:

- D1** New ecologically sustainable, culturally appropriate and successful enterprises established on Kaanju Homelands (by June 2006 and ongoing).
- D2** Kaanju Homelands – land, waters and resources - showing benefit from homelands-based enterprises (by June 2006 and ongoing).
- D3** Economic, social and spiritual wellbeing of Kaanju people demonstrating considerable benefit through involvement in homelands-based enterprises, education and training initiated by traditional owners on homelands (by June 2006 and ongoing).
- D4** Protection of Indigenous and natural values of Kaanju Homelands enhanced by newly established enterprises on homelands (by June 2006 and ongoing).
- D5** At least six (6) Kaanju Land Management Officers with enforcement capabilities employed on a full-time basis (also B5).
- D6** Homelands-based enterprises, education, training and capacity-building generating ongoing full-time and part-time employment opportunities for Kaanju People (by June 2005 and ongoing).
- D7** Kaanju people enrolled and engaged in tertiary and further education (by June 2005 and ongoing).

The land management themes under Program D are 1) Enterprise development and B) Education, training and capacity-building. Actions outlined under each theme will contribute to the achievement of five-year milestones under this program.

4.5.2 Enterprise development

A key principle underlying enterprise development on Kaanju Homelands is that our business is sustainable land management. Further, any economic development initiated and undertaken on our homelands should enhance sustainable land and resource management and be consistent with the protection of the Indigenous and natural heritage values of our homelands and the proposed IPA. Importantly, Kaanju people see our land and resources, and our own knowledge, skills and experience, as having great potential for the development of business enterprises that will help sustain our people and our homelands into the future.

Our main objectives for establishing enterprises on our homelands include:

- ❑ Increasing available funding in order to help provide further infrastructure and improve existing infrastructure in order to support our people in the permanent reoccupation of homelands.
- ❑ Increasing available funding in order to help facilitate Kaanju land management on homelands, thereby enhancing sustainable land and resource management and protecting Indigenous and natural values.
- ❑ Gaining greater self-sufficiency.
- ❑ Providing CDEP employees with the opportunity to earn additional income.

- Providing employment opportunities to members of the community outside that of CDEP (and also to act as a springboard to employment in the 'mainstream' economy).
- Providing improved services and facilities to the community.

We have undertaken considerable work with regard to enterprise development on our Homelands. In 2002 with the assistance of Business Hubs the Chuula community developed a report 'Chuula Outstation Opportunities' that canvases what economic enterprises could be developed on Kaanju Homelands. A SWOT analysis looks at the pros and cons of each of the proposed concepts. Box 4.11 below outlines the range of concepts reviewed in the document.

Box 4.11: Chuula Outstation Opportunities

Ideas for enterprise development on Kaanju Homelands are centred around:

- o Multi-purpose centre
- o Production and sale of arts and crafts items
- o Harvesting of native grasses
- o Campgrounds establishment
- o Market garden
- o Cattle management
- o Land and resource management
- o Native plant nursery
- o Extraction/production and sale of oils/natural medicines
- o Natural spring water
- o Guided nature walks
- o Third party (visitor) management.

The report notes that it is critical that a deeper analysis of each proposed enterprise be undertaken with the focus on those that are seen as having a short lead time to inception while at the same time delivering long-term viability. With this in mind, two business concepts have been further developed, the Kaanju Campgrounds Project and Kaanju Oils and Plant Products Project, the former of which has been outlined under Program B and the latter under Program C. Importantly once we have undertaken the research component of the Oils Project we will be looking to prepare a business feasibility study for the development of a micro-enterprise based on the sustainable extraction and sale of Kaanju oils and plant products. Cattle management (also discussed under Program B) has been considered as more of a strategy for the management of pest species on our homelands rather than a 'money-making' enterprise *per se*. The native plant nursery concept has also been discussed under Program B. The main purpose of the nursery at Chuula is for the propagation of local native plants for revegetation and rehabilitation activities on our homelands. The feasibility of selling surplus plants locally or more widely will need to be investigated further.

The development of on-ground collaborative arrangements that enhance sustainable land and resource management is a major strategy of this Management Plan. To this end we have held discussions with commercial tourism operators with regard to the management and accommodation of the growing interest in central Cape York as a tourist destination. Such cooperative arrangements will provide substantial benefits all round, including the protection of the Indigenous and natural heritage values of the proposed IPA, the development and enhancement of Indigenous owned enterprises on homelands, and the generation of employment opportunities for Indigenous people.

We have also developed further the campgrounds concept with an Expression of Interest submitted to the Tourism and Conservation Partnership Initiative⁴¹ (TCPI) in June 2004. We will be revising and resubmitting our application in 2005. Our project is described in Box 4.12 below.

⁴¹ This is a program under the Commonwealth Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources.

Box 4.12: Chuulangun Indigenous Cultural Eco-Tourism Venture

This venture gives tourists and other visitors to our traditional homelands the opportunity to experience the natural serenity and scenery of Chuulangun, Nhanthanji, Ithu Wirri and surrounding Kaanju estates in an ecologically sustainable and culturally appropriate way. This project seeks to build on the designated campgrounds currently being established on our homelands by planning and developing a number of 'spin off' tourism products that have the promotion of Indigenous land ownership and management and nature conservation as core values. The new low-impact tourism products include boardwalks around lagoon environments, designated tracks in pristine bushland, lookout points overlooking mountain ranges, rainforest and extensive savanna landscape, unique bird and wildlife watching opportunities and cultural interpretive tours.

The project has a number of benefits including:

- o Biodiversity conservation
- o Support for Kaanju Homelands IPA
- o Support of principles outlined in the National Greenhouse Strategy
- o Management of third parties
- o Management of increasing interest in central Cape York as a tourist destination
- o Boosting the local economy through support for sustainable tourism, employment opportunities and Indigenous owned business on homelands.

We propose a number of further actions over the next five years in relation to enterprise development on Kaanju Homelands.

Actions for enterprise development

- D1* Advocate for support and secure funding for development of a business feasibility study/business plan for the Kaanju Oils and Plant Products project (by January 2007).
- o When business plan is complete seek funding and support, possibly in the way of seed funding to get the project underway. Possible sources of support include the IBDGS.
- D2* Monitor success of designated campgrounds project and undertake required management and financial reporting (ongoing).
- D3* Advocate for support and secure funding for development of campgrounds 'spin-off' products within the framework of the Chuulangun Indigenous Cultural Eco-tourism. Next call for Expressions of Interest under the TCPI close June 2005.
- D4* Seek support and funding for development of feasibility study for the possible sale of surplus plants from the Chuula native plant nursery (by June 2006).
- D5* Develop collaborative arrangements with commercial tourism operators operating in the Cape with regard to management and accommodation of growing tourism interest in central Cape York (in progress).
- D6* Seek support and funding for development of business plans for other possible enterprises as interest and opportunities arise (ongoing and opportunistic).

4.5.3 Education, training and capacity-building

Kaanju people understand the importance of education, training and capacity-building in order to sustain our homelands and our Kaanju nation into the future. Importantly, education, training and capacity-building needs to be appropriate, relevant and reflect the needs and aspirations of individuals as well as those of our community as a whole.

In relation to primary and secondary education, as part of homelands development we are working towards the development of education facilities on homelands (e.g. a suitable 'school' space in the multi-purpose building, Internet access for students, an

additional phone line, computers), as well as reliable access to education programs such as Distance Education. Basic infrastructure, such as an all-season access airstrip, is essential to this process. Importantly, the transfer of Indigenous knowledge and language from old to young people will be an essential component of any education program undertaken on homelands. In relation to tertiary education we have made contact with tertiary institutions and Aboriginal units, such as Jabal at the ANU, with the aim of building relationships between our community and the university. A number of our young people in their final years of high school are keen to further their education at university. As noted at 4.4.1 we are also examining opportunities for experiential learning exchange programs between universities and Kaanju Homelands.

The key principle underlying capacity-building on Kaanju Homelands is that it has to be 'both ways'. So often, when the term 'capacity-building' is used in relation to Aboriginal people it is assumed that we have little or no capacity. On the contrary, the capacity of government and 'outsiders' working with Aboriginal people need vast improvement. It should be compulsory for government staff and bureaucrats concerned with Indigenous issues to complete courses accredited by the Indigenous community that teach Aboriginal protocol and the basics of Aboriginal governance and decision-making.

In mid 2004 a 'Training Needs and Analysis' was undertaken at Chuula with the aim to canvas from traditional owners the needs of the community in terms of training and capacity-building. A training program was developed drawing units from both CALM (Conservation and Land Management) and Revegetation courses offered through North Queensland TAFE (NQTAPE) and the Caring for Country Program. To date a number of courses have been undertaken at Chuula, namely, FPIC2007A Maintain chainsaws, FPIFGM069A Trim and cross cut felled trees (non-commercial/non-production) and RTC2210A Maintain properties and structures. The course will be reviewed in the coming period and will incorporate further units for which Kaanju people have an interest and which will be important for undertaking land and resource management activities in the IPA. These additional units will include GIS, multi-media and possibly helicopter training theory units. These courses will form a major component of training for Kaanju Land Management Officers. We will also investigate how to incorporate units that will lead to enforcement capabilities for our LM Officers.



Figure 4.13: Chainsaw course at Chuula Figure 4.14: Small motors maintenance

Actions for capacity building, education and training

- D7 Seek funding and support for development of 'school' space in Chuulangun Multi-purpose building (by June 2007).
 - o Secure funding for and install additional phone.
 - o Secure funding for computers and Internet access.
- D8 Enrol Kaanju students in tertiary education (by January 2006).
- D9 Enrol Kaanju children in Cairns School of Distance Education (by January 2005).

- D10* Periodically review Chuula training needs and analysis (ongoing).
- D11* Investigate 'law enforcement' training for Kaanju LM Officers (by June 2006).
- D12* Enrol Kaanju people in CALM and Revegetation courses through NQTAFE for delivery at Chuula (by June 2005).
- D12.1* CALM and Revegetation courses being undertaken at Chuula (by July 2005).
- D12.2* First group of students completed CALM and Revegetation courses (in 2006).
- D13* Kaanju LM officers enrolled in law enforcement courses (by June 2006).
- D13.1* First group of Kaanju LM Officers completed law enforcement training and have enforcement capabilities (by June 2007).
- D14* Incorporate GIS, multi-media, computing, accounting, helicopter theory and other units as determined by periodic review of training needs and analysis into courses for delivery on homelands.
- D15* Develop and implement 'capacity building' courses (for delivery on homelands) for government officers and other people working with Aboriginal communities (by June 2007).
- o Investigate range of interest and support for such a course.
 - o Seek technical advice where appropriate.
- D16* Investigate and implement cultural awareness training programs as part of the above at *D15* (by June 2007).
- D17* Investigate possibility of Chuula becoming a Regional Training Provider (RTP) (by June 2007).

4.6 Summary of milestones and actions

The purpose of the tables below is to provide a quick reference guide to the milestones and actions outlined in Section 4 of the Management Plan. Table 4.3 shows core and five-year milestones, relevant land management program, associated land management themes and issues, and timeframe for the achievement of milestones. Table 4.4 provides a summary of the actions encompassed by each land management program and land management theme, the urgency of each action in terms of a very high (VH), high (H), medium (M) or low (L) rating, potential (or actual) collaborators and/or funding sources in order to help facilitate the action, and the proposed timeframe for implementation. Very high priority actions are highlighted in yellow.

Table 4.3: Milestones, relevant land management programs and themes, and timeframe for achievement

Milestones	Land management themes and issues													Timeframe
	Homelands Development	Recognition of Kaanju Governance	Protection of Kaanju Sites & Landscapes	Biodiversity Conservation	Pest Management	Third Party Management	Fire Management	Revegetation, Rehabilitation and Soil	Water Management	Indigenous Knowledge	Research	Enterprise Development	Education, Training & Capacity Building	
Core milestones (long-term milestones)														
1 Indigenous governance, knowledge, land tenure and land and resource management practices and regimes recognised and supported appropriately by government and western science.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5-10 yrs
2 Land and resources sustained through Kaanju land and resource management, supplemented, where appropriate by other (non-Indigenous) actions.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5-10 yrs
3 Kaanju people showing vast improvements across all key indicators – health, social, spiritual and economic.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5-10 yrs
4 Indigenous and natural values of Kaanju Homelands protected from threatening processes via methods deemed appropriate by traditional owners.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5-10yrs
5 Kaanju communities thriving on homelands with adequate infrastructure and reliable access to essential services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5-10 yrs
6 Comprehensive web-based multi-media data storage and retrieval platform (database) established for Kaanju Homelands.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5-10 yrs
Milestones for next five years														
<i>Program A: Actions to promote and support Kaanju land and resource management, Kaanju governance and land tenure, and the reoccupation of Kaanju Homelands.</i>														
A1 IPA declared for Kaanju Homelands as described in Kaanju Homelands IPA Management Plan.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	In 2006
A2 Collaborative agreements made with relevant bodies towards implementation of IPA Management Plan and furthering of Kaanju land and resource management and homelands development aspirations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing

Kaanju Homelands IPA Management Plan

Table 4.3: cont'd

Milestones for next five years	Land management themes													Timeframe
	HD	KG	KSS	BC	PM	3PM	FM	RR	WM	IK	R	ED	ETC	
A3 Resources secured from relevant government agencies and non-government bodies, where appropriate, for ongoing administration and management of Kaanju Homelands IPA and implementation of Management Plan.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing
A4 Communities thriving on Kaanju Homelands and supported appropriately with essential infrastructure, access to essential services (health, education) and resourced, where appropriate, through relevant government and non-government programs.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	By June 2007
A5 Chuulangun Airstrip fully functional for all-season access.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	By Nov 2005
A6 Chuulangun multi-purpose building complete and fully functional.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	By Nov 2006
A7 Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation and Chuula supported in an appropriate form as the hub for IPA management, land and resource management, enterprise development and homelands development on Kaanju Homelands.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	By Nov 2006
<i>Program B: Actions to manage and control processes that threaten the sustainability of land and resources and the integrity of the Indigenous and natural heritage values of Kaanju Homelands.</i>														
B1 IPA declared for Kaanju Homelands as described in Kaanju Homelands IPA Management Plan (also A1).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	In 2006
B2 Collaborative agreements made with relevant bodies towards implementation of IPA Management Plan and furthering of Kaanju land and resource management and homelands development aspirations (also A2).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing
B3 Resources secured from relevant government agencies and non-government bodies, where appropriate, for ongoing administration and management of Kaanju Homelands IPA and implementation of Management Plan (also A3).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing
B4 Chuulangun Land Management Office (for management of proposed IPA) established and operational.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	By June 2007
B5 At least six (6) Kaanju Land Management Officers with full CALM training and enforcement capabilities employed on a full-time basis (also D5).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	By June 2008
B6 Zoning Plan developed and being implemented for proposed IPA.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	By June 2007

Kaanju Homelands IPA Management Plan

Table 4.3: cont'd

Milestones for next five years	Land management themes													Timeframe
	HD	KG	KSS	BC	PM	3PM	FM	RR	WM	IK	R	ED	ETC	
B7 Permit system established (with appropriate legislative support) and in process of implementation.	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		By June 2006
B8 Steps taken towards protection of Kaanju significant sites and landscapes from threatening processes.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	By June 2005 and ongoing
B9 Steps taken towards rehabilitation of Kaanju sites and landscapes – core areas of disturbance showing stable or improving condition.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	By June 2007
B10 Steps taken towards protection of core areas of biodiversity and natural heritage significance in proposed IPA - core areas of disturbance showing stable or improving condition.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	By June 2006 By June 2007
B11 Third party (visitor) management plan developed for proposed IPA area and steps taken towards management of third parties.		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	By June 2005
B12 Core areas of disturbance by third party use showing stable or improving condition.		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	By June 2006
B13 Comprehensive integrated pest management plan developed for Kaanju Homelands and in the process of implementation.			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	By June 2006
B14 Core areas of major weed disturbance showing stable or improved condition (i.e. at least 25% rehabilitated).			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	By Dec 2007
B15 Core areas of major feral animal disturbance showing stable or improved condition (i.e. at least 25% rehabilitated).			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	By Dec 2007
B16 Fire management strategy developed for Kaanju homelands and in process of implementation.	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	By June 2006
B17 Water Management Strategy established for proposed Kaanju Homelands IPA Management Area.	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			By Nov 2006
<i>Program C: Actions to improve our knowledge and enhance existing knowledge of Kaanju Homelands.</i>														
C1 Kaanju traditional knowledge and language being transferred and maintained in appropriate forms and using appropriate methodologies across generations of Kaanju people.	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	Ongoing
C2 Intellectual property rights of Kaanju people with regard to Indigenous knowledge (in particular in relation to ecological and medicinal knowledge) are recognised and protected in an appropriate form and manner (including through suitable legislation).		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	By June 2007

Table 4.3: cont'd

Milestones for next five years	Land management themes													Timeframe
	HD	KG	KSS	BC	PM	3PM	FM	RR	WM	IK	R	ED	ETC	
C3 Kaanju knowledge and language being recorded and stored by methods and in formats deemed appropriate by traditional owners.	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	Ongoing
C4 Collaborative research projects developed and being implemented with substantial benefits derived for traditional owners and for protection of Indigenous and natural heritage values of Kaanju Homelands.		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	Ongoing
<i>Program D: Actions to support the development of homelands-based enterprises, education, training and capacity-building that support sustainable land and resource management.</i>														
D1 New ecologically sustainable, culturally appropriate and successful enterprises established on Kaanju Homelands.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Bu June 2006 and ongoing
D2 Kaanju Homelands – land, waters and resources - showing benefit from homelands-based enterprises.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	By June 2006 and ongoing
D3 Economic, social and spiritual wellbeing of Kaanju people demonstrating considerable benefit through involvement in homelands-based enterprises, employment, education, training and capacity-building initiated by traditional owners on homelands.	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓		✓	✓	By June 2006 and ongoing
D4 Protection of Indigenous and natural heritage values of Kaanju Homelands enhanced by newly established enterprises on homelands.	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓		✓	✓	By June 2006 and ongoing
D5 At least six (6) Kaanju Land Management Officers with full CALM training and enforcement capabilities employed full-time on Kaanju Homelands IPA (also B5).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	By June 2007
D6 Homelands-based enterprises, education and training generating employment opportunities for Indigenous people on Kaanju Homelands.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	By June 2005 and ongoing
D7 Kaanju people enrolled and engaged in tertiary and further education.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	By June 2005 and ongoing

Table 4.4: Actions, rating, potential (or actual) collaborators and/or support and timeframe

Action	Rating	Collaborators/ support	Timeframe
<i>Program A: Actions to promote and support Kaanju land and resource management, Kaanju governance and land tenure, and the reoccupation of Kaanju Homelands.</i>			
Homelands development			
A1 Maintain support for homelands development.	VH	CRAC, CHIP, NAHS, CAT, Bushlight Program, ICC	Ongoing
A2 Continue to work with CRAC (and other organisations) towards sustainable homelands development at Chuula. Develop Service Agreement between Chuula and CRAC.	H	CRAC, CDEP	By June 2005
A3 Continue to advocate for support from government (and non-government organisations, where appropriate) for homelands development.	H		Ongoing
A4 Establish Chuula as the hub for Kaanju Homelands development.	H	CRAC, ICC, NHT	Ongoing
A5 Attract funding and support from relevant agencies for development of infrastructure and service delivery on homelands.	H	ICC, CRAC, CDEP, NAHS, CHIP, RFDS, Qld Health, Qld Education	Ongoing
A6 Plan for and develop infrastructure on homelands including:	VH	CRAC, ICC, CDEP	Ongoing
A6.1 Complete all-season airstrip at Chuulangun.	VH	CRAC, RP, RRADP, RFDS, CASA	By Nov 2005
A6.2 Advocate for installation of renewable energy system at further Chuula houses.	M	Bushlight, ICC, CRAC	2005-2010
A6.3 Construct three houses at Chuula over next five years.	H	CRAC, CAT, ICC	2005-2010
A6.4 Plan, seek funds for and construct multi-purpose building at Chuulangun.	H	DEH, CAT, NAHS, CHIP, ICC, Indigenous Community Volunteers	By Nov 2006
A6.5 Improve road access to Chuulangun.	H	CRAC, ICC, LRC	Ongoing
A6.6 Improve water infrastructure at Chuulangun.	H	CRAC, CAT, ICC	By Nov 2005
A6.7 Improve rubbish disposal system and sanitation (maintenance of septic tanks etc) at Chuulangun.	H	CRAC, CAT, ICC	By Nov 2006 and ongoing
Recognition of Indigenous governance and land and resource management practices and regimes.			
A7 Continue to advocate for support from government and others for recognition of and support for Indigenous governance and land and resource management practices and regimes.	H	DEH, CAEPR, CRES, UniSA	Ongoing
A8 Prepare academic papers for publication.	M	CAEPR, CRES, UniSA	Ongoing
A9 Engage researchers in collaborative research projects in order to further the recognition of Indigenous governance and land and resource management practices and regimes.	M	CAEPR, CRES, UniSA, USC	Ongoing
A10 Participate in relevant conferences and seminars.	M	CAEPR	Ongoing
A11 Continue to support traditional owners on neighbouring homelands in homelands development and land and resource management.	M	CRAC, LCLSMC, homelands groups and associations	Ongoing
A12 Assess the ability of regional representatives bodies to represent appropriately the interests of on-ground Indigenous homelands people on land tenure and land and resource management issues. Investigate alternative forms of representation that are based properly on Indigenous governance.	H	CAEPR,	Ongoing

Table 4.4: cont'd.

Action	Rating	Collaborators/ support	Timeframe
<i>Program B: Actions to manage and control processes that threaten the sustainability of land and resources and the integrity of the Indigenous and natural heritage values of Kaanju Homelands.</i>			
Common actions			
<i>B1</i> Develop and implement Zoning Plan for proposed IPA (incorporating Exclusion, Recreation and Community Zones). Proposed zoning and area uses are shown in Table 4.2.	VH	DEH, EPA, DNRM	By June 2006, periodic review
<i>B2</i> Develop and implement permit system incorporating Campgrounds Permits and Special Permits.	VH	DEH, EPA, DNRM, DSDI	By June 2006
<i>B3</i> Develop and disseminate extension material – produce interpretive and educational brochures, flyers, promotional material, signage and web site.	H	DEH, EPA, CRAC	Ongoing
<i>B4</i> Establish Chuulangun Land Management Office (including construction of building to accommodate office, fit-out of office with machinery and equipment, establishment of Kaanju Land Management Officers (see <i>B5</i>), salary/'top up' wages for CEO and administration staff, vehicle fleet).	VH	DEH, NHT, CAT, NAHS, CHIP, ICC, Indigenous Community Volunteers	By Nov 2006
<i>B4.1</i> Seek collaborators and support for planning and construction of building.			In progress
<i>B4.2</i> Outfitting of building with office machinery, equipment etc.			By Nov 2006
<i>B4.3</i> Seek funding for IPA staff salaries and/or 'top-up' wages through projects (CEO, Land Management Officers and administration staff positions to be held by Kaanju people living on homelands).			By June 2005 and ongoing
<i>B4.4</i> Establish fleet of vehicles and machinery for IPA activities (e.g. 4WD Landcruiser, 4WD tray-back, 4WD troop carrier, tractor, agricultural bike) – could be staged.			By June 2006 and ongoing
<i>B5</i> Establish a system of Kaanju Land and Resource Management (LRM) Officers.	VH	DEH, NQTAFE, EPA, Abstudy, QPWS, Queensland Police Service, DEWR	By June 2006
<i>B5.1</i> Two LRM Officers employed part-time.			By June 2005
<i>B5.2</i> Two LRM Officers employed full-time.			By June 2006
<i>B5.3</i> Kaanju people enrolled in NQTAFE CALM and Revegetation courses.			By June 2005
<i>B5.4</i> Kaanju LRM Officers enrolled in enforcement training.			By June 2006
<i>B5.5</i> Kaanju LRM Officers have enforcement capabilities.			By June 2007
<i>B6</i> Seek support through the appropriate legislation for the enforcement of Kaanju cultural and land management protocols and Permit system (see 4.3.1)	VH	DEH, EPA, DNRM	By June 2006
<i>B7</i> Continue to work on and develop Kaanju web-based GIS and multi-media data storage and retrieval platform with assistance from technical advisors (See Core Milestone 6).	H	Ethnobiologist, Multi-media consultants, NHT, DEH	Ongoing
Protection of significant Kaanju sites and landscapes			
<i>B8</i> Implement permits system (see <i>B2</i>) to manage access and mitigate damage to significant sites and landscapes.	H	DEH, EPA, DNRM, DSDI	By June 2006
<i>B9</i> Control access to significant sites and landscapes via establishment of Zoning Plan (see <i>B1</i>) and inclusion of such areas in the Exclusion Zone.	VH	DEH, EPA, DNRM	By June 2006
<i>B10</i> Investigate registering sites such as Mein Telegraph Station ruins, Moreton Telegraph Station and Wenlock mines as areas of cultural heritage significance to Kaanju people. Investigate most suitable legislation under which to register these sites.	M	DEH, EPA, DNRM, Heritage Site Commission, NHT, anthropologist consultants	By Dec 2006

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Table 4.4: cont'd.

Action	Rating	Collaborators/ support	Timeframe
B11 Close or restrict access to unapproved/informal tracks and roads, such as the Malandaji road and side tracks, by the use of physical barriers, fencing key entry points, dog-legging entry points to restrict visibility, using signage to restrict access and encouraging others to seek permission before use.	VH	Main Roads, Cook Shire, LRC, DEH, NHT, DNRM	Malandaji road closed by June 2007; others by assessment
B12 Investigate registering cultural site of Malandaji under relevant heritage protection program in order to assist process of controlling access to the area by third parties.	M	DEH, EPA, DNRM, NHT, anthropologist consultants	By Dec 2006
B13 Undertake patrols by Kaanju LM Officers in vicinity of significant sites to monitor the effectiveness of road closures and any unapproved use of the area by third parties.	H	CDEP, NHT	By June 2005 Ongoing
B14 Conduct talks (e.g. in the evenings at designated campgrounds) to educate visitors about respect for Kaanju relationships with country and importance of protecting significant sites.	M	Commercial tourism operators, DPI, EPA	Ongoing
Biodiversity conservation			
B15 Develop biodiversity conservation management plan for Kaanju Homelands IPA, incorporating conservation planning for the Embley Range area and planning for the protection of the conservation significance of the Wenlock River.	H	EPA, UniSA, USC, other universities and researchers by invitation	By June 2007
B16 Conduct biological survey of proposed IPA (flora and fauna survey, vegetation mapping) and incorporate into biodiversity management plan (see Program 3 below).	H	EPA, CDU, UniSA, USC, other researchers by invitation	In progress
B17 Continue to work with environment and conservation groups towards promotion of the conservation values of Kaanju Homelands (in particular in the proposed IPA). Development cooperation agreements to formalise collaborative relationships.	M	TOs, CAC, TWS, ACF, CAFNEC, NAEA, NAILSMA	In progress Ongoing
B18 Continue to patrol and monitor homelands in order to curtail poaching, illegal net fishing and other illicit activities that threaten biodiversity.	VH	QPWS, DPI, DNRM, EPA, NHT	Ongoing
B19 Develop research projects that will help facilitate biodiversity conservation (see Program 3 below).	VH	EPA, UniSA, USC, QPWS, other researchers by invitation	Ongoing
B20 Undertake research and on-ground assay to determine which areas of the proposed IPA to declare Exclusion Zones in order to protect biodiversity.	H	EPA, UniSA, USC, other researchers by invitation, NHT	Ongoing
B21 Develop and implement pest management plans (see B24) in order to curtail impacts on biodiversity.	VH	TOs, Kaanju LM Officers, ILC	Ongoing
B22 Develop and implement third party management plan in order to curtail threats to biodiversity.	VH	TOs, Kaanju LM Officers, NHT	By June 2006
B23 Undertake revegetation and rehabilitation work in order to regenerate habitats and thus protect biodiversity (see B).	VH	TOs, Kaanju LM Officers, NHT, CDU, ILC	Ongoing
Third party (visitor) management			
B24 Develop a comprehensive Third Party Management Plan incorporating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Zoning plan (see B1), permit system, designated campgrounds, etc. o A strategic campaign/program to address problem of irresponsible disposal of rubbish (promote campaign in local towns, including Lockhart River and Coen, and more widely, e.g. via Kaanju web site). o A strategy to address camping etiquette and responsible 4WDing. 	VH	TOs, Kaanju LM Officers, NHT, CRAC, LRC, LRLSMS	By June 2006
B25 Establish permit system for IPA (also B2).	VH	DEH, EPA, DNRM, DSDI	By June 2006

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Table 4.4: cont'd.

Action	Rating	Collaborators/ support	Timeframe
B26 Establish designated campgrounds in IPA.	VH	DSDI, DSDI, ILC, NHT	By June 2005
B27 Develop, produce and disseminate extension material (also B3).	M	CDEP, NHT	By June 2005 and ongoing
B28 Establish strategically located interpretive signage (also B3).	M	CDEP, NHT	By June 2005 and ongoing
B29 Update Kaanju Ngaachi web site (also B3).	H	NHT, CDEP, voluntary	By June 2005; periodic update
B30 Establish Kaanju Land Management Officers with enforcement capabilities (also B5).	VH	DEH, NQTAPE, EPA, DEWR	By June 2008
B31 Undertake regular patrols of Kaanju Homelands in order to regulate and monitor access and use by third parties.	H	Kaanju LM Officers, CDEP, NHT	Ongoing and opportunistic
B32 Establish Chuulangun Land Management Office to facilitate land management activities and undertake administration of IPA, coordination of research, etc (also B4).	VH	DEH, NHT, CRAC, CDEP, ICC	By Nov 2006
Pest control and management			
B33 Seek resources to develop innovative research methodologies that support on-country consultation to determine cultural priorities for pest management for Kaanju Homelands.	M	NHT, UniSA, CAEPR, CRES, USC	Ongoing
B34 Develop an integrated and strategic approach to the management of pest species on homelands (incorporating Actions B34-B42). Iteratively update plans.	VH	NHT, weed specialist/ ethnobiologist, CDU, DPI, EPA	By June 2006
B34.1 Develop and implement integrated weed management plan.			In progress
B34.2 Develop and implement integrated feral animal management plan.			In progress
B35 Work with neighbouring leaseholders, neighbouring Indigenous tribes, regional and sub-regional NRM bodies, conservation groups and government towards the management of pests on Kaanju Homelands and across the region.	M	neighbouring leaseholders, homelands groups, TWS, ACF, Cook Shire, LRLSC	Ongoing
B36 Encourage the development of more just and fair models for engagement between Aboriginal people and western scientists on NRM issues such as pest management and control.	M	TOs, technical experts, CDU	Ongoing
B37 Compile a GIS database of the distribution and abundance of pest species on Kaanju Homelands via on-ground assay and using PestInfo software and Kaanju Ngaachi database.	H	ILC, NHT, EPA, weed specialists, CDU, DPI	In progress
B38 Undertake on-ground weed management and control in IPA including:	VH	NHT, DEH, DPI, LRLSMC, weed specialist, CDU, ILC	Ongoing
B38.1 Undertake on-ground weed control at Chuula targeting outbreaks of Olive hymaenachne.			
B38.2 Undertake on-ground weed control at Nhanthanji and Ithu Wirri and alongside roads.			
B38.3 Undertake on-ground weed control at Malandaji.			
B39 Undertake feral cattle and horses management activities in proposed IPA:	VH	TOs, Kaanju LM Officers, NHT, DEH, DPI, LRLSMC, ILC	Ongoing
B39.1 Determine lagoons and sensitive areas to fence to inhibit access by feral animals.			By June 2006
B39.2 Fence off lagoons at Chuula.			By June 2005
B39.3 Investigate fencing off lagoons at Nhanthanji and other sites as identified by B39.1.	M	EPA, Cook Shire, NHT, DNRM	By June 2006
B39.4 Investigate maintenance of a 'killer herd' as a method to manage cattle.	M	DPI, neighbouring pastoralists	By June 2007
B39.5 Investigate fencing off 'paddocks' to contain feral horses and cattle in manageable areas.	M	neighbouring pastoralists, CDEP	By June 2006

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Table 4.4: cont'd.

Action	Rating	Collaborators/ support	Timeframe
B39.6 Muster cattle for local and live export market as means to eradicate feral cattle from IPA.	M	neighbouring pastoralists, CDEP	Seasonal
B39.7 Make agreements with neighbouring pastoralists regarding cattle musters on Kaanju Homelands.	M	neighbouring pastoralists, CDEP	In progress
B40 Undertake feral pig management activities in proposed IPA:	H	TOs, Kaanju LM Officers, NHT, DEH, DPI, LRLSMC, ILC	Ongoing
B40.1 Develop permit system for pig hunters (incorporated into Special Permits, see B2).	M		By June 2006
B40.2 Develop a 'safari' aspect to eco-tourism venture.	L		Seasonal
B40.3 Cull problem pigs as appropriate.	M		Seasonal
B40.4 Undertake mapping and monitoring of feral animals and incorporate into database.	M		Ongoing
B41 Take steps towards the prevention of further incursions of weeds and feral species onto Kaanju Homelands (e.g. via educational and interpretive signage and handouts for distribution to tourists and other outsiders, educational 'talks' by Kaanju traditional owners and Kaanju LRM Officers).	H	TOs, Kaanju LM Officers, NHT, DEH, DPI, LRLSMC, weed specialist, CDU, CRAC, ILC	Ongoing
B42 Investigate feasibility of developing 'wash down' spots at various locations in collaboration with DPI, DNRM and Cook Shire and Indigenous Land and Sea Management Centres.	M	NHT, DPI, DNRM, Cook Shire, LRLSMC	2005-2010
Fire management			
B43 Develop Kaanju Fire Management Strategy for Kaanju Homelands.	VH	NAILSMA, CDU, LRLSMC, neighbouring leaseholders, neighbouring homelands groups, CDEP	By June 2006
B44 Work with neighbouring leaseholders towards appropriate fire management across Kaanju Homelands.	H	neighbouring leaseholders	Ongoing
B45 Undertake fire research (see Program 3, Action C16).	M	NAILSMA, CDU	Ongoing
B46 Seek and secure resources and funds for ongoing on-ground fire management (see Box 4.8).	VH	NHT, ILC, Rural Fire Service	Ongoing
B47 Undertake on-ground fire management (appoint fire wardens, conduct seasonal burning and monitoring, back-burn and establish firebreaks).	VH	Neighbouring leaseholders and homelands groups, ILC, Rural Fire Service	Ongoing
Revegetation, rehabilitation and soil conservation			
B48 Develop and implement integrated revegetation, rehabilitation and soil conservation and management strategy, incorporating the following actions:	VH	NHT, CDU, ILC, DPI, CSIRO	By June 2006
B49 Survey, map and database Kaanju Homelands making note of degraded areas and prioritise for revegetation and rehabilitation actions.	H	NHT, ethnobiologist, CDU, soil conservationist, DPI, CDEP	Ongoing
B50 Rehabilitate degraded habitats, including soil conservation and erosion control.	H	NHT, CDEP, ILC	Ongoing
B51 Fence off areas and establish signage to inhibit third party and feral animal access to areas to allow them to undergo natural regeneration.	M	NHT, CDEP, ILC	Ongoing
B52 Develop homelands-based training and education programs that incorporate revegetation, rehabilitation and soil conservation units (discussed under Program 4 below).	H	NQTAFE	By June 2005
B53 Undertake landscaping of living areas at Chuula and at designated campgrounds using principles for soil conservation.	M	CDEP	By June 2007

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Table 4.4: cont'd.

Action	Rating	Collaborators/ support	Timeframe
B54 Ensure sound soil conservation principles are used when establishing walking tracks, campgrounds, parking areas, etc., in Recreation Zones.	H	NHT, ethnobiologist, CDU, soil conservationist, DPI, CDEP	Ongoing
B55 Undertake monitoring of soil at various sites. Information will be collected on such indicators as pH, phosphorous, potassium, etc, and contaminants (in particular in and around old mine sites). Data will be incorporated into the Kaanju database.	M	NHT, ethnobiologist, CDU, soil conservationist, DPI, CDEP	Ongoing
B56 Minimise further degrading impacts on the environment.	H	CDEP, NHT	Ongoing
B57 Undertake on-ground feral animal management and control in compliance with Kaanju Pest Management Plan (also Actions A34, A40).	VH	TOs, Kaanju LM Officers, NHT, DEH, DPI, LRLSMC	Ongoing
B58 Undertake third party management and control (as described at 4.3.5 pp.43-44) in compliance with Kaanju Third Party Management Plan (also Action B24).	VH	TOs, Kaanju LM Officers, NHT	By June 2006
B59 Undertake on-ground weed management and control (also Actions B38, B41, B42) in compliance with Kaanju Pest Management Plan.	VH	TOs, Kaanju LM Officers, CDU, NHT, DPI, Cook Shire, LRLSMC	Ongoing
B60 Establish nurseries for propagation of native species to be used in revegetation work.	M	CYNHT, CDU, Balkanu	Ongoing
B61 Replant native plant species in degraded areas using planting and direct seeding techniques as appropriate for area.	H	NHT, ILC, CDU	Ongoing
B62 Stabilise and control erosion in degraded areas (including inspect sites for all degraded areas and prioritise for action, prepare rehabilitation plans for all areas, carry out planned earthworks and erosion control works).	H	NHT, ILC, CDU	Ongoing
B63 Carry out follow-up monitoring and maintenance of sites undergoing rehabilitation.	M	NHT, ILC, CDU	By June 2006
B64 Seek funding and support for environmental assessment of old abandoned mines on upper Wenlock River.	H	EPA, DNRM, Cook Shire, DEH, ILC	By June 2007
Water management			
B65 Develop water management strategy for proposed IPA.	VH	DNRM, NHT	By Nov 2006
B66 Undertake water infrastructure assessment for Chuula Homelands (see 4.2.2 above). Ensure infrastructure for water supply is efficient (in particular with respect to homelands communities and Recreation Zones); establish improved water infrastructure at Chuula, including solar pump, floating foot valve, filters and additional feeder tanks, and water tanks on houses.	M	CRAC, CAT, CDEP, ICC	By June 2006 By Dec 2005
B67 Ensure that adequate water quality monitoring is in place (in particular with respect to homelands communities and Recreation Zones) - Collect data on such indicators as nutrients, turbidity, suspended solids, pH, etc. and record in database; collect water flow and rainfall data (focussing on Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers).	M	CAT, DNRM, DPI, Moreton PO caretakers, Batavia Downs caretakers, researchers by invitation	Ongoing
B68 Undertake studies in ground water resources.	M	Researchers by invitation	By June 2007
B69 Implement program to raise awareness of efficient water use.	M	CRAC, NHT, DEH	By June 2006
B70 Conduct research on freshwater ecosystems (see C20).	H	Researchers by invitation	Ongoing

Table 4.4: cont'd.

Action	Rating	Collaborators/ support	Timeframe
<i>Program C: Actions to improve our knowledge and enhance existing knowledge of Kaanju Homelands</i>			
Indigenous knowledge transfer and maintenance			
C1 Develop an integrated strategy for facilitation of the transfer and maintenance of Indigenous knowledge.	H	NHT Envirofund, CDU, CDEP, AIATSIS, philanthropic (TCF)	By June 2006
C2 Seek and secure funds for implementation of Kaanju Oils and Plant Products Project.	VH	UniSA, ethnobiologist, ARC	To start project Jan 2006
C3 Develop and implement further Indigenous knowledge projects.	H	ethnobiologist, CDU, A RC, NHT, AIATSIS, philanthropic	Ongoing
C4 Continue to support Kaanju Homelands development (see Actions A1-A6).	H	CRAC, CHIP, NAHS, CAT, Bushlight Program, ICC, RFDS	Ongoing
C5 Continue work on Indigenous Ecological Knowledge project.	H	Ethnobiologist, CDU, CDEP	Ongoing
C6 Examine opportunities for collaborative research and experiential learning exchange programs between universities and Kaanju Homelands.	M	UniSA, CAEPR, CRES, CDU	Ongoing, in progress
C7 Incorporate Kaanju knowledge in computer based information storage and retrieval system - Store in a platform accessible to Kaanju people with culturally appropriate ownership and access rights.	H	Multi-media consultants, UQ	By June 2006
C8 Train Kaanju people 'on country' in computers, multi-media and software use – Incorporate multi-media units into training courses on homelands (see CD17).	M	FNQTAFE, Abstudy/Austudy, multi-media trainers/consultants	By 2006
C9 Continue process of repatriation of Kaanju information and cultural material from museums, institutes, archives and private collections.	M	AIATSIS, MoV, Museum of SA	Ongoing
C10 Investigate establishment of a museum/keeping place at Chuulangun for the storage/display of Kaanju artefacts, databases and other cultural material.	M	AIATSIS, MoV, Museum of SA , NHT	By June 2006
C11 Apply Kaanju knowledge and skills by incorporating Kaanju knowledge in school curricula, using knowledge and skills 'on county', incorporating knowledge transfer into homelands projects.	H	NHT, Education Qld, Coen State Primary School, Cairns School of Distance Education.	Ongoing
Research on Kaanju Homelands			
C12 Continue to develop land management projects that have a research component.	H	CRES, CAEPR, CDU, USC, UniSA	Ongoing
C13 'Research the Researchers' – Undertake literature search and review (desktop study) of research that has been undertaken on Kaanju Homelands and other interests in Kaanju lands and associated resources.	M	AIATSIS, CAEPR	In progress
C14 Promote Kaanju Research Guidelines (see Appendix D).	VH	Researchers, CAEPR, CDU, CRES, UniSA	Ongoing
C15 Undertake Oils and Plant Products Projects (also C2).	VH	UniSA, ethnobiologist, ARC	Start Jan 2006
C16 Seek and secure funding and collaborators for fire research.	H	NAILSMA, CDU	B June 2005
C17 Continue Ethno-ecology/knowledge transfer project and research.	VH	Ethnobiologist, NHT, CDU	In progress
C18 Undertake biological survey and research in collaboration with university students/researchers, research centres as appropriate.	H	Dept. Zoology (ANU), CRES, CDU, USC, UniSA, other researchers by invitation	In progress, ongoing

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Table 4.4: cont'd.

Action	Rating	Collaborators/ support	Timeframe
C19 Undertake freshwater ecology research - define and map freshwater ecosystems, including lagoons, rivers, springs and wetlands.	H	CRES, CDU, USC, UniSA, other researchers by invitation	By June 2006 and ongoing
C20 Develop fauna research projects (e.g. small mammal population dynamics, investigate range of Emerald tree python in upper Sefton Creek area of upper Wenlock River) and potential for involvement of universities, PhD students.	M	Dept. Zoology (ANU), CRES, USC, UniSA, other researchers by invitation	Ongoing
C21 Continue work on survey of flora (currently part of ethno-ecology project, see C17)	H	Ethnobiologist, CDU, NHT	Ongoing
C22 Publish research materials and results in forums and formats deemed appropriate by traditional owners and as outlined in relevant Memorandums of Understanding (e.g. journal articles, multi-media database on Kaanju Ngaachi web site, education and interpretation materials).	M	CAEPR, CDU, UniSA, USC, CRES	Ongoing
<i>Program D: Actions to support the development of homelands-based enterprises, education, training and capacity- building that support sustainable land and resource management.</i>			
Enterprise development			
D1 Advocate for support and secure funding for development of a business feasibility study/business plan for the Kaanju Oils and Plant Products project. When business plan is complete seek funding and support, possibly in the way of seed funding to get the project underway.	M	UniSA, ARC, IBDGS (DSDI), ILC	By Jan 2007
D2 Monitor success of designated campgrounds project and undertake required management and financial reporting.	VH	DSDI, commercial tour operators	Ongoing
D3 Advocate for support and secure funding for development of campgrounds 'spin-off' products within the framework of the Chuulangun Indigenous cultural eco-tourism. Next call for Expressions of Interest under the TCPI close June 2005.	M	DSDI, commercial tourism operators, TCPI (DITR)	By Dec 2005
D4 Seek support and funding for development of feasibility study for the possible sale of surplus plants from the Chuula native plant nursery.	L	IBDGS (DSDI)	By June 2006
D5 Develop collaborative arrangements with commercial tourism operators operating in the Cape with regard to management and accommodation of growing tourism interest in central Cape York.	H	tour operators, caretakers at Moreton, neighbouring landholders and Indigenous homelands groups	In progress and ongoing
D6 Seek support and funding for development of business plans for other possible enterprises as interest and opportunities arise.	M	IBDGS (DSDI), ILC	Ongoing and opportunistic
Education, training and capacity-building			
D7 Seek funding and support for development of 'school' space in Chuulangun Multi-purpose building. Secure funding for and install additional phone. Secure funding for computers and Internet access.	H	Qld Education, Cairns School of Distance Education, FNQTAFE, Coen Primary School	By June 2007
D8 Facilitate enrolment of Kaanju students in tertiary education.	H	Jabal (ANU), FNQTAFE	By Jan 2006
D9 Facilitate enrolment of school-aged children at Chuula in Cairns School of Distance Education.	H	School of Distance Education	By Jan 2005
D10 Review Chuula training needs and analysis.	M	FNQTAFE, CRAC	By April 2005
D11 Investigate 'law enforcement' training for Kaanju LM Officers	VH	FNQTAFE, QPWS, EPA, Qld Police Service, DEWR	By Jun 2005

Table 4.4 cont'd.

Action	Rating	Collaborators/ support	Timeframe
D12 Kaanju people enrolled in CALM and Revegetation Courses at NQTAPE (for delivery at Chuula).	VH	FNQTAPE, Abstudy/Austudy, DEWR, trainers, students	By June 2005
D12.1 CALM and Revegetation courses being undertaken at Chuula.			By July 2005
D12.2 First group of students completed CALM and Revegetation courses.			In 2006
D13 Kaanju LM officers enrolled in law enforcement courses.	VH	FNQTAPE, QPWS, EPA, Qld Police Service, DEWR	By June 2006
D13.1 First group of Kaanju LM Officers completed law enforcement training and have enforcement capabilities.			By June 2007
D14 Incorporate GIS, multi-media, computing, accounting, helicopter theory and other units as determined by periodic review of training needs and analysis into courses for delivery on homelands.	M	FNQTAPE, Cairns Helicopter school, trainers, Abstudy, students, DEWR	Periodic review
D15 Develop and implement 'capacity building' courses (for delivery on homelands) for government officers and other people working with Aboriginal communities. Investigate range of interest and support for such a course. Seek technical advice where appropriate	M	CAEPR, FNQTAPE, DEWR	By June 2007
D16 Investigate and implement cultural awareness training programs as part of the above.	M	FNQTAPE, DEWR	By June 2007
D17 Investigate possibility of Chuula becoming a Regional Training Provider (RTP).	L	FNQTAPE, DEWR	By June 2007

SECTION 5

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF PLAN

5.1 Implementation

As noted throughout this document, Kaanju traditional owners living at Chuula and particularly associated with the area of the proposed Kaanju Homelands IPA are the drivers of this Management Plan. This Plan will be implemented in accordance with Kaanju governance, and in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the traditional owners. As outlined in Section 1, Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation are responsible for the management and administration of the IPA (if declared) and further, our corporation has the necessary experience and skills, in terms of human resources, to undertake this task successfully.

5.1.1 Project and work program

In 2003 Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation initiated a comprehensive project and work program that sets out the various projects we are undertaking on our homelands, the projects for which we are seeking funding, as well as work schedules for each project. The project and work program is not static, meaning that as further projects are developed it is reviewed and updated to accommodate them.

Following the declaration of the IPA, Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation will further develop the project and work program. It will set out in detail how we expect the Plan to be implemented using the following fields:

- ❑ Project
- ❑ Applicable land management program
- ❑ Milestones (five year milestones that the project will work towards achieving)
- ❑ Activities and tasks (actions to be undertaken in order to carry out the project)
- ❑ Responsibility (who is responsible for each activity/task and number of workers required)
- ❑ Applicable area (area within proposed IPA where activity/task is to be carried out)
- ❑ Support/collaborators (potential or actual supporters, collaborators or funding sources)
- ❑ Resources (funding and resources required to carry out the activity/project)
- ❑ Timeframe (the period over which the activity/project will be carried out).

5.1.2 Management resources

We understand that to some extent the funding and resources we have available will determine how the Management Plan will be implemented. Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation is currently only a small organisation in terms of availability of management resources. We work out of a 'home-office' with privately owned computers and our 'staff' of land management and administration workers and the role of executive officer are supported by CDEP⁴² and voluntary contributions, supplemented when available by 'top up' wages acquired through various projects for which Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation has received funding. It is important therefore to prioritise actions and in Section 4, Figure 4.1 (page 46) and Table 4.2 (pages 82-90) outlined the highest priority actions for the coming period.

Whilst Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation and the Chuula community have the capacity in terms of skills, knowledge and motivation to undertake the management of the proposed IPA, there are a number of resources that will facilitate this process. The following management resources will be required at the outset at a minimum in order

⁴² The Coen Regional Aboriginal Corporation (CRAC) administers the sub-regional CDEP program.

to facilitate the implementation of this Management Plan as well as the achievement of milestones. Importantly, a number of these resources are also milestones in themselves. They also encompass a number of the priority actions set out in Figure 4.1 and Table 4.4.

1. *Establishment of Chuulangun Land Management Office* – including construction of building to accommodate office, outfitting of office, salary for IPA manager/executive officer and ‘top-up’ wages for staff, employment and training of Kaanju Land Management Officers, establishment of a fleet of vehicles (Milestone **B4**).
2. *Completion of all-season airstrip at Chuulangun* - As noted on page 40 (Action A6.1) we anticipate funding for completion of the airstrip to be forthcoming in mid 2005 (Milestone **A5**).

Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation are constantly seeking opportunities to enhance resources through:

- ❑ Collaborative arrangements with government and non-government conservation, natural resource management and Indigenous organisations;
- ❑ Involvement in grant programs administered by such agencies as DEH (e.g. NHT EnviroFund, CYNHT Targeted grant programs), the ILC and Queensland Government departments;
- ❑ Philanthropic organisations;
- ❑ Collaborative arrangements with research centres and universities;
- ❑ Development of natural resource management based economic enterprises on homelands.

We are developing an Integrated Investment Strategy that will work alongside this Management Plan. This Strategy sets out in detail the various resources required to carry out this Plan as well as potential sources for funding and support. A summary of this strategy is shown in table form in Appendix I of this Plan.

5.1.3 Communication strategy

Kaanju people with traditional associations with the area of the proposed Kaanju Homelands IPA live mainly at Chuula, but there are some families living in other communities across Cape York and in other areas of the state. It is important that traditional owners are kept up to date with the progress of the Plan as well as be informed about issues that may arise and require input. As part of the implementation of this Plan Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation will be developing a communication strategy for approval of the relevant traditional landowners and managers. This strategy will be based on forms of communication accessible and appropriate for the particular Aboriginal people involved. The communication methods used will include:

- ❑ Word-of-mouth – this is the method that will be most used as it is often the most reliable form of communication in this context.
- ❑ Informal group gatherings – where the progress of the Plan will be discussed and issues raised.
- ❑ Internet and e-mail – people in communities with access to a computer and Internet (available at Council offices and at CYDN in Coen) will be able to have regular updates sent to them electronically.
- ❑ Newsletters – to be distributed via post or hand-delivered to traditional owners.
- ❑ Video, CD and DVD – management activities, problems, solutions and reports can be communicated by way of video and digital technology.

The progress of the IPA will be communicated to other relevant organisations, such as the DEH, by regular reports as required, e-mail, as well as updates being posted on the Kaanju Ngaachi web site.

5.2 Monitoring the Plan

A vital component of the Management Plan will be the monitoring and assessment of the actions and land management projects being carried out and whether milestones are being achieved. As part of its management strategy, Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation will be assessing the progress and success of the Management Plan against three key indicators: 1) the extent to which Kaanju values are being protected; 2) the extent to which natural heritage values are being protected and 3) the extent to which other values (e.g. recreation, research, economic) are being accommodated by the Management Plan. Monitoring and evaluation against these three indicators will cover such aspects as:

- o reporting on achievement of actions;
- o reporting on the contribution of actions towards five-year milestones and core milestones;
- o reporting on the overall effectiveness of the Management Plan.

To a large extent assessing the achievement of milestones across the four programs will monitor the effectiveness of the Plan. Importantly, monitoring and reporting on expenditure against each program and action will be undertaken as part of agreed project and work schedules and the investment strategy to be developed if the IPA is declared.

5.2.1 Monitoring the protection of Kaanju values

In the first instance, the protection of Kaanju values will be monitored through direct feedback from the Kaanju traditional owners of the proposed IPA. It will be the responsibility of Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation to ensure that traditional owners are able to provide feedback on the protection of Kaanju values. This will be achieved without obstacle as Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation is based on Indigenous governance and key Kaanju leaders, land managers and knowledge holders make up the Corporation's constituency and Governing Committee.

Monitoring the protection of Kaanju values will involve assessment of a number of the land management issues discussed under Section 4, and to what extent they are being addressed successfully by the Plan. The land management themes of particular relevance here include:

- Homelands development.
- Recognition of Indigenous governance, knowledge and land and resource management practices and regimes.
- Protection of significant Kaanju sites and landscapes.
- Transfer and maintenance of Kaanju knowledge and language.
- Biodiversity conservation.
- Third Party management and control.
- Enterprise development.
- Education, training and capacity building.

5.2.2 Monitoring the protection of natural heritage values

Monitoring the protection of biodiversity and natural heritage values will be a major component of research projects under Program 3 of this Management Plan. To a large degree the protection of natural heritage values will be determined by the successful implementation of land management actions that relate to the following issues:

- Homelands development.
- Recognition of Indigenous governance, knowledge and land and resource management practices and regimes.

- ❑ Biodiversity conservation.
- ❑ Third party management and control.
- ❑ Pest management and control.
- ❑ Fire management.
- ❑ Revegetation and rehabilitation.
- ❑ Water management.
- ❑ Transfer and maintenance of Kaanju knowledge and language.
- ❑ Research.

One of the criteria used for the development of collaborative arrangements with other agencies will be the extent to which the arrangement will facilitate the protection of natural heritage values and assist Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation to measure the environmental health of the IPA.

As outlined in Section 4 Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation will use photography at control sites and other methods to monitor the success of such visitor management control measures as signage, fencing, barricades and the designated campgrounds. Areas under revegetation and rehabilitation will also be regularly monitored as part of the management regime.

5.2.3 Monitoring the accommodation of other values

Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation will monitor the extent to which the Management Plan has accommodated other values of the IPA in a number of ways.

Recreational value

The accommodation of recreational values will be monitored by assessing visitor feedback and use of the IPA. We will conduct on-ground surveys of Recreation Zones and designated campgrounds where users of these areas can provide feedback and comments on such subjects as their motivation for visiting Kaanju Homelands, how they found out about the area, whether they have been here before and will they be coming again, what experiences they would like whilst in the area, as well as such subjects as their satisfaction with campgrounds facilities and interest in land management information provided by Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation.

The permit system being developed for the IPA will also provide Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation with data on visitor numbers, length of stay and other trends that will assist in the monitoring of recreation values.

Research and scientific values

Research and scientific values of the proposed IPA have been accommodated as an issue under Program C: Actions to enhance our knowledge and improve existing knowledge of Kaanju Homelands. The protection of these values will be monitored by considering the quality of the collaborative research projects being undertaken in the IPA and to what extent they are contributing to the protection of the natural and cultural values of the IPA.

Wilderness value and historical and heritage values

The wilderness value and historical and heritage values of the proposed IPA will be accommodated under such issues as Third party management and control and Biodiversity conservation. These values will be monitored under the key indicator – Monitoring the protection of natural heritage values.

Economic value

The protection of economic values of the proposed IPA have been accommodated as part of the collaborative relationships we are developing with individuals and groups

that have an economic interest in the proposed IPA. For example, we are working with commercial tourism operators through the establishment of designated campgrounds that tourists groups will use during their stay on Kaanju Homelands. The accommodation of economic values will be monitored by considering the quality of the collaborative arrangements entered into and the benefits derived in terms of ecologically sustainable development and protection of Kaanju, natural and cultural values.

5.3 Plan revision

This Plan will have a life of approximately five years from the date of declaration of the IPA. The Plan will be examined after eighteen months to assess the extent to which actions are being implemented and to allow for any concerns or additional issues to be addressed. This early assessment will also allow for the phasing in of the Zoning Plan and Permit System as at this time all the factors surrounding their introduction should be addressed. Revision of the Plan will be undertaken after three to four years to allow for the comprehensive assessment of its progress and appropriate consultation with the relevant Kaanju traditional owners. The Plan will also be revised as necessary to address and accommodate any concerns of traditional owners or further issues that may arise throughout the life of the Plan.

SECTION 6

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Appendix A: IUCN Guidelines for Protected Area Management⁴³

Category V

Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation

Definition

Area of land, with coast and sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area.

Objectives of Management

- o to maintain the harmonious interaction of nature and culture through the protection of landscape and/or
- o seascape and the continuation of traditional land uses, building practices and social and cultural manifestations;
- o to support lifestyles and economic activities which are in harmony with nature and the preservation of the social and cultural fabric of the communities concerned;
- o to maintain the diversity of landscape and habitat, and of associated species and ecosystems;
- o to eliminate where necessary, and thereafter prevent, land uses and activities which are inappropriate in scale and/or character;
- o to provide opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism appropriate in type and scale to the essential qualities of the areas;
- o to encourage scientific and educational activities which will contribute to the long term well-being of resident populations and to the development of public support for the environmental protection of such areas; and
- o to bring benefits to, and to contribute to the welfare of, the local community through the provision of natural products (such as forest and fisheries products) and services (such as clean water or income derived from sustainable forms of tourism).

Guidance for Selection

- o The area should possess a landscape and/or coastal and island seascape of high scenic quality, with diverse associated habitats, flora and fauna along with manifestations of unique or traditional land-use patterns and social organisations as evidenced in human settlements and local customs, livelihoods, and beliefs.
- o The area should provide opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism within its normal lifestyle and economic activities.

Organizational Responsibility

The area may be owned by a public authority, but is more likely to comprise a mosaic of private and public ownerships operating a variety of management regimes. These regimes should be subject to a degree of planning or other control and supported, where appropriate, by public funding and other incentives, to ensure that the quality of the landscape/seascape and the relevant local customs and beliefs are maintained in the long term.

⁴³ See IUCN. 1994. Guidelines for Protected Area Management Categories. CNPPA with the assistance of WCMC. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. Available at: www.unep-wcmc.org/index.html?http://www.unep-wcmc.org/protected_areas/categories-main

Appendix B: Relevant legislation, strategies and plans

Commonwealth

Legislation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act 1976

Australian Heritage Council Act 2003

Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Natural Heritage Trust Act 1997

Native Title Act 1993

Strategies and plans

National Greenhouse Strategy

National Reserves System

National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity

National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development

National Weeds Strategy

State

Legislation

Aboriginal Land Act 1991 (currently under review)

Biodiscovery Act 2004

Environmental Protection Act 1991

Fisheries Act 1994

Land Act 1994 (currently under review)

Local Government Act 1993

Nature Conservation Act 1992

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994

Queensland Fishing Industry Organisation and Marketing Act 1982

Queensland Heritage Act 1992

Vegetation Management Regulation 2000, Vegetation Management Act 1999

Water Act 2000

Wild Rivers Act (draft)

Strategies and plans

Cape York Peninsula Natural Resource Management Plan (in consultation phase)

State Pest Management Strategy

Queensland Integrated Catchment Management Strategy

Queensland Weeds Strategy 2002-2006

Appendix C: Relevant Native Title claims

The Kaanju estates overlap with the following Native Title claims:

QC97/45 – Kaanju People

Area of overlap: 241,000 ha (97.5%), across almost the entire block of Batavia.

Claim area: 247,200 ha (Batavia)

Registration Status: Registered

Representative: Cape York Land Council

QC02/026 – Wuthathi, Kuuku Y'au & Northern Kaanju People

Area of overlap: 26,350 ha (15.85%) in the Malandaji region, approximately from the Olive River to Hann Creek.

Claim area: 166,200 ha

Registration Status: Not yet tested

Representative: Cape York Land Council

QC94/003 – Wik and Wik Way Peoples

Area of overlap: 27,140 ha (1.3%) in Umaachi region, between Picaninny Creek and Archer River.

Claim area: 2,114,000 ha

Registration Status: Accepted 19-06-2001

Status: Active

Representative: Ebsworth & Ebsworth

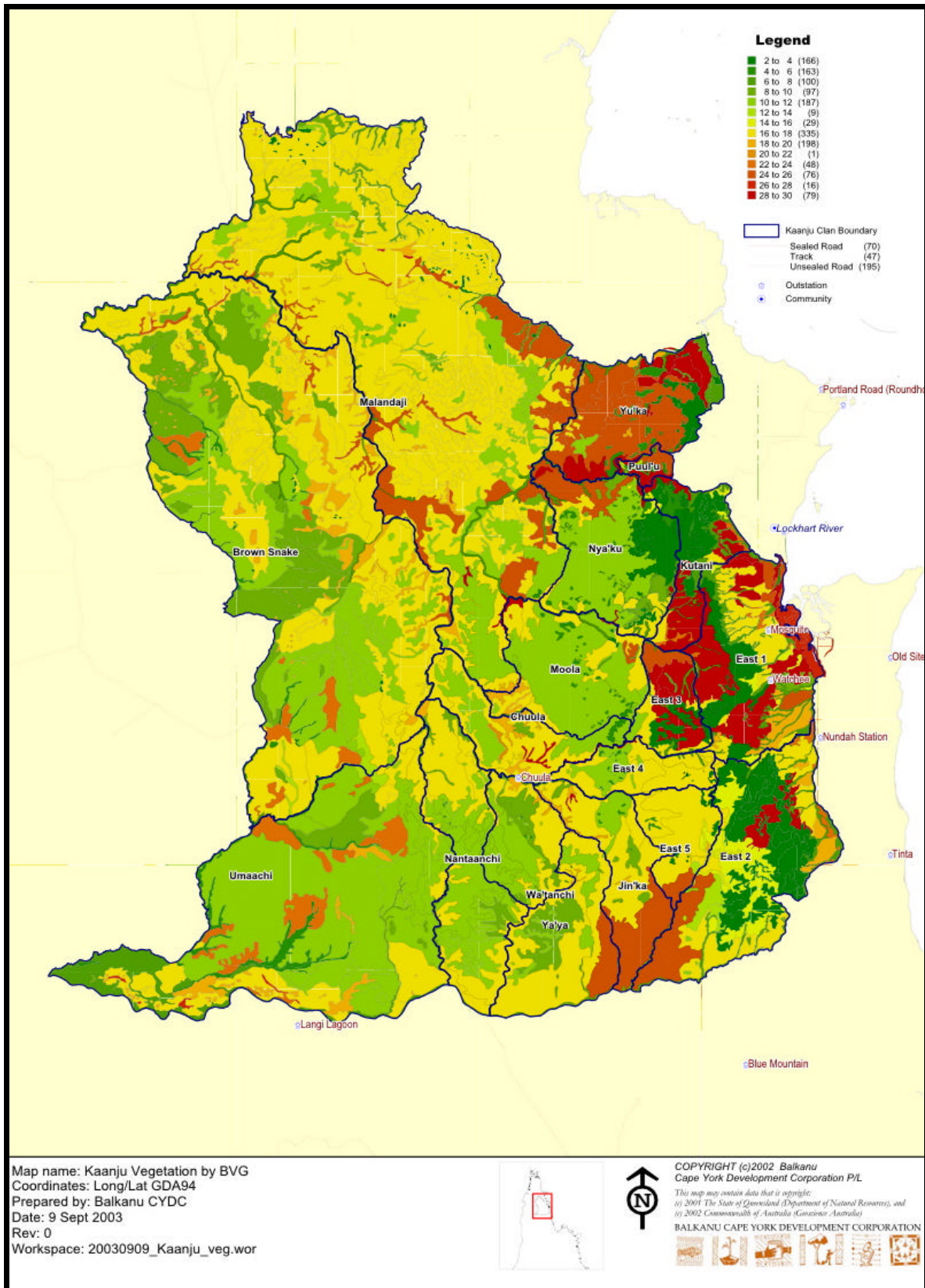
Brown Snake Story also bounds *QC00/015 Thanakwithi People* on the western side along Moonlight Creek.

Appendix D: Supporting flora material

Appendix D1: List of botanical collectors that have collected data from Kaanju Homelands (source from BRI, NSW, CANB herbaria)

Anning P.	Fell D.G.	Kershaw J.A.	Simmons J.G.
Armit W.	Flecker H.F.	King B.	Simon B.
Armitage I.B.	Forster P.I.	King, R.J.	Skerman, S.N.
Barlow B.A.	Fosberg F.R.	Kleinig, D.A.	Smith L.S.
Bean A.R.	Garraway R.W.	Knapp F.B.	Smith N.M.
Blake S.T.	Gaulton K.J.	Larsen E.	Smyth D.
Bostock P.D.	Gittins C.H.	Lavarack P.S.	Stanberg L.
Brass L.J.	Goddard M.	Lawler L.	Stanton J.P.
Breeden S.	Godwin M.D.	Lawrence, J.F.	Stevens G.N.
Briggs B.G.	Grace J.	Lawrie J.	Stocker G.C.
Brooker M.I.H.	Graham A.	Le Cussan, J.	Streimann, H.
Brown A.	Gray B.	Liddle D.J.	Swarbrick
Brown M.	Gulliver S.N.	Lielkajis E.	Symon D.E.
Brown R.	Gunn, B.	Maconochie J.R.	Telford, I.R.
Bruhl J.J.	Guymer G.P.	Marks E.N.	Thomas M.B.
Burkitt P.	Hacker J.B.	Maslin B.R.	Thomson D.F.
Butcher W.	Harris D.R.	McDonald M.W.	Thorsborne A.
Cameron B.	Harrison, M.	McKenzie W.F.	Tompkins W.A.
Champion I.G.	Harvey, R.	Michael N.	Tracey J.G.
Christian C.S.	Henderson R.J.	Milman H.	Tucker M.C.
Clarkson J.R.	Hey N.	Moriarty J.	Turnbull J.W.
Claudie D.	Hill K.D.	Moriarty V.K.	Van Altena A.C.
Claudie R.	Hind P.	Morton A.	Verdon D.
Cole M.M.	Howard E.M.	Neldner V.J.	Volck H.E.
Conn B.J.	Howard R.B.	Nicholson D.I.	Wallace B.J.
Corfield S.N.	Hyland J.B.	Nicolle D.	Wallace F.
Coveny R.G.	Hyland, B.P.M.	O'Leary M.J.	Wallace G.
Cox G.	Hymowitz, T.	Ollerenshaw N.	Wannan B.S.
Craven L.A.	Ingram C.K.	Pajmans K.	Wassell L.J.
Curtis H.S.	Ingram K.	Pedley L.	Waterhouse B.M.
Daunt M.	Irvine A.K.	Pritchard J.	Waterhouse J.T.
Dalliston C.	Jacks B.	Purdie, R.W.	Webb L.J.
Demuth E.	Jacobs S.	Puttock C.F.	Webster G.L.
Dockrill A.W.	Jago R.L.	Quinn, F.C.	West A.L.
Dodson G.	Jessup L.W.	Roberts, L.J.	Whitehouse F.W.
Dodson J.	Jobson P.C.	Robinson A.C.	Williams K.A.
Doust A.N.	Johnson L.A.S.	Roger S.	Wilman H.
Downey P.O.	Johnson S.	Roth W.E.	Wrigley J.W.
Duke N.C.	Jones D.L.	Sankowsky G.	Young J.E.
Dunlop C.R.	Kanis, A.	Scarth-Johnson, V.	

Appendix D2: Map showing vegetation on Kaanju Homelands by BVG (Broad Vegetation Group)



Key for legend on Kaanju BVG map (Appendix D2) (after Nelder and Clarkson 1995)

BVG DESCRIPTION

- 1 Eucalyptus tetradonta + E. hylandii var. campestris + Erythrophleum chlorostachys (The Desert) TW
- 1 Eucalyptus tetradonta, E. nesophila + Erythrophleum chlorostachys (Bauxite plateau) TW
- 1 Complex mesophyll vine forest (Wet Tropics) (Metamorphics) (= Tracey 2a & 1a) CF
- 1 Complex mesophyll vine forest on basalt (Shipton Flat)(= Tracey 5b) CF
- 1 Complex notophyll vine forest + Agathis robusta (Wet Tropics)(= Tracey 6) CF
- 1 Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest (Wet Tropics)(= Tracey 4) CF
- 1 Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest (Metamorphic slopes - Mt. Stuckey) CF
- 1 Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest (Claudie River & Normanby River) CF
- 1 Semi-deciduous mesophyll/notophyll vine forest (Granite slopes-Birthday Mt) CF
- 1 Semi-deciduous mesophyll/notophyll vine forest CF (Alluvia, Cooktown)
- 2 Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest (Lockerbie) CF
- 2 Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest (Small patches on plateaus, northern CYP) CF
- 2 Semi-deciduous notophyll/microphyll vine forest (Mt Webb) CF
- 2 Semi-deciduous notophyll/microphyll vine thicket CF
- 2 Araucarian notophyll vine forest with emergent Araucaria cunninghamii (Altanmoui ,McIlwraith & Melville Ranges) CF
- 2 Evergreen mesophyll vine forest with Archontophoenix alexandrae (Streams) CF
- 2 Evergreen mesophyll/notophyll vine forest (Sandstone gullies, Cooktown area) CF
- 3 Evergreen notophyll vine forest (Major streams) CF
- 3 Evergreen notophyll vine forest dominated by Melaleuca leucadendra, Xanthostemon crenulatus and Lophostemon suaveolens (swamps) CF
- 3 Evergreen notophyll vine forest dominated by Syzygium spp. & Terminalia spp. (Beach Rainforest on east coast) CF
- 3 Notophyll vine forest (Iron and McIlwraith Range) CF
- 3 Notophyll vine forest of Welchiodendron longivalve, Syzygium branderhorstii, Ficus spp. and Palms (Torres Strait Islands) CF
- 3 Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest (= Tracey 8 & 10)(Wet Tropics) CF
- 4 Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest (North-east CYP)(Sometimes emergent Callitris intratropica) CF
- 4 Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest dominated by Callitris intratropica emergents CF (occasionally C. intratropica OF)
- 4 Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest with Acacia aulacocarpa + Eucalyptus tessellaris + Blepharocarya involucrigera emergents(Iron Range & Wet Tropics) (= Tracey 13d) CF
- 4 Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest with Eucalyptus pellita emergents CF
- 4 Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest (= Tracey 10) (High peaks, Wet Tropics) CF
- 5 Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest + Wodyetia bifurcata (Melville Range) CF
- 5 Simple microphyll vine fern thicket (Mt Finnigan)(= Tracey 10) CF
- 5 Semi-deciduous vine thicket with canopy of Neofabricia myrtifolia, Syzygium suborbiculare + Terminalia muelleri + Thryptomene oligandra (Dune Scrub) (West coast) CF
- 5 Deciduous notophyll/microphyll vine thicket +/- Gyrocarpus americanus +/- Bombax ceiba emergents(Laura Basin) CF (Semi Deciduous Notophyll Vine Forest on colluvium)
- 5 Deciduous vine forest (Lakeland area on basalt hills, eg. Mt Earl, Mt Scatterbrain) CF
- 5 Rhizophora stylosa + Bruguiera gymnorhiza + Avicennia marina var. eucalyptifolia (Outer mangroves) CF
- 6 Acacia shirleyi (rocky rises, southern CYP) OF
- 6 Eucalyptus brassiana, E. clarksoniana, Allocasuarina littoralis (Western McIlwraith & wet coastal areas) OF (wet coastal areas)
- 6 Eucalyptus clarksoniana (or E. novoguineensis), E. tessellaris + Acacia polystachya + rainforest species (Coastal ranges, McIlwraith Range) OF
- 6 Eucalyptus cloeziana (Rossville, ranges) (= Tracey 16c) OF
- 6 Eucalyptus crebra + E. intermedia + Lophostemon suaveolens + Allocasuarina littoralis (Rossville, ranges) (= Tracey 16j) OF
- 6 Eucalyptus intermedia, E. leptophleba, Erythrophleum chlorostachys + E. tereticornis (Bloomfield hills) OF
- 6 Eucalyptus nesophila + Eucalyptus spp. open-forest (Wet Tropics) (= Tracey 16k) OF

- 7 Eucalyptus pellita + E. intermedia + Allocasuarina torulosa + Acacia flavescens (Rossville) (= Tracey 13a) OF
- 7 Eucalyptus platyphylla, E. leptophleba, Erythrophleum chlorostachys + other Eucalyptus spp. (Ranges & flats, Wet Tropics)(= Tracey 16h) OF-W
- 7 Eucalyptus tessellaris, E. clarksoniana + Lophostemon suaveolens + Acacia crassicarpa (coastal areas) OF-W
- 7 Eucalyptus tindaliae (Mt Poverty) OF
- 7 Eucalyptus umbra (CREB track) (= Tracey 16k) OF
- 7 Lophostemon suaveolens + Dillenia alata + Xanthostemon crenulatus + Melaleuca leucadendra (Alluvial and swampy areas) OF
- 7 Melaleuca argentea +/- M. leucadendra + Acacia auriculiformis + Syzygium forte + Leptospermum parvifolium (Major streams) (M. saligna in minor streams) OF
- 7 Melaleuca dealbata + Acacia crassicarpa (Dune swales) OF-W
- 8 Melaleuca leucadendra + Eucalyptus tereticornis + Nauclea orientalis + Acacia oraria + Lagerstroemia archeriana + M. linariifolia var. trichostachya (Streams in metamorphics) OF
- 8 Melaleuca quinquenervia open-forest (Coastal swamps) OF
- 8 Melaleuca saligna + Hakea pedunculata + M. acacioides (Bathurst Heads, edge of salt pans) OF
- 8 Melaleuca saligna +/- M. leucadendra + M. viridiflora, Lophostemon suaveolens + Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa &/or M. sp. (Emu Lagoon J.R. Clarkson+ 9582) (Sinkholes & swamps) OF
- 8 Acacia crassicarpa + Syzygium suborbiculare + Parinari nonda + Acacia spp. (Dunes on west coast) W
- 8 Casuarina equisetifolia (Foredunes) OF-LOW
- 8 Eucalyptus acmenoides, E. citriodora, E. crebra (Mt Janet, sandstone capping) W
- 8 Eucalyptus brassiana (Bathurst Head, drainage areas) W
- 8 Eucalyptus chlorophylla + E. clarksoniana (Lakefield, SE CYP) W
- 9 Eucalyptus chlorophylla with Terminalia platyptera and Melaleuca stenostachya subcanopy W (Laura River)
- 9 Eucalyptus clarksoniana, Erythrophleum chlorostachys, E. brassiana + E. tessellaris + Canarium australianum, Melaleuca nervosa (Running Creek) W
- 9 Eucalyptus clarksoniana + E. papuana + Erythrophleum chlorostachys + Melaleuca nervosa (NW Lakefield) W
- 9 Eucalyptus clarksoniana +/- E. papuana + Melaleuca nervosa + Ptilostigma malabaricum + E. chlorophylla + E. microtheca (Archer River Floodplain) W
- 9 Eucalyptus clarksoniana + Melaleuca viridiflora + Erythrophleum chlorostachys + E. leptophleba (Plains) W
- 9 Eucalyptus clarksoniana +/- Syzygium eucalyptoides +/- Melaleuca viridiflora W (Aurukun/Holroyd drainage)
- 9 Eucalyptus clarksoniana/E. novoguineensis + Lophostemon suaveolens + Parinari nonda + Erythrophleum chlorostachys +/- Melaleuca viridiflora (River frontages) W
- 9 Eucalyptus clarksoniana/E. novoguineensis with mid-dense shrub layer +/- E. platyphylla (Coastal wet areas) W
- 10 Eucalyptus clarksoniana/E. polycarpa + Erythrophleum chlorostachys + E. tetradonta + E. confertiflora (Adjacent western streams) W
- 10 Eucalyptus crebra, E. ellipsoidea or E. hylandii var. campestris (Southern ranges) W
- 10 Eucalyptus cullenii, E. clarksoniana + E. chlorophylla + E. confertiflora (Granite slopes) W-OW
- 10 Eucalyptus cullenii + E. clarksoniana (Acid volcanic ranges) W
- 10 Eucalyptus cullenii, E. hylandii var. campestris + Melaleuca stenostachya (Ranges) W
- 10 Eucalyptus cullenii + E. tetradonta + Erythrophleum chlorostachys + Eucalyptus confertiflora + E. clarksoniana (Erosional surfaces off bauxite plateau) W
- 10 Eucalyptus erythrophloia (Lakeland, basalt flows) W
- 10 Eucalyptus hylandii var. hylandii +/- E. nesophila + Welchiodendron longivalve + mid-dense shrub layer (Slopes & undulating plains, northern CYP & Torres Strait Islands) W
- 11 Eucalyptus hylandii var. hylandii, E. tetradonta (Ironstone knolls, Aurukun) W
- 11 Eucalyptus hylandii var. hylandii + E. tetradonta + E. cullenii (Sandstone plateaus) W
- 11 Eucalyptus hylandii var. hylandii + E. tetradonta + E. cullenii + Melaleuca stenostachya (Ironstone knolls and erosional surfaces) W
- 11 Eucalyptus leptophleba + E. clarksoniana + Erythrophleum chlorostachys (Sandstone colluvium, Laura) W
- 12 Eucalyptus leptophleba + E. papuana + E. clarksoniana + E. erythrophloia + E. cullenii (Lakeland basalt) W-OW
- 12 Eucalyptus leptophleba, E. tessellaris + E. clarksoniana (Riverine levees) W
- 12 Eucalyptus leptophleba, E. platyphylla +/- E. tessellaris + E. clarksoniana (Cooktown rolling hills) W + E. clarksoniana
- 12 Eucalyptus nesophila + E. brassiana W to OF (metamorphic hills) W
- 12 Eucalyptus nesophila +/- E. novoguineensis +/- E. hylandii var. campestris + E. tetradonta (Old stabilised dunes & sandy colluvium) W
- 13 Eucalyptus novoguineensis + E. tessellaris + E. nesophila (northern CYP) W
- 13 Eucalyptus phoenicea + E. nesophila +/- E. umbra (Cape Bedford & wetter sandstones) OF-LOF

- 13 Eucalyptus phoenicea + E. tetradonta + E. hylandii var. campestris +/- Erythrophleum chlorostachys +/- Eucalyptus clarksoniana (Sandy colluvia, Laura Basin) W
- 13 Eucalyptus platyphylla +/- E. clarksoniana (Flat wet plains) W-OF
- 14 Eucalyptus polycarpa (or E. clarksoniana) + E. papuana + E. curtipes (E. papuana OW on edge) (Levees, Mitchell floodplain) W
- 14 Eucalyptus sp. Yellowjacket (Ebagoola) W
- 14 Eucalyptus staigeriana (Metamorphic ranges, Maytown area) W
- 14 Eucalyptus tessellaris + E. clarksoniana + E. acroleuca + E. leptophleba (Lakefield levees) W
- 14 Eucalyptus tetradonta + E. clarksoniana + Erythrophleum chlorostachys (Low lying sandy areas) W
- 14 Eucalyptus tetradonta, E. clarksoniana + E. brassiana (Stabilised dunes, Archer Pt & Barrow Pt) W
- 14 Eucalyptus tetradonta + E. clarksoniana + E. tessellaris (Coastal lowlands) W
- 15 Eucalyptus tetradonta +/- E. confertiflora + E. hylandii var. campestris + Erythrophleum chlorostachys + E. clarksoniana + E. leptophleba (Rolling Downs erosional area) W
- 15 Eucalyptus tetradonta, E. hylandii var. hylandii + Erythrophleum chlorostachys (Sandstone plateaus) W
- 15 Eucalyptus tetradonta (or E. nesophila), E. hylandii var. campestris + Erythrophleum chlorostachys + Xanthorrhoea johnsonii + E. cullenii (Granite valleys) W
- 15 Eucalyptus tetradonta, E. hylandii var. campestris, Erythrophleum chlorostachys + Eucalyptus setosa (Sand ridges, west of Dividing Range) W
- 15 Eucalyptus tetradonta, E. hylandii var. campestris + E. cullenii woodland W
- 15 Eucalyptus tetradonta, E. hylandii var. hylandii + E. nesophila + E. cullenii (or E. crebra) (Sandstone plateaus) W
- 15 Eucalyptus tetradonta, E. nesophila (Plateaus, red earth soils & earthy sands) W
- 16 Eucalyptus tetradonta + E. nesophila + Asteromyrtus brassii + heath understorey (Sand plains over sandstone) W-OW
- 16 Eucalyptus tetradonta + E. nesophila (&/or E. hylandii var. campestris) + Erythrophleum chlorostachys + Eucalyptus leptophleba + E. confertiflora (Yellow earths, lower slopes) W
- 16 Eucalyptus tetradonta + E. nesophila + E. clarksoniana + shrubby layer (Earthy sands on plateaus in south) W
- 16 Eucalyptus tetradonta + E. nesophila + Lophostemon suaveolens + M. stenostachya (Metamorphic and granite undulating hills)W
- 16 Melaleuca stenostachya, Acacia leptostachya (Erosional slopes into creeks) W
- 16 Melaleuca viridiflora, Asteromyrtus brassii + M. stenostachya (Metamorphic hills, Wattle Hills) W
- 17 Melaleuca viridiflora, Asteromyrtus brassii + M. stenostachya (Flat sandplains, south of Lockhart River) W
- 17 Melaleuca viridiflora +/- M. saligna + Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa + Lophostemon suaveolens + Melaleuca spp. (Sinkholes and drainage depressions) W
- 17 Thryptomene oligandra + Neofabricia mjobergii + Melaleuca viridiflora + Grevillea pteridifolia + Acacia torulosa (drainage depressions) W
- 17 Corypha utan (northern Lakefield) OW
- 17 Eucalyptus acroleuca (Lakefield, floodplains) OW-W
- 17 Eucalyptus chlorophylla (Southern plains) OW-W
- 17 Eucalyptus clarksoniana + Melaleuca viridiflora + E. platyphylla (Plains & floodplains, yellow earths) OW
- 17 Eucalyptus leptophleba (+/- E. chlorophylla) + E. papuana + Erythrophleum chlorostachys + E. cullenii (Erosional slopes, Coen) OW
- 17 Eucalyptus leptophleba + E. papuana + E. clarksoniana (Rolling plains, northern CYP, brown clays) OW
- 18 Eucalyptus microtheca + E. papuana (Archer River floodplains) OW
- 18 Eucalyptus papuana + E. leptophleba (Rolling to flat plains, Batavia Downs) OW
- 18 Terminalia aridicola var. chillagoensis, T. platyphylla (Olive Vale, heavy clays) OW
- 18 Low microphyll vine forest dominated by Acacia crasscarpa, Syzygium banksii + Neofabricia myrtifolia + Leucopogon yorkensis subcanopy (Low Microphyll Vine Forest) (Coastal Dunes) LCF
- 18 Araucarian microphyll vine forest dominated by Asteromyrtus angustifolia + Acacia crasscarpa + Syzygium spp. + Araucaria cunninghamii emergents (Araucarian Microphyll Vine Forest) (Coastal Dunes) LCF
- 19 Evergreen notophyll vine forest dominated by Manilkara kauki + Mimosa elengi + Terminalia spp. (Islands) LCF
- 19 Evergreen notophyll vine forest dominated by Terminalia muelleri, Cupaniopsis anacardioides, Syzygium suborbiculare (Beach ridges & dunes) LCF
- 19 Evergreen notophyll vine forest dominated by Welchiodendron longivalve + Acacia polystachya + Canarium australianum (Northern islands & headlands) LCF
- 19 Deciduous microphyll vine thicket + emergent Lagerstroemia archeriana (Central CYP, riverine areas on heavy clays) LCF
- 19 Deciduous vine thicket dominated by Cochlospermum gillivraei + Canarium australianum + Acacia aulacocarpa (Granite slopes) (= Tracey 11) LCF
- 19 Deciduous vine thicket with Wodyetia bifurcata (Cape Melville, granite slopes) LCF
- 19 Pisonia grandis (Islands) LCF
- 20 Semi-deciduous microphyll species + emergent Melaleuca spp. (Sinkholes, Mission River road) LCF

- 20 Terminalia spp. + Cochlospermum gillivraei + Croton arhemicus + Melaleuca citrolens with frequent scandent shrubs (Lakefield, depressions) LCF-CS
- 20 Avicennia marina var. eucalyptifolia + Ceriops tagal (Landward Mangrove Zone) LCF-OF
- 20 Ceriops tagal + Avicennia marina var. eucalyptifolia (Landward Mangrove Zone) LCF
- 20 Pemphis acidula +/- Avicennia marina var. eucalyptifolia + Rhizophora stylosa (Islands) LCF
- 20 Acacia brassii (northern ranges and islands) LOF
- 20 Asteromyrtus brassii, Neofabricia myrtifolia, Allocasuarina littoralis +/- Welchiodendron longivalve (Northern CYP, sandy plateaus) LOF
- 20 Eucalyptus hylandii var. hylandii &/or E. crebra + E. brassiana + Lophostemon suaveolens (southern headlands & Melville Range) LOF
- 21 Lophostemon suaveolens, Eucalyptus crebra (Altanmoui Range) LOF
- 21 Melaleuca arcana (Dune swamps) LOF
- 21 Melaleuca sp. (Emu Lagoon J.R. Clarkson+ 9582) (Western swamps) LOF
- 21 Neofabricia myrtifolia, Asteromyrtus brassii, Lophostemon suaveolens, Leucopogon yorkensis + Callitris intratropica emergents (Elliot Creek) LOF
- 21 Allocasuarina littoralis + Acacia crassicaarpa + Grevillea glauca + Melaleuca viridiflora (Sandstone plateaus) LW
- 22 Eucalyptus persistens subsp. tardecidens, Melaleuca stenostachya (Southern metamorphic plateaus) LW
- 22 Melaleuca viridiflora, Terminalia muelleri, Grevillea striata, Hakea persiehana, M. foliolosa (Old beach ridge, Marina Plains) LW (Dune woodland in highest areas)
- 22 Melaleuca viridiflora +/- low trees (Drainage areas) LW
- 22 Melaleuca viridiflora, Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa + Eucalyptus novoguineensis + M. stenostachya (Torres Strait Islands, N. of Jeannie R.) LW
- 22 Melaleuca viridiflora + Neofabricia myrtifolia + Allocasuarina littoralis + Asteromyrtus brassii + Acacia spp. (Undulating plains, thin sand cover) LW
- 22 Melaleuca viridiflora + Xanthorrhoea johnsonii + Acacia brassii (Coen plains) LW
- 22 Welchiodendron longivalve, Melaleuca viridiflora and Neofabricia myrtifolia and Acacia brassii (Ridge crests, Iron Range area) LW
- 23 Acacia ditricha, Albizia procera (Rokeby) LOW
- 23 Eucalyptus chlorophylla +/- Melaleuca stenostachya (Hillslopes) LOW
- 23 Eucalyptus chlorophylla +/- Melaleuca viridiflora (flat plains, Mitchell River floodplain) LOW
- 24 Eucalyptus microtheca +/- E. chlorophylla +/- Acacia ditricha +/- Lysiphylum cunninghamii (Mitchell River floodplain) LOW
- 24 Melaleuca citrolens +/- M. foliolosa +/- M. viridiflora +/- M. acacioides (Longitudinal drainage depressions) LOW
- 24 Melaleuca saligna + M. viridiflora + M. citrolens (Longitudinal drainage depressions) LOW
- 24 Melaleuca stenostachya + M. foliolosa + shrubby layer (Sandstone scarps) LOW
- 24 Melaleuca stenostachya + M. viridiflora (Plains) LOW
- 24 Melaleuca viridiflora, M. stenostachya + Xanthorrhoea johnsonii(Lakefield, flat plains) LOW
- 24 Melaleuca viridiflora + Petalostigma banksii (Plains) LOW
- 24 Melaleuca viridiflora + Petalostigma pubescens + emergent Eucalyptus clarksoniana (Low lying plains) LOW
- 24 Excoecaria agallocha +/- Aegiceras corniculatum +/- Lumnitzeria spp. with emergent Avicennia marina var. eucalyptifolia (Inland tidal rivers) CS
- 24 Leucopogon yorkensis + Asteromyrtus angustifolia + Acacia spp. (Sandplains) CS
- 24 Premna serratifolia + mixed shrub spp. (Sand cays) CS
- 24 Leptospermum purpurascens (Granite hills, Pascoe River area) TS
- 24 Melaleuca acacioides +/- Hakea pedunculata with emergent M. citrolens and M. viridiflora (Behind mangrove areas) TS
- 25 Melaleuca citrolens +/- M. foliolosa and/or Antidesma parvifolium (Western drainage lines) TS
- 25 Neofabricia myrtifolia, Acacia calyculata, Jacksonia thesioides + Leptospermum purpurascens (Sandstone breakaways, Janet Range) TOS
- 25 Ptilostigma malabaricum (Rokeby) TOS-LOW
- 25 Asteromyrtus lysicephala + Baeckea frutescens + emergent Thryptomene oligandra and Neofabricia myrtifolia (Jardine River Sandplain) OH
- 25 Asteromyrtus lysicephala, Choriceris tricornis, Xanthorrhoea johnsonii, Banksia dentata (Sand sheets, NE of Coen) OH
- 25 Asteromyrtus lysicephala + Jacksonia thesioides + Choriceris tricornis + Banksia dentata (Adjacent streams, central Peninsula) OH
- 26 Asteromyrtus lysicephala + Jacksonia thesioides + Choriceris tricornis + Neofabricia myrtifolia + emergent Melaleuca stenostachya (Heaths over sandstone plateau) OH
- 26 Asteromyrtus lysicephala + Neofabricia myrtifolia + Thryptomene oligandra + Hibbertia banksii + emergent low trees (Sandplains in dunefields) OH-CH
- 26 Asteromyrtus lysicephala, Thryptomene oligandra, Neofabricia myrtifolia + emergent Melaleuca arcana OH

- 26 *Leucopogon yorkensis* + *Asteromyrtus brassii* + *Pouteria sericea* (Torres Strait Islands) OH
- 26 *Melaleuca arcana*, *Thryptomene oligandra*, *Asteromyrtus lysicephala* + *Baeckea frutescens* (Swamp sandplains) OH
- 27 *Neofabricia myrtifolia* + *Jacksonia thesioides* + *Thryptomene oligandra* + *Leucopogon* spp. (Quaternary dunefields) OH-CH
- 27 *Acacia humifusa* + *Myrtella obtusa* + *Grevillea pteridifolia* + *Petalostigma pubescens* (Coastal dunes and headlands) DOH
- 27 *Asteromyrtus lysicephala*, *Neofabricia myrtifolia*, *Grevillea pteridifolia* + *Melaleuca viridiflora* DOH &/or *Schizachyrium* spp. (Sandstone plateaus) TG
- 27 *Neofabricia myrtifolia* + *Labichea buettneriana* + *Leucopogon ruscifolius* (Exposed sandplains, Cape Flattery) DOH
- 27 *Eriachne* spp. +/- *Aristida* spp. +/- *Eragrostis* spp. +/- *Fimbristylis* spp. (Holroyd drainage lines) CTG
- 27 *Heteropogon triticeus*, *Themeda arguens*, *Sorghum plumosum* + *Piliostigma malabaricum* (Picanniny Plains) CTG
- 28 *Imperata cylindrica* + *Mnesithea rottboellioides* + *Arundinella setosa* (Coastal plains, hillslopes & islands, Lockhart River) CTG
- 28 *Oryza* spp. +/- *Eleocharis* spp. +/- *Panicum trachyrhachis* +/- *Fimbristylis* spp. (Seasonally inundated marine plains) CTG
- 28 *Sorghum* spp., *Themeda arguens* (Southern Lakefield & Olive Vale grasslands) CTG
- 28 *Sporobolus virginicus* (Western coastal plains) CTG
- 29 *Themeda arguens* +/- *Dichanthium sericeum* +/- *Capillipedium parviflorum* +/- *Fimbristylis* spp. +/- *Sorghum* spp. (Marine plains) CTG
- 29 Grassland/sedgeland with emergent *Pandanus* spp. (Torres Strait Island) CTG-OSG
- 29 *Panicum* spp., *Fimbristylis* spp. +/- *Oryza australiensis* +/- *Sporobolus virginicus* +/- *Eriachne* spp. (Coastal plains, Rutland Plains) TG
- 29 *Themeda triandra* TG or *Schizachyrium* spp. +/- *Eriachne* spp. (Headlands and islands) TG
- 30 *Eleocharis dulcis* (Marine plains) CSG
- 30 *Restio tetraphyllus* subsp. *meiostachyus* + *Leptocarpus spathaceus* + *Nepenthes mirabilis* + *Gahnia sieberiana* (Drainage swamps) OSG-CSG
- 30 *Lepturus repens* +/- *Ipomoea pescaprae* +/- *Tribulus cistoides* (Island cay vegetation) CH
- 30 Mixed graminoids and forbs (Beach Foredunes) CH
- 30 Bare saltpans with areas of *Halosarcia* spp. SF &/or *Xerochloa imberbis* TG &/or *Suriana maritima* WF or *Sesuvium portulacastrum* OH (Saltpans & saline flats) SH
- 30 Granite boulders covered with Blue Green Algae and scattered trees (Ranges, Black Mountain, Cape Melville) SH
- 30 Mixed herb species + emergent low trees (Coast dunes, west coast) grassland at edge of Weipa plateau SH
- 30 Rock pavements on mountains, or rivers eg. Archer River, or islands SH
- 30 Sand blows, or bare sand areas (Sand cays & river beds) and sparse scattered shrubs SH
- 30 Ephemeral lakes (Seasonally dry) LL
- 30 Perennial lakes with sedgelands on the margins (Lakes in dunefields) LL
- 30 Permanent lakes and lagoons frequently with fringing woodlands (Lakefield N.P.) LL
- Alien species eg. *Agave sisalana*, *Cryptostegia grandiflora*
- Crops
- Improved pasture
- Mining overburden and regeneration
- Native pasture only (cleared of woody overstorey)
- Urban
- Sea and estuaries

Appendix E: Supporting weeds material

INFORMATION SHEET 1:

Hymenachne amplexicaulis (Rudge) Nees (Olive hymenachne)

Useful plant or weed?

Description: A robust rhizomatous perennial grass to 1.6 m high, which spreads on dry land and floats in water; culms are erect or ascending from a prostrate base and are filled with a white pith. Leaf blades 10-45 cm long, 3-6 cm wide, strongly clasping the stem at the base with prominent light coloured veins and hairy margins. Flower heads spike-like, cylindrical, 20-50 cm long, about 10 mm thick, sometimes few branched. Previously known as *Panicum amplexicaulis*.

Habitat: Swampy situations such as riverbanks, lagoons and seasonally flooded areas in water up to 2 m deep, where it can form extensive mono specific stands.

Distribution: A native of south and central tropical America, a known invasive weed in Florida, Surinam, Indonesia and Trinidad. Introduced to Queensland in 1988 as a ponded pastures species where it has invaded 1000 ha of land. Populations are currently expanding and new infestations are continually being located. Known to occur at at least three distinct locations on Kaanju Homelands all of which have been intentionally planted.

Dispersal: Spread by seed, which is carried around by water and in stock feed. Vegetative material is spread by floodwaters. Spread intentionally as a pasture species by stem cuttings. There have been reports of the spread of this species to Florida from native habitats in the West Indies by migratory birds and there are also reports in the Wet Tropics Region of Cape York that the feet of birds carry it from wetland to wetland. Spread by this method would put at risk all wetland areas on Kaanju Homelands and those of downstream neighbours.

Notes and impacts: Climatically has the potential to invade much of Cape York. Has the potential to smother native vegetation by forming dense and extensive mono specific stands in all seasonally flooded areas. Impacts of dense stands include loss of native wetland plants and dependant wildlife including magpie geese, and reduction in tourism values. Humphries et al. (1991) lists this species as one of Australia's top environmental weeds and described the urgency for action as critical. This species has been declared a Noxious Weed by several Shires in the Cape York region and is causing great concern to many agriculturists in the Wet Tropics coastal zone also. According to the Pacific Island Ecosystem at Risk group (PIER), U.S. Forest Service, this species exhibits undesirable invasive characteristics in wild land ecosystems of the pacific region. It has been listed as a Weed of National Significance (WON) and is a Class 2 declared noxious weed on Queensland. It is also known as *Hymenachne*.

This species is still being planted in Cape York and on Kaanju Homelands around dams and billabongs where it is valued as a fodder for horses and cattle especially in the dry season when little food is available. This species will survive in receding lagoons and swamps. In this situation this plant is not considered a weed but a highly useful plant. Despite the useful properties of this species considerable money and energy is now being spent on its control. Urgent consideration needs to be given to realistically weighing up the costs and benefits of this species on all of Kaanju Homelands. This will require an integrated, collegial approach across all of Kaanju Homelands.

References: Anon (1989); Cameron (1993); Csurches & Edwards (1988); Csurches et al (1999); Holm et al. (1977); Humphries et al. (1991); Smith (1995), Wildin (1988), Wildin & Chapman (1987).

Appendix F: Sample Campgrounds permit



Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation
 000001
KAANJU NGAACHI
 Campgrounds
 Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers, Cape York Peninsula
CAMPING PERMIT
 Please display at campsite and for certification by a Kaanju Ranger

Surname: _____
 Date of arrival: ____/____/____ Date of departure: ____/____/____
 Number of adults: _____ Number of children: _____
 Campground location: _____ Amount: \$ _____

Camping permit tag - front 12 x 9.5 cm



People staying at our campgrounds are asked to please respect the following rules:

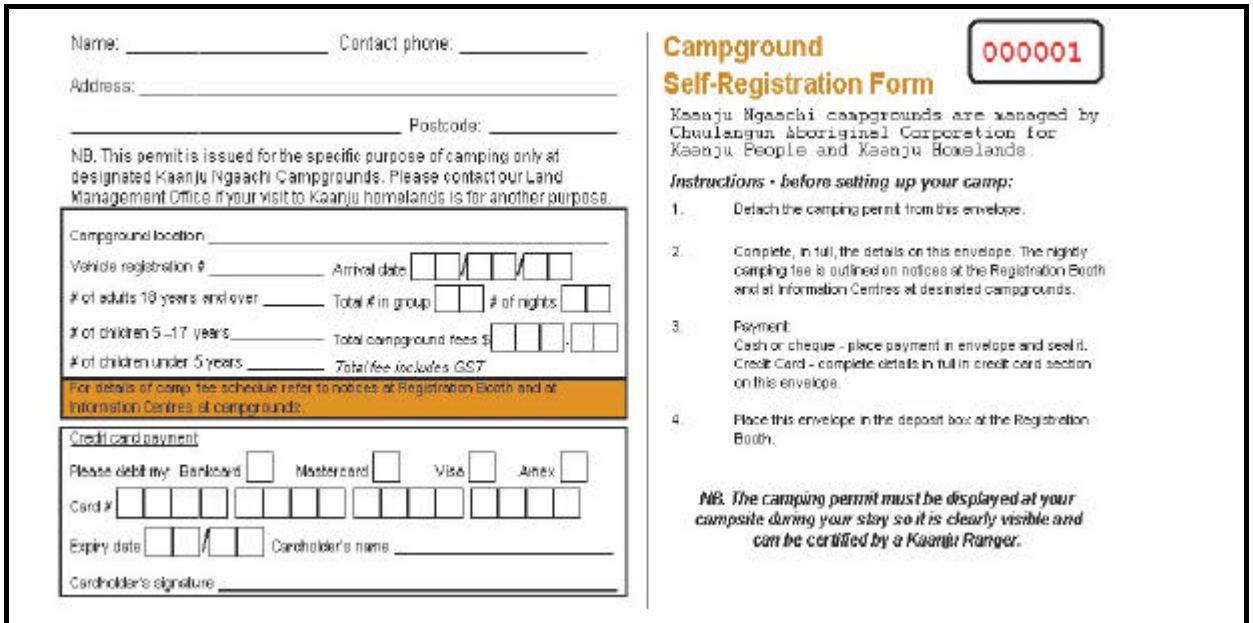
- Do not remove, disturb or damage any plant, animal or other material.
- Do not use detergents within 50m of rivers, creeks, lagoons and other waterways.
- Do not feed the wildlife.
- Take care when lighting fire at campsites and extinguish campfires completely before departure from campsite.
- Be responsible when disposing of rubbish in the bins provided or take your rubbish home.
- Be responsible when using campground facilities.
- Be considerate - respect other campers, your hosts and the environment.
- Alcohol and drugs are prohibited on Kaanju Homelands, including these campgrounds.
- Take care if swimming in rivers and creeks.
- Swimming and boating in lagoons is strictly prohibited.
- When camping and traveling take care that you do not introduce and spread weeds onto our homelands and surrounding homelands.

Thank you for your camping fees - they help maintain the campgrounds and protect our environment.

If you require an official tax invoice of your payment please complete the details below and send this permit along with a stamped self-addressed envelope to Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation CA-PO COEN, Qld, 4871.

Campground location: _____ Arrival date: ____/____/____

Camping permit tag - back



Name: _____ Contact phone: _____
 Address: _____
 Postcode: _____

NB. This permit is issued for the specific purpose of camping only at designated Kaanju Ngaachi Campgrounds. Please contact our Land Management Office if your visit to Kaanju homelands is for another purpose.

Campground location: _____
 Vehicle registration # _____ Arrival date: [][]/[][]/[][][][]
 # of adults 18 years and over: _____ Total # in group: [][] # of nights: [][]
 # of children 5-17 years: _____ Total campground fees \$: [][]-[][][]
 # of children under 5 years: _____ Total fee includes GST

For details of camp fee schedule refer to notices at Registration Booth and at Information Centres at campgrounds.

Credit card payment
 Please debit my: Bankcard Mastercard Visa Amex
 Card # []
 Expiry date [][]/[][]/[][] Cardholder's name _____
 Cardholder's signature _____

Campground Self-Registration Form
 000001

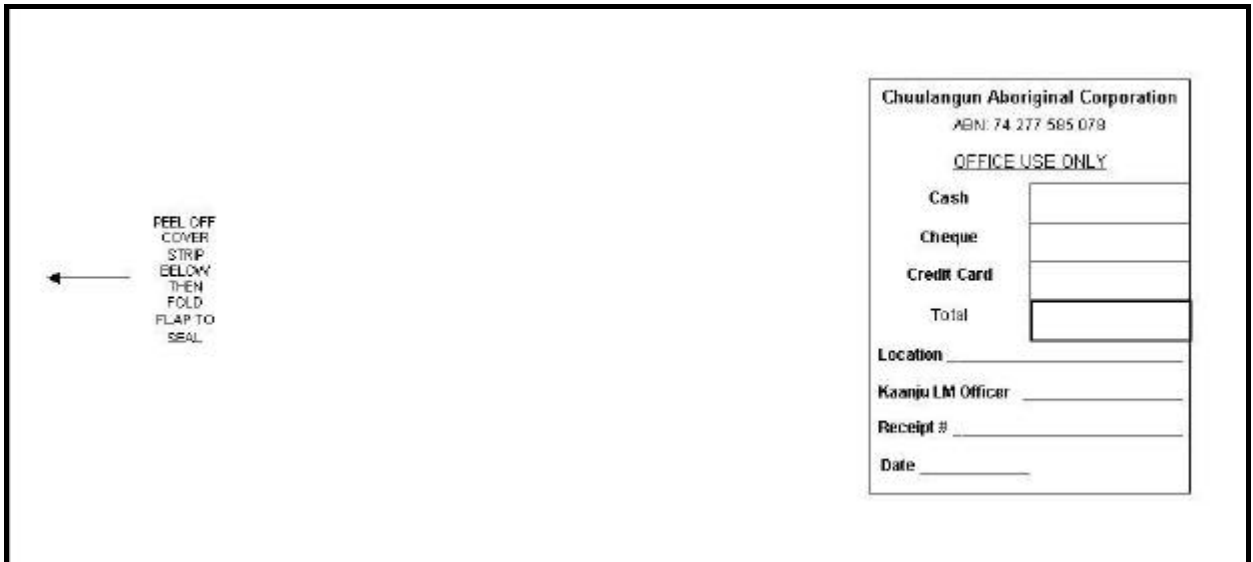
Kaanju Ngaachi campgrounds are managed by Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation for Kaanju People and Kaanju Homelands.

Instructions - before setting up your camp:

1. Detach the camping permit from this envelope.
2. Complete, in full, the details on this envelope. The nightly camping fee is outlined on notices at the Registration Booth and at Information Centres at designated campgrounds.
3. Payment
 Cash or cheque - place payment in envelope and seal it.
 Credit Card - complete details in full in credit card section on this envelope.
4. Place this envelope in the deposit box at the Registration Booth.

NB. The camping permit must be displayed at your campsite during your stay so it is clearly visible and can be certified by a Kaanju Ranger.

Camping permit - envelope front 22 x 9.5 cm



PEEL OFF COVER STRIP BELOW THEN FOLD FLAP TO SEAL

Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation
 ABN: 74 277 585 078
OFFICE USE ONLY

Cash	
Cheque	
Credit Card	
Total	

Location: _____
 Kaanju LM Officer: _____
 Receipt #: _____
 Date: _____

Camping permit envelope - back

Appendix G: Proposed Special Permit Application Form



Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation

Kaanju Homelands • Upper Wenlock River • Cape York Peninsula

C/- Post Office • Coen • Queensland • 4871 • Australia

Phone/Fax: (+61) (7) 40603240

Web site: www.kaanjungaachi.com.au

E-mail: chuula@bigpond.com

ABN: 74 277 585 078

KAANJUONGAACHI

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL PERMIT

TO ENTER EXCLUSION ZONE

KAANJU HOMELANDS INDIGENOUS PROTECTED AREA (IPA)

I apply for permission to enter and/or to undertake activities in the Kaanju Homelands IPA Exclusion Zone. I request that the following details be considered to support my application and if approved request a Special Permit to be issued. I understand that the permit application, if successful, does not allow me to enter the specified zones for any purpose other than those approved as per this application. I also understand that on the issue of the Special Permit a fee will be charged (outlined under General conditions). I accept all of the conditions set out by the Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation.

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

1. Names of persons to enter

(Principal applicant to be entered in (a), attach additional pages if insufficient space)

(a) (b)

(c)(d)

(e)

2. Full address of Principal Applicant

.....

.....

Contact phone (Business hours): Fax:

E-mail (If applicable):

3. Vehicle details – Permit will not be issued until this information is provided.

Make/Model:

Registration No.: State:.....

4. Specific area of Kaanju Homelands IPA for which access is requested
 (Provide exact detail, attach map if necessary)

.....

.....

5. Specific route to be taken whilst on Kaanju Homelands IPA
 (Provide exact detail, attach map if necessary)

.....

.....

6. Date of entry: **Date of departure:**

(Permits can be issued for a maximum period of three months)

7. Reason access required

.....

.....

.....

8. Permit to be:

() Held for collection at Chuulangun Land Management Office

() E-mail to Principal Applicant

() Fax to Principal Applicant () Post to Applicant*

* A stamped self-addressed envelope must be attached to this application.

I have read the general conditions (overleaf) of applying to enter the Kaanju Homelands IPA.

I agree to abide by these conditions and any special conditions that may be set out on the permit.

The information contained in this application is true and correct.

9. Signature of Principal Applicant

Date:

CHUULANGUN ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
AND TRADITIONAL OWNER USE ONLY

Approved
Governing Committee
Member//TO Signature

Not approved
Date

CHUULANGUN ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
USE ONLY

Permit number:

Approved

Not approved

Cancelled

Revoked

Permit Officer

Date

SPECIAL PERMIT

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS

1. This application form is for those people wishing to ACCESS Exclusions Zone/s within the Kaanju Homelands Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) for a particular purpose and/or direct travel (transit) across such zones.

This process is not meant to STOP legitimate uses of and access to the area, rather it acts as a means to monitor and manage legitimate uses and curtail uses that contribute to processes that threaten biodiversity and diminish the Indigenous and natural values of Kaanju Homelands.

2. A permit is issued for specific dates, for specific areas and for specific access points (e.g. roads). Answers to questions 4 - 7 must state exactly the information required. A Special Permit does not allow any deviation FROM THE SPECIFIED PURPOSE and will be issued for the period necessary to access the area required.

3. If you propose to camp overnight you must provide details where and exactly why you need to camp in the Kaanju IPA. Camping at Designated campgrounds within the Recreation Zones of the IPA requires a Campgrounds Permit that can be obtained on site prior to camping.

4. A Special Permit can be processed within 24 to 48 hours if necessary. However, during busy periods your application may take considerably longer to process on some occasions. We therefore recommend that you lodge your application several weeks before the required date if possible.

GENERAL CONDITIONS ON SPECIAL PERMITS

1. A Special Permit is issued on the basis that all persons to whom it is issued (the "permittee(s)") enter Kaanju Homelands at their own risk and agree that neither the Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation and its members and employees, Traditional Aboriginal Owners, and the occupiers of the traditional Homelands entered by the permittee(s) are not liable either jointly or severally for any loss, damage or liability of any kind whatsoever however arising out of or in relation to the entry of the permittee(s) onto Kaanju Homelands.

2. A Special Permit is issued subject to the general conditions contained in this application and any special conditions specified in the Special Permit. A Special Permit is void if any general or special condition is breached by any of the permittee(s).

3. A Special Permit is issued on the condition that the permittee(s) obey all directions of Traditional Aboriginal Owners and/or their representatives whilst on Kaanju Homelands.

4. This permit does not authorise the entry of a person to a dwelling or a living area of a camp occupied by or belonging to a resident on Kaanju Homelands without the consent of the owner or the occupant.

5. This permit can be revoked at any time by the Traditional Aboriginal Owners or Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation.

6. The permittee(s) must travel directly to their destination and not divert. The creation of new tracks is not allowed.

7. Motor vehicles must be in a satisfactory condition and reasonable spare parts, food, fuel and water must be carried.

8. This permit does not authorise the permittee(s) to discharge a firearm while on the Kaanju Homelands IPA.

9. This permit is valid only to enable the permittee(s) to perform the duties or activities associated with the stated purpose of the visit. Unless otherwise stated in the Permit, work or commercial activities or business negotiations of any kind are not to be carried out on Kaanju Homelands.

10. The permittee(s) must take all reasonable precautions to prevent the introduction or spread of weeds and feral animals, including cleaning vehicles and equipment prior to and when travelling within Kaanju Homelands.

11. This permit does not authorise the cutting of trees or removal of flora or fauna from Kaanju Homelands, or disturbance to the environment, including wildlife, vegetation, water and soil.

12. In respecting the right for privacy of traditional owners, photography, cinematography, video or sound recording for commercial purposes is prohibited, unless authorised by a further agreement with the Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation. In respecting traditional ownership of imagery, the permittee(s) are prohibited from photographing or otherwise recording traditional imagery, songs, stories, significant sites or other cultural material.

13. This permit must be carried at all times while the permittee(s) are on Kaanju Homelands and must be produced for inspection on demand.

14. A Special Permit is issued on the basis that the permittee(s) agree to abide by the Kaanju Cultural and Land Management Protocols as outlined in Schedule A.

15. On the approval of a Special Permit a fee will be charged to the applicant as per Schedule B.

SCHEDULE A:

KAANJU CULTURAL AND LAND MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

1. Kaanju people are the traditional owners of all the land, water and resources of this Ngaachi.
2. Aboriginal law requires respect for the authority of the Kaanju people, the traditional owners of this Ngaachi.
3. Kaanju People speak for Kaanju Homelands; other traditional owners speak for their traditional lands.
4. We are obligated under Kaanju law and custom to manage our Ngaachi in a sustainable manner.
5. Kaanju people expect visitors to respect and acknowledge Kaanju law and custom concerning the land and people.
6. Visitors should respect our laws and customs in regard to important cultural and heritage sites.
7. All visitors are responsible for their behaviour and should respect the guidance of Kaanju people.
8. Learning about the land is everybody's responsibility and it is also the responsibility of government and non-government agencies.
9. Inappropriate behaviour reflects badly on Kaanju people and we do not accept it.
10. Visitors should dispose of rubbish in the bins provided or take it home.
11. Visitors are advised that camping is allowed only at designated campgrounds and with the consent of the Kaanju people.
12. Kaanju Homelands are under traditional fire management and visitors are advised to take care if lighting fires at designated campgrounds.
13. Kaanju people expect visitors to respect that our homelands are alcohol and drug free.
14. Visitors are asked to respect that Kaanju people live on this Ngaachi.

SCHEDULE B:

FEE SCHEDULE

Permits			
<i>Campgrounds Permit</i>	1 night	2-7 days	Up to 3 months
Individual [#]	\$5	N/A	N/A
Group (2-5 people)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Special Permit</i>			
Individual	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$70.00
Group (2-5 people)	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$130.00

[#] Children under 14 years free

Appendix H: Kaanju Research Guidelines



Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation

Kaanju Homelands • Upper Wenlock River • Cape York Peninsula

C/- Post Office • Coen • Queensland • 4871 • Australia

Phone/Fax: (+61) (7) 40603240

Web site: www.kaanjungaachi.com.au

Email: chuula@bigpond.com

ABN: 74 277 585 078

GUIDELINES FOR RESEARCH ON KAAJUNGAACHI **AND INVOLVING KAAJUNGA PAMA** **Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers** **Cape York Peninsula** **Northern Australia**

1. Preliminaries

- 1.1 These guidelines should be observed by any researcher/s that may undertake research on Kaanju homelands and with Kaanju people.
- 1.2 These guidelines should take precedence over any other research guidelines or codes of ethics adopted by researcher/s and/or their sponsor/s.
- 1.3 In this document:
 - 1.3.1 Kaanju 'Pama' refers to those particular Kaanju owners, managers and lawmakers authorised under Kaanju governance bloodline* to speak for the lands where the research is to take place and/or to those particular Kaanju people whose lives may be the subjects of research.
 - 1.3.2 Kaanju 'Ngaachi' refers to Kaanju homelands, traditional country and home, in this case encompassing the land, water and associated resources (including flora, fauna and mineral resources) of the plateau extending westward from the Lockhart Valley and across the Peninsula to and including Embley Range, extending south to the Archer River, north along the Wenlock River to Schramm Creek, then down to the southern bank of the Olive River.
 - 1.3.3 'Researcher' refers to any scientist, whether a social scientist (e.g. anthropologist, linguist, sociologist) or natural scientist (e.g. zoologist, botanist, geologist, engineer, ecologist, planner) undertaking any research activity on or associated with Kaanju Ngaachi.
 - 1.3.4 'Sponsor' refers to an employer, granting body or client that engages the services of a researcher.

* Kaanju governance was laid down by the ancestral beings during the 'Creation time' and has been passed down through Kaanju bloodline to the current generation of owners, managers and lawmakers living on homelands. Elements of this structure include male dominance (land ownership via the father's bloodline), full-bloodedness and semi-permanent or permanent residence on homelands.

2. Relations with Kaanju Ngaachi and Kaanju Pama

- 2.1 Research proposals should be properly discussed with, and approval obtained from the particular Pama involved, as early as possible in the research process. The particular Pama involved should be identified according to the particular systems of governance of those being studied and/or whose Ngaachi are being researched. Anticipated outcomes and consequences of the research should be properly considered and discussed with the particular Pama involved.
- 2.2 Access to Kaanju Ngaachi for research purposes should be negotiated with the particular Pama involved and permission obtained as early as possible in the research process. Researcher/s should note that Pama may use their discretion and access may be denied. Further, access and/or camping fees may apply.
- 2.3 The particular Pama involved in the research should be fairly compensated for services rendered and time spent engaged in any aspect of the research. The compensation and payment should be negotiated between the particular Pama involved and the researcher/s at the outset of the research process. Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation's fee schedule may be used as a guide. As a minimum Pama should be paid at a rate equitable to that of consultant experts in the mainstream, e.g. a qualified anthropologist, botanist, ecologist or engineer.
- 2.4 The anonymity and privacy of Pama, and the confidential status of any information recorded, in particular information of a spiritual or sacred manner, should be respected at all times. Further, in respect of deceased persons, researcher/s should have due regard to the interests and feelings of their surviving kin.
- 2.5 Researcher/s should be aware and respect at all times that spirituality is embedded in the land, water and resources, in particular in relation to sites of significance.
- 2.6 Researcher/s should be aware and respect at all times that Kaanju Pama have primary responsibility for the sustainable management of their particular homelands, and that the principles underlying this management are determined by Kaanju governance.

3. Ownership of research and intellectual property rights

- 3.1 Ownership of the research should be on the terms set by the particular Pama involved, the minimum being joint status between Pama and researcher/s in planning, executing and the reporting of results arising from the project. Research should involve an essentially collaborative relationship between Pama and researcher/s.
- 3.2 Pama should be appropriately acknowledged for their involvement in research and for the granting of access to Ngaachi in any research results, whether published or unpublished. The relevant Pama should approve research results before the reportage (published or unpublished) and/or further dissemination of such results.
- 3.3 If the research project seeks to utilise local indigenous knowledge the intellectual property rights of the particular Pama involved should be recognised, respected and protected at all times and acknowledgement made of any such reportage based on this knowledge.
- 3.4 A Memorandum of Understanding (MOA) should be agreed between the Pama involved and the researcher/s and/or sponsor/s in order that

research intentions, objectives, methods and potential results and ownership of intellectual property (including techniques used and developed) are understood by all parties at the outset of the research process. A MOA must clearly outline issues relating to both background intellectual property (i.e. what one party owns before going into the project) and foreground intellectual property (i.e. the results of the project).

- 3.5 If the research intends to utilise flora, fauna and/or their genetic materials, approval should be obtained and appropriate benefit sharing arrangements should be negotiated and incorporated into a MOA.
- 3.6 Researcher/s should not move or remove any objects and/or specimens/samples (including flora, fauna, minerals, material culture) from Kaanju Ngaachi. Researcher/s should be aware that as is the case with unauthorised Pama breach of the above might lead to consequences under Kaanju law and custom.
- 3.7 Further to the guideline above, prior permission should be obtained from the relevant Pama if the taking of specimens/samples (e.g. plant material) is integral to the research. Pama should be properly acknowledged of their ownership of such items in any further transactions involving those items.
- 3.8 Consent should be obtained from the relevant Pama before film, photography, audio and/or video recording of Kaanju Ngaachi and/or Pama and also prior to the publication and/or further dissemination of such material. Film, photography, audio and video recording for commercial purposes are prohibited except where approved by the relevant Pama and a collaborative or beneficiary arrangement has been negotiated with the relevant Pama.
- 3.9 Research results should be made available to the particular Pama involved in a format that is accessible, useful and culturally appropriate.

4. Research priorities

- 4.1 Research projects should be guided by Kaanju priorities for conservation and land and resource management.

Comments or queries regarding these guidelines should be directed to Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation by email at chuula@bigpond.com.



David Claudie
Chairperson, Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation
Kaanju Traditional Owner and Leader

Appendix I: Summary of proposed funding and potential funding sources for priority actions 2005-07

Very high priority actions		Relevant LM Program	Relevant milestone/s	Proposed funding \$*	Potential or actual funding/support sources
A7	Maintain support for homelands development	A, B, C, D	All milestones	TBD	ICC, CDEP, CRAC
A6.1	Complete Chuulangun airstrip	A, B, C, D	All milestones	60,000	RP, RRADP, CDEP, CRAC, ICC
A6.4	Establish multi-purpose building (also B4).	A, B, C, D	All milestones	500,000	ICC, NHT
B4	Establish Chuulangun Land (LM) Management Office – construction of building and outfitting of office (could be part of funding sought for A6.4).	A, B, C, D	All milestones	250,000	ICC, NHT
	Running costs for LM Office per year (incl. CEO, admin support, audit/accounting, consumables, etc., training, vehicles and maintenance)			220,000	NHT, CDEP
B5	Establish a system of Kaanju Land Management (L) Officers.	A, B, C, D	All milestones	120,000	FNQTAFE, NHT, CDEP
	Top-up wages and on-costs for two (2) LM officers in the first year			40,000	NHT, CDEP
B26	Establish designated campgrounds	A, B, D	Core, A3, B2, B3, B7, B8, B10, B11, B12, D1-D4	140,000	DSDI, NHT, ILC
	Operating costs for 12 months (including. maintenance, top up wages, fuel, consumables, accounting etc.)			15,000	CDEP, income from camp fees
B24	Develop third party management plan	A, B, D	Core, A2, B7-B12	25,000	NHT, ILC, CDEP
	On-ground third party management operating costs for 12 months			20,000	NHT, CDEP
B34.1	Develop integrated weed management plan	A, B, C	Core, A2, B8-B10, B13, B14	150,000	NHT, ILC, CDEP, CDU
	On-ground weed management operating costs for 12 months			20,000	NHT, CDEP
B34.2	Develop feral animal management plan	A, B	Core, A2, B8-B10, B13, B15	30,000	NHT, ILC, CDEP
	On-ground feral management operating costs for 12 months			20,000	NHT, CDEP
B48	Develop revegetation and rehabilitation strategy (also B55, B56, B57).	A, B	Core, A2, A4, B8-B15	35,000	NHT, ILC, CDEP, CDU
	On-ground rehabilitation and revegetation operating costs for 12 months			25,000	NHT, CDEP
B43	Develop fire management strategy	A, B, C	Core, A2, A4, B16,	35,000	NHT, CDEP, ILC, CDU
B44,47	Vehicle and machinery costs			75,000	ICC, CRAC
B44,47	On-ground fire management operating costs for 12 months			31,325	NHT, CDEP, ILC
B63	Develop water management strategy	A, B, C, D	Core, A2, A4, B17	45,000	ILC, CAT, ICC
C2	Undertake research component of Oils and Plant Products project (Years 1 and 2 to commence Jan 2006)	A, C, D	Core, A2, A4, C1-C4	170,000	ARC, UniSA, CDEP

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C1-11 Undertake Indigenous knowledge projects - (based on costing for IK project outlined in Box 4.9; one IK project each year)	A, B, C, D	Core, A4, C1-C4	100,000	NHT, CDEP, anthropologists, ethno-biologist collaborators, CDU
Total proposed funds \$			2,126,325	

* All projects outlined here and undertaken on Kaanju Homelands involve substantial 'in-kind' contributions from Chuulangun Aboriginal Corporation and Kaanju Traditional Owners in various forms, including but not limited to project administration, expert knowledge (such as land and resource management knowledge, ecological knowledge, medicinal knowledge), labour, use of Corporation and privately owned computers, office equipment, vehicles and other machinery.

