

2009-10 Investment Proposal

CARING
FOR
OUR
COUNTRY

This form is only for Caring for our Country funding proposals. The closing date for this proposal is 6 March 2009. You are encouraged to read the *Instructions for preparing Caring for our Country proposal* and the *2009-10 business plan* available at www.nrm.gov.au before you commence this form.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL

Proponent name Ninti One Ltd (Financial management company for The Desert Knowledge CRC)

Proposal title

Please provide a title which clearly indicates what your proposal will achieve (maximum 15 words).

Feral camel management to increase biodiversity and cultural values in remote Australia.

Proposal summary

Please provide a short description of your proposal (maximum 150 words).

Recent research has shown that there are approximately one million feral camels in remote Australia and this population is doubling every nine years. Feral camels are significantly impacting on Australia's biodiversity; the cultural values of the oldest living culture in the world; and economy (\$14m pa). This proposal brings together for the first time all the relevant state and territory governments (SA, WA, Qld, NT), Aboriginal organisations across the four jurisdictions (land trusts, corporations and land councils), NRM boards, conservation groups, the pastoral industry, commercial interests and research organisations to protect identified refuges for biodiversity in northern and remote Australia that are under threat from feral camels. The target addressed by this proposal is to decrease the density of feral camels to <0.1 animals per km² over their range over an eight year period, in two phases of four years.

Proposed budget

\$

Year 1 & 2 : \$24,507,560
Year 3 & 4: \$31,909,016
TOTAL: \$56,416,576

Proposed duration

Proposed start date (month, year)

July 2009

Proposed completion date (month, year)

June 2013

Proposal type

Please select the relevant category(s) for your proposal.

- Small-scale proposal
 Medium-scale proposal
 Large-scale expression of interest
 Acquisition of land for the national reserve system

www.nrm.gov.au 1800 552 008

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Priority area

Please select the relevant Caring for our Country priority area(s) that your proposal addresses.

- National Reserve System
- Biodiversity and natural icons
- Coastal environments and critical aquatic habitats
- Sustainable farm practices
- Natural resource management in northern and remote Australia
- Community skills, knowledge and engagement

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SECTION 1 - PROPONENT DETAILS

The *Proponent Details* are required for the legal entity with whom the Australian Government will form a contract, if this proposal is successful.

1.1 (a) Organisation details

Organisation name	Ninti One Ltd		
Organisation/Company ABN	28 106 610 833		
Organisation/Company ACN	106 610 833		
Is your organisation registered for GST?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	

1.1 (b) Organisation address details

PO Box/Street Address	PO Box 3971		
Town/City	Alice Springs		
State	NT	Postcode	0871

1.1 (c) Entity type

- Incorporated group or organisation
- Incorporated Aboriginal or Torres Strait organisation
- Regional natural resource management organisation
- Australian public or private company
- Registered business partnership
- Local Government
- State or Territory Government
- Australian Government
- Trustee
- Educational Institution

1.1 (d) Proponent contact information—person who will sign the contract

This is the person with power to bind the organisation in a contract for the value of this proposal.

	Title	First name	Last name
Name	Ms	Jan	Ferguson
Position in organisation	Managing Director		
Business phone number	[REDACTED]		
After hours phone number	[REDACTED]		

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Fax

Mobile

Email

1.1 (e) Proponent contact information—primary contact person

The primary contact person should be a person in the lead organisation who is readily contactable in March–May 2009 during the proposal assessment period and will be involved in the day-to-day management of the project.

	Title	First name	Last name
Name	<input type="text" value="Prof"/>	<input type="text" value="Murray"/>	<input type="text" value="McGregor"/>
Organisation	<input type="text" value="Ninti One Ltd"/>		
Position in organisation	<input type="text" value="General Manager Research"/>		
Business phone number	<input type="text"/>		
After hours phone number	<input type="text"/>		
Fax	<input type="text"/>		
Mobile	<input type="text"/>		
Email	<input type="text"/>		

1.1 (f) Proponent contact information—secondary contact person

The secondary contact person should be a person who is readily contactable in March–May 2009 and will only be contacted where the primary contact person is unavailable.

	Title	First name	Last name
Name	<input type="text" value="Dr"/>	<input type="text" value="Glenn"/>	<input type="text" value="Edwards"/>
Organisation	<input type="text" value="Dept of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport NT"/>		
Position in organisation	<input type="text" value="Regional Manager"/>		
Business phone number	<input type="text"/>		
After hours phone number	<input type="text"/>		
Fax	<input type="text"/>		
Mobile	<input type="text"/>		
Email	<input type="text"/>		

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1.2 REFEREES

Nominate two referees who can attest to your organisation's capacity to undertake the work set out in this proposal. Referees must not have any financial or contractual interest in this proposal.

1.2 (a) Referee 1

	Title	First name	Last name
Name	Prof	Mary	O'Kane
Organisation	Mary O'Kane & Associates Pty Ltd		
Position in organisation	Managing Director		
Business phone number	[REDACTED]		
Fax	[REDACTED]		
Mobile	[REDACTED]		
Email	[REDACTED]		

1.2 (b) Referee 2

	Title	First name	Last name
Name	Dr	Tony	Peacock
Organisation	Invasive Animals CRC		
Position in organisation	Chief Executive Officer		
Business phone number	[REDACTED]		
Fax	[REDACTED]		
Mobile	[REDACTED]		
Email	[REDACTED]		

SECTION 2: PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 Proposal detail

Provide a detailed description of the proposal, detailing the issues it will address, what the project will achieve, how it is addressing landscape scale change and the logic showing that these activities will deliver the targets (maximum 800 words).

This proposal addresses the urgent need to significantly reduce feral camel numbers in order to mitigate their negative impacts in remote Australia. This proposal is possible for the first time as a result of a series of landmark studies of the feral camel problem (<http://www.desertknowledgecsrc.com.au/research/feralcamels.html>) and an unprecedented partnership (19 partners) involving all levels of government in concert with Aboriginal organisations, industry, land managers, environmental groups and the community.

Feral camels are already a significant pest across an area of more than 3 million km² encompassing most of the arid and semi-arid parts of WA, SA, the NT, and parts of western Qld. The current estimated population of more than one million feral camels is doubling in size every nine years. This increasing population is causing significant damage to key and threatened biodiversity values and to the cultural values of the oldest living culture in the world. In addition, it is under-mining pastoral production, severely damaging infrastructure in remote communities and on pastoral leases, as well as compromising public safety. It is also poses a significant threat as a potential vector for diseases that would threaten the livestock industry. The economic impact of camels amounts to more than \$14 million annually (http://www.desertknowledgecsrc.com.au/publications/downloads/DKCRC-Report-47-Ch07_Edwards-Zeng-and-Saalfeld_Evaluation-of-the-impacts-of-feral-camels.pdf). Costs to the natural environment and our cultural heritage are yet to be quantified and may be immeasurable but have been assessed to be significant. Under global warming, the impact of camels on the fragile wetlands of arid Australia and other key biodiversity values will be exacerbated.

A coordinated national approach to impact management is needed as feral camels are very mobile and range over many thousands of hectares in any given year. This EoI builds on the recommendations of Edwards et al. (2008) who outlined a management strategy defined by four management zones and recommended that feral camels be managed to a long-term target density of 0.1–0.2 camels/km² at property to regional scales.

The project will through a package of collaborative, well integrated and well coordinated sub-projects, reduce feral camel densities to <0.1 camels/km² over an area of 3.3 million km² thereby reducing the population to 350,000 over 8 years. This will significantly reduce impact on the environment and the remaining camels will be easily managed. The project will also for the first time implement a coordinated MERI program to quantify the impacts of the removal of feral camels from sensitive areas. It will work closely with Aboriginal land managers to ensure that cultural and livelihood opportunities are maximised.

The project will implement coordinated management actions across the species' entire range. The approach will focus on impacts and will be cross-jurisdictional, cross-tenure, cross-boundary and cross-sectoral. It recognises that one size does not fit all, capitalises on existing initiatives and is underpinned by strong stakeholder engagement.

Strategies for mitigating impacts will focus on reducing feral camel densities through combined commercial (live-sale and meat) and non-commercial approaches (broad-scale aerial, and localised ground, culling), and fencing to protect key assets.

Robust Monitoring and Evaluation programs will be implemented to document changes in the landscape resulting from the management interventions and will assess the benefits to stakeholders and changes in community perception.

A large project of this type requires appropriate governance. A cross-jurisdictional Steering Committee will oversee the development and implementation of a national plan. A National Project Manager will be appointed to manage the implementation (See 4.2). A key initial step will be the development of comprehensive risk management and communication strategies due to the sensitive nature of the project.

The proposed management activities will deliver to the specified CfoC target - to protect the identified refuges for biodiversity in northern and remote Australia that are under threat from feral camels by reducing camel density in affected areas to <0.1 camels/km².

We understand that the Business Plan states that the target is to be delivered in two years. We believe this to be unrealistic. We believe that to be effective, management of the impacts of feral camels needs to occur over the entire range of the species which will require a longer timeframe. We propose an initial four year project, focussing on high priority areas, followed by a comprehensive review. A further four year project will follow that will consolidate existing gains and expand management to areas of lower priority but where management is needed. After the density reduction target has been met, there will be a need for periodic low intensity management intervention to maintain this outcome.

We believe that the co-ordinated, collaborative approach already established between stakeholders in developing this EOI, and the well-defined projects already received will ensure that the CfoC targets are met and that overtime, landscape scale change will occur.

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2.2 Targets addressed by proposal

Detail the Caring for our Country targets that your proposal will contribute to achieving.

Caring for our Country target(s)	Quantity of target to be delivered	Milestones (measures of progress)	Timeframe for each milestone
Reduce the number of camels to <0.1 animals/sq km within two years in northern and remote Australia as designated in the business plan	110,000 camels removed	Aerial surveys to count numbers. Shooters to count animals culled. Mustered animals for other impact reduction measures to be counted.	Year 1
As above	200,000 camels removed	As above	Year 2
As above	230,000 camels removed	As above	Year 3
As above	230,000 camels removed	As above	Year 4
Stage 2			
As above	200,000 camels removed	As above	Year 5
As above	140,000 camels removed	As above	Year 6
As above	73,000 camels removed	As above	Year 7
As above	9,000 camels removed	As above	Year 8

2.3 Target justification

If your proposal includes targets that are outside the target priority or preference areas, as identified in the 2009-10 business plan, provide a justification (maximum 200 words).

While the focus of much of the effort proposed in this EOI will target priority or preference areas, the proposal presented here includes the entire feral camel range. This has been done because

- Feral camel herds are highly mobile and the densities observed vary depending on prevailing seasonal conditions
- The large number of animals already present, and the projected increase in numbers, require impact reduction strategies to be implemented across their range, quickly and with vigour
- Part of the project rationale is to stop or control the movement of the camels into areas which have low densities at present. Our radio-tracking research suggests that camel herds in the tri-state border area of WA/SA/NT will move further into the WA rangelands, Aboriginal and pastoral lands in WA, SA and NT.
- It is also understood, that overtime, broadscale culling programs will encourage animals to move to safer areas.

The project MERI program will ensure that camel movement will be monitored and appropriate management responses adopted.

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2.4 Please list all matters of national environmental significance that are being addressed or impacted on by your proposal

Nationally threatened and/or migratory species (as listed in the EPBC Act)	Nationally threatened ecological communities (as listed in the EPBC Act)	Sites of national and international significance (Ramsar, World Heritage, National Heritage as listed in the EPBC Act)
Brush-tailed Mulgara <i>Dasyurus blythii</i> (Vulnerable)	Not listed but worthy of mention: Newhaven Lakes (Sites of Conservation Significance in the Northern Territory)	The community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin
Southern Marsupial Mole <i>Notoryctes typhlops</i> (Endangered)	Not listed but worthy of mention: <i>Acacia calcicola</i> (Only reserved population in the NT)	Eight Mile Beach
Black-footed Rock Wallaby <i>Petrogale lateralis</i> (Vulnerable)		Roebuck Bay
Night Parrot <i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i> (Endangered)		Shark Bay
Princess Parrot <i>Polytelis alexandrae</i> (Vulnerable)		Uluru Kata Tjuta National Park
Great Desert Skink <i>Egernia kintorei</i> (Vulnerable)		
Plants in the AW NRM Board Region		
<i>Hibbertia glaberrima</i>		
<i>Lepidosperma avium</i>		
<i>Wurmbea deserticola</i>		
<i>Samolus eremaeus</i>		
<i>Cyperus flaccidus</i>		
<i>Triodia pungens</i>		
<i>Acacia helmsiana</i>		
<i>Ophioglossum polyphyllum</i>		
<i>Lechenaultia aphylla</i>		
<i>Prostanthera nudula</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus gillenii</i>		
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>		

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<i>Eragrostis lacunaria</i>		
<i>Codonocarpus pyramidalis</i>		
<i>Goodenia heteromera</i>		
<i>Acacia symonii</i>		
<i>Elatine gratioloides</i>		
<i>Melaleuca fulgens</i> ssp. <i>corrugata</i>		
<i>Acacia ammobia</i>		
<i>Acacia tenuior</i>		
<i>Austrostipa plumigera</i>		
<i>Basedowia tenerrima</i>		
<i>Corymbia opaca</i> (NC)		
<i>Goodenia brunnea</i>		
<i>Goodenia chambersii</i>		
<i>Goodenia glandulosa</i>		
<i>Lobelia heterophylla</i>		
<i>Menkea lutea</i>		
<i>Microcorys macrediana</i>		
<i>Ptilotus schwartzii</i> var. <i>schwartzii</i> f. <i>schwartzii</i>		
<i>Sauropus ramosissimus</i>		
<i>Sida</i> sp. Wakaya Desert (C.Dunlop 1984)		
<i>Stylidium inaequipetalum</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus canescens</i> ssp. <i>beadellii</i>		
<i>Maireana melanocarpa</i>		
<i>Sclerolaena blackiana</i>		
<i>Austrostipa nullanulla</i>		
<i>Melaleuca nanophylla</i>		
<i>Eremophila hillii</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> ssp. <i>alatissima</i>		
<i>Acacia rhodophloia</i>		
<i>Sarcozona bicarinata</i>		
<i>Santalum spicatum</i>		
<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>		
<i>Eremophila parvifolia</i>		
<i>Sclerolaena symoniana</i>		
<i>Gilesia biniflora</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus wyolensis</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus wyolensis</i>		
<i>Choretrum glomeratum</i>		

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<i>var. chrysanthum</i>		
<i>Austrostipa tenuifolia</i>		
<i>Brachyscome ciliaris</i> <i>var. subintegrifolia</i>		
<i>Brachyscome ciliaris</i> <i>var. subintegrifolia</i>		
<i>Goodenia glandulosa</i>		
<i>Gratwickia monochaeta</i>		
<i>Lobelia heterophylla</i>		
<i>Brachyscome ciliaris</i> <i>var. subintegrifolia</i>		
<i>Goodenia glandulosa</i>		
<i>Gratwickia monochaeta</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus canescens</i> <i>ssp. beadellii</i>		
<i>Austrostipa nullanulla</i>		
<i>Acacia jennerae</i>		
<i>Eremophila hillii</i>		
<i>Ophioglossum</i> <i>polyphyllum</i>		
<i>Maireana suaedifolia</i>		
<i>Daviesia benthamii</i> ssp. <i>humilis</i>		
<i>Grevillea treueriana</i>		
<i>Brachyscome tatei</i>		
<i>Acacia erinacea</i>		
<i>Melaleuca leiocarpa</i>		
<i>Crassula peduncularis</i>		
<i>Sarcozona bicarinata</i>		
<i>Spyridium tricolor</i>		
<i>Corynotheca licrota</i>		
<i>Santalum spicatum</i>		
<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>		
<i>Eremophila parvifolia</i>		
<i>Sclerolaena symoniana</i>		
<i>Gilesia biniflora</i>		
<i>Ceratogyne obionoides</i>		
<i>Acacia mutabilis</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i>		
<i>Austrostipa plumigera</i>		
<i>Austrostipa tenuifolia</i>		
<i>Frankenia cinerea</i>		
<i>Frankenia subteres</i>		
<i>Goodenia glandulosa</i>		
<i>Gratwickia monochaeta</i>		

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<i>Pomaderris forrestiana</i>		
<i>Ptilotus symonii</i>		

2.5 Does your proposal include activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on any of these matters of national environmental significance?

Yes No

If you have answered yes to this question you may need to refer these proposed activities to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts to determine if approval is required under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). You can obtain more information about assessments under the Act at <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/approval.html>

Note: A significant impact is an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity. Whether or not an action is likely to have a significant impact depends upon the sensitivity, value, and quality of the environment which is impacted, and upon the intensity, duration, magnitude and geographic extent of the impacts. You should consider all of these factors when determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance.

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2.6 Methodology – how will you deliver these targets?

Describe how you will develop and manage the activities under your proposal. You should include details of:

- the specific activities required to deliver the Caring for our Country targets of this proposal
- why these activities are the most appropriate and technically feasible means of delivering these targets
- how these activities deliver a strategic and integrated proposal (maximum 800 words).

This EOI proposes an initial four year project focussed on high priority areas, followed by a comprehensive review. A further four year project will consolidate existing gains and expand management to areas of lower priority, but where management is needed. After the density reduction target has been met, there will be an ongoing need for low intensity intervention to maintain populations at the target density.

Four management zones (see Table) have been identified, based on the perceived need for management intervention to reduce impacts, taking account of the range of constraints for available management options. Based on current distribution and population densities, approximately 770,000 camels should be removed in the first four years and 412,000 in the following four years to achieve the CfoC target density of <0.1 camels/km².

Mgt Zone	Region	Size of area (km ²)	Communities/lands affected	Feral camel density (animal/km ²)	Est no. camels in 2008	Approx No. camels to be removed to meet density of <0.1 animals/km ²	Camel Impacts
Zone 1	SA/NT/WA tri-state border region	116,000	Petermann Aboriginal Land Trust (NT), the Ngaanyatjarra Lands in WA and the northern part of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands (SA).	>1.0	174,101	Y1-Y4 170,000 Y5-Y8 50,000	Wetlands, native vegetation, cultural sites, bushtucker, community infrastructure.
Zone 2	SA/QLD/NT border region	61,000	Simpson Desert	>0.5	36,344	Y1-Y4 38,000 Y5-Y8 4,000	Bush tucker, cultural sites, wetlands, infrastructure
Zone 3	Central Australia	785,000	Covers Aboriginal, pastoral, vacant Crown Land, conservation and other land tenures/uses.	0.25-1.0	392,670	Y1-Y4 350,000 Y5-Y8 150,000	Infrastructure vegetation, wetlands
Zone 4	The remainder of the camel range across	2.4 million	Covers all tenures. Equates to 70% of the camel distribution area.	<0.25	357,393	Y1-Y4 212,000 Y5-Y8 218,000	Damage appears localised but more information needed.

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western QLD, NT, WA, SA							
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Management of the impacts of feral camels is best achieved through an integrated, holistic approach focusing on reducing camel density through a combination of commercial (live-sales, meat) and non-commercial (culling) approaches, and fencing to protect key assets. The proposed management approaches were reviewed (Edwards et al. 2008) and are technically feasible. However, not all methods are acceptable to all land managers nor suited to all areas. While most pastoral and conservation landholders accept shooting to waste, some Aboriginal people do not. Many pastoral and conservation landholders are more interested in mitigating the impacts of feral camels as opposed to making money out of them. In contrast, many Aboriginal people want jobs based wholly or in part on managing camels and their impacts. Commercial approaches are hampered by constraints on physical access to camels, high transport costs, lack of processing infrastructure, poor market development and price sensitivity. Flexibility is therefore required for all impact reduction programs.

Years 1-4

Remove 770,000 camels from across the four zones. Management will focus on the entire area of zones 1 and 2 and in the parts of zones 3 and 4 where densities are highest and impacts greatest. The target density in zone 2 will be achieved within the first two years. Project review Year 4.

Years 5-8

Continue to remove camels from zones 1, 3 and 4 to reduce the impacts of camels to acceptable levels through population reduction and by fencing key assets. The CfoC target will be fully realised across the entire camel range by Year 8.

Year 9 onwards

Maintaining the target. By this stage, land owners and managers will have the capacity to implement low intensity management at the local to regional scale to protect key assets from the impacts of camels. Accordingly, landholder engagement and capacity building are key elements of the project in years 1-8.

Advantage will be taken of opportunities that arise which may expedite efforts to manage the impacts of feral camels. An example might be targeting camels concentrated on water resources during dry conditions. Approximately 10% of the resources earmarked for on-ground management of camel impacts will be held in reserve to allow such flexibility. These resources will be administered through a devolved grants program and could be used to stimulate effort where progress towards management targets is flagging.

The approach described here is consistent with principles outlined in the Australian Pest Animal Strategy. All management actions will adhere to established best practice approaches, including Codes of Practice and Standard Operating Procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

Progress will be measured through pre-and post removal density assessments using large-scale aerial surveys and where appropriate, ground surveys within identified refuges impact areas.

The recovery of key assets, including refugia, will be monitored in a way that allows better definition of the density-damage relationship for feral camels. This will allow the timing of management intervention to be fine tuned into the future.

Monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that management meets animal welfare standards. Other aspects to be monitored are legislative change, stakeholder perceptions and benefits to stakeholders.

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2.7 Budget for proposal

Note: regional natural resource management organisations should complete this table for the competitive funding they are seeking, budget and target information for the regional base-level funding must be completed separately in section 3.

Gaining for our Country target(s)	Description of individual items	Total cost of item (GST exc)	Total funding			Security of funds	Year of proposed expenditure
			Funding sought (GST exc)	GST	Amount (GST exc)		
	Project governance/contract administration	1,096,950.00	1,096,950.00	109,695.00			2009-2010
	Project governance/contract administration	1,493,860.00	1,493,860.00	149,386.00			2010-2011
	Project governance/contract administration	1,656,365.00	1,656,365.00	165,636.50			2011-2012
	Project governance/contract administration	1,644,496.00	1,644,496.00	164,449.60			2012-2013
	Planning phase	120,000.00	120,000.00	12,000.00			2009-2010
	National Project Coordinator (1 x FTE)	144,000.00	144,000.00	14,400.00			2009-2010
	National Project Coordinator (1 x FTE)	151,200.00	151,200.00	15,120.00			2010-2011
	National Project Coordinator (1 x FTE)	158,760.00	158,760.00	15,876.00			2011-2012
	National Project Coordinator (1 x FTE)	166,698.00	166,698.00	16,669.80			2012-2013
	Project team leaders (4 x 0.5FTE)	204,000.00	204,000.00	20,400.00			2009-2010
	Project team leaders (4 x 0.5FTE)	214,200.00	214,200.00	21,420.00			2010-2011
	Project team leaders (4 x 0.5FTE)	224,910.00	224,910.00	22,491.00			2011-2012
	Project team leaders (4 x 0.5FTE)	236,155.00	236,155.00	23,615.50			2012-2013
Removal of 110000 camels year 1	Implementation impact reduction - removal	4,400,000.00	4,400,000.00	440,000.00	258,572.00	DEH (SA)	2009-2010
					5,000.00	Australian Wildlife Conservation	
					126,720.00	NTG	
					182,000.00	NTCA	

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***Security of funds** – In hand; Committed; Allocated; Dependent on fund raising; Application submitted.

Summary of budget across each financial year

Financial year of proposed expenditure	Total \$ (GST exclusive)	Total GST claimable
Total Caring for our Country requested funds 2009–10	10,119,450.00	1,011,945.00
Total Caring for our Country requested funds 2010–11	14,388,110.00	1,438,811.00
Total Caring for our Country requested funds 2011–12	16,073,453.00	1,607,345.00
Total Caring for our Country requested funds 2012–13	15,835,563.00	1,583,556.00

2.8 Budget justification

Outline how this proposal is good value for money for the Australian Government (maximum 200 words).

This proposal is good value for money because:

- it is comprehensive involving 19 partners from WANT/SA and QLD
- it saves an estimated \$14 million annually in lost production due to damaged infrastructure
- not acting decisively now will lead to a substantially greater management cost in future
- the risk is spread across several impact reduction strategies
- the level of cross-jurisdictional collaboration already achieved will enable a large impact reduction effort to be undertaken quickly
- it allows the project teams to take advantage of economies of scale available for impact reduction, particularly for broadscale culling activities
- it will significantly increase the knowledge base with regard to biodiversity issues in remote and Northern Australia
- it provides the opportunity for Aboriginal communities to protect and rehabilitate at least 26 culturally significant springs, waterholes, rockholes and wetlands that have been destroyed by feral camel activity
- it provides Aboriginal people with skills in MERI and ongoing camel control
- it provides opportunities for the community to be engaged in ongoing camel control, rehabilitation and monitoring activities through NRM Boards
- it will also provide impetus for some industry development and economic opportunities.

SECTION 3: REGIONAL BASE-LEVEL FUNDING

This section is to be completed by the regional natural resource management organisations only.

3.1 Proposal detail

Provide a detailed description of the proposal, detailing the issues it will address, what the project will achieve, how it is addressing landscape scale change and the logic showing that these activities will deliver the targets (maximum 800 words).

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3.6 Methodology – how will you deliver these targets?

Describe how you will develop, establish and manage the activities that will be implemented under your proposal. You should include details of:

- the specific activities required to deliver the Caring for our Country targets of this proposal
- why these activities are the most appropriate and technically feasible means of delivering these targets
- how these activities deliver a strategic and integrated proposal (maximum 800 words).

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3.7 Budget for proposal

Your proposed regional base-level funding budget (use GST exclusive figures).

Caring for our Country target(s)	Description of individual items	Total cost of item (GST excl)	Caring for our Country funding		Total cost of item (GST excl)	Other source of funding		Financial year of proposed expenditure
			Funding sought (GST excl)	GST		Amount (GST excl)	Organisation	
Total								

4. Security of funds – In hand; Committed; Allocated; Dependent on fund raising; Application submitted

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Summary of budget across each financial year

Financial year of proposed expenditure	Total \$ (GST exclusive)	Total GST claimable
Total Caring for our Country requested funds 2009-10		
Total Caring for our Country requested funds 2010-11		
Total Caring for our Country requested funds 2011-12		
Total Caring for our Country requested funds 2012-13		

3.8 Budget justification

Outline how this proposal is good value for money for the Australian Government (maximum 200 words).

SECTION 4: PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

4.1 Describe the capability and capacity of your organisation to implement this proposal

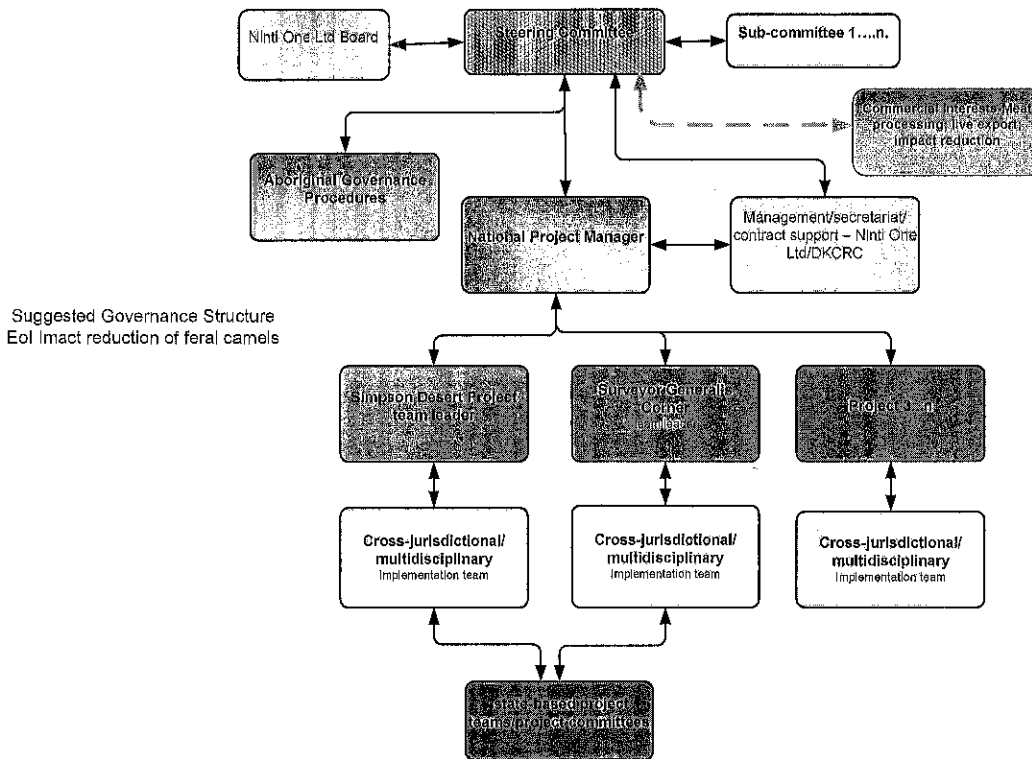
Detail the skills and resources you have available to enable your organisation to successfully complete this project within the budget and timeframe outlined (maximum 200 words).

Ninti One Ltd as the management company for the Desert Knowledge CRC has been the proponent and project/contract manager for many large cross-jurisdictional, multi-disciplinary research and monitoring and evaluation projects involving a diverse group of stakeholders and clients. As a result it has robust governance procedures and processes to ensure projects are delivered to a very high standard, on-time and to budget.

Ninti One Ltd is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in the NT and subject to the operational and reporting requirements as required by the Corporations Act 2001.

It has a Board of Management comprising four directors one of whom is the Managing Director. There is an administration and finance group and a contract manager. Additionally there is a publications and communications group.

4.2 Governance arrangements



The diagram above is the proposed governance structure for the project.

The Ninti One Board, as the legal entity will oversee all of the administrative aspects of the project.

The Steering Committee will be responsible for the direction, implementation, risk management,

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communications, financial, ethical, PR, technical, legal aspects of the project. Sub-committees will be formed as required.

There will be an Aboriginal governance structure – to be defined during the construction of a full project proposal - that will have direct input into projects concerning Aboriginal lands and communities. It is also recognised that to ensure a truly collaborative approach to impact reduction, we will need to engage commercial interests. As such, the facilitation of industry involvement, has been included as part of the governance arrangements.

There will be a national project manager, project managers for major zone based sub-projects and local co-ordinating committees. A comprehensive risk management and communications strategy will be developed and implemented that ensures risks are managed and that information flows around the entire project community.

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4.3 Overdue reports and acquittals

List any overdue reports and acquittals you have from previous Australian Government environmental and natural resource management funding, and when you expect these to be completed.

Funding source (program or initiative)	Project title	Date the report was due	Expected submission date
All acquitted			

4.4 Risk management

Define the major risks associated with this proposal and what management actions you will put in place to minimise or avoid these risks.

What are the risks?	Consequence	Likelihood of it occurring	Overall risk	Mitigation strategy
Governance				
Lack of strong collaborative relationships	Lack of co-ordinated approach and poor stakeholder engagement leading to target not being met	Low	Low	Implement a strategic and coordinated program. Extensive communication strategy employed to engage stakeholders. Sound governance structure.
Change in government policy/strategy in respect of culling	Cull activity restricted	Low	Low	Incorporate industry-based options for management
Legislative issues re camel ownership	Potential for significant conflict unless ownership clarified.	Med	Med	Clarify issue. Ensure stakeholders with captive animals understand their legal position in the event that captive camels escape.
Two year time frame too short	Not enough time to remove the number of camels required to reduce the density to target	High	High	4 year timeframe and beyond
Attempts are made to sustainably manage feral camels by removing only males	Ineffective management as reproductive capacity of feral herd is undiminished	Low	Low	Phase out of any commercial incentives. Use government personnel in culling programs. Rigorous verification.
Camel removal activities are unverifiable	Fundamental failure of project resulting in no further funding	High	High	Adoption of comprehensive MERI and strict verification procedures.
Communication				
Public opposition to	Delay or cessation of	Very High	High	Develop effective

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culling	culling			communication strategy that can allay fears and educate people as to the need to cull and the benefits that will ensue.
Lack of or waning in government support for project at both state and federal level	Dwindling resources	High	High	Develop effective communication strategy
Non-commercial management activities				
Traditional owners withhold consent for broadscale culling	No culling in the highest density zone	Medium	Medium	Proper consultation in the first year of the project with the Traditional Owners. Other forms of impact reduction to be undertaken where appropriate.
Lack of pilots skilled and accredited in aerial culling	Longer time to achieve targets	Low	Low	Training – provision of a nationally recognised accreditation scheme
Lack of accredited and skilled aerial shooters	Longer time to achieve targets	Medium	Medium	Provision of nationally accredited training schemes. Pooling of shooters across states and territories.
Lack of available aircraft and helicopters	Delay in reaching targets	Low	Low	Ensure that there is a depth of suitable commercial machines available
Breach of animal welfare considerations and requirements with aerial, ground and handling activities	Loss of funds and cull as a management option	High	High	Only allow accredited operators to participate in cull programs. Adhere to best-practice guidelines.
Variations in camel density due to seasonal and other conditions	Unable to meet removal targets	High	High	Flexible management plans – ability to switch zones. Incorporate competitive tendering process.
Legislative issues re shooting regulations	Impede delivery of cross-border management activities	High	High	Develop MOUs and move towards harmonisation of legislation
Accident occurs while culling	Jeopardise aerial culling operations	Medium	Low	Use only accredited personnel and adhere to standard operation procedures

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Botulism in cattle due to them feeding on bones of carcasses lying on the ground	Jeopardise the entire project.	Very high - high	Medium	Implementation of mitigation strategies as practised in the pastoral industry. Strategies will be included in project and monitoring plans.
Camels quickly repopulate control areas	Ineffective management	High-particularly if rain occurs in control areas or if camels not managed across entire range.	High-med	Expand management activities to cover entire range of camels.
Increase in exotic predators following shoot to waste	Puts pressure on vulnerable species	High	Low	Apply appropriate management as required. Consider carcass disposal.
Commercial management activities				
Low pet-meat prices	Feral capture and sale options limited due to buyer price sensitivity	Low	Low	Encourage collaborative approach to feral camel harvest, sale, employment and payment structure
Lack of suitable transport for live animals	Limitation of commercial removal	Medium	Medium	Extend funding into direct culling and other removal activities to maximum possible. Encourage on-site processing.
High cost of road transport	Constraints on the commercial use of camels	High	High	Market forces must be able to accommodate costs of mustering and freight if they are going to engage with the program. Encourage on-site processing or other management approaches.
Resources				
Reduction in funding for Caring for our Country	Impact reduction strategies restricted	High	High	Build a model that provides for cross sectoral investment that can contribute to management activity costs
An increase in the price and/or decrease in the availability of aircraft fuel	Increased cost of culling and therefore a decrease in numbers of camels removed for the budget allocation.	Med	Med	Increase use of lower fuel dependent removal activities where appropriate.
Project funds utilised in such a way that state policy and	Program discredited – loss of funding either partial or whole	Med	Med	Ensure all activities are compliant with legislation and policy

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legislative requirements regarding the capture and holding of camels are contravened				of states involved.
Cost ineffectiveness of feral camel removal	Escalating costs	High-med, particularly if feral camel dispersal limits effectiveness of aerial culling activities	High-med	Integrated management approach incorporates competitive tender element where proponents agree to the removal targets in return for removal assistance money (on a per head basis)

4.5 Public benefit

Outline how your project will deliver a substantial public benefit and how you will ensure that the proposal has lasting benefits without additional funding (maximum 200 words).

Our proposal will reduce the damage caused by feral camels to natural, cultural and built assets.

Through various on-ground programs it will repair the damage to natural assets – waterholes, rockholes, bush tucker, significant cultural sites and increase the value of the natural environment.

It will generate livelihood opportunities for Aboriginal communities – rangers, monitoring and evaluation officers, commercial interests and qualified accredited shooters for feral animal removal and that will lead to increased capacity for on-going management of the feral herd to keep it under control once the density targets have been met.

Increase pastoral production and reduce the threat camels pose as a potential vector for diseases that would threaten the livestock industry.

Over time it will assist the country to achieve reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

It will provide an opportunity to further refine MERI processes which will inform other impact reduction programs.

The dramatic reduction in numbers will reduce maintenance and infrastructure costs for the pastoral industry and remote communities.

4.6 How will you communicate the results of your project?

Detail how you will disseminate the learnings and achievements of this proposal. Identify the target audiences and the expected opportunities for the recognition of Australian Government funding (maximum 200 words).

A comprehensive communications plan linked to a risk management strategy will be developed at the commencement of the project.

All partners in this bid have considerable experience in communications, consultations and the dissemination of information and learnings in appropriate formats to a diverse range of stakeholders.

The Steering Committee will develop a communications plan in the first three months of operation. It will identify additional target audiences to those already known and participating which include: Federal government depts. – DEWHA and DAFF; relevant State and Territory government depts.; Aboriginal people; NRM Boards; Pastoral Industry; commercial interests (meat processing, catering, export) conservation bodies; researchers; animal welfare groups and industry generally. For example training and education.

Communication methods will include: newsletters, workshops, brochures, reports, field days, TV, radio, film/video and newspapers. All of the content will be available electronically and in hard copy where necessary.

Distribution of information will be via the web, DVD's, CD's and email through the project web-site. Partner organisations and other relevant organisations/departments, will be able to link to the site to provide further dissemination of information.

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4.7 Devolved grants

If you are seeking funding for a devolved grants component outline

- the type of devolved grants, market-based instrument or economic incentive that will be used to deliver the Caring for our Country target(s)
- how this will best address the relevant target(s)
- the area being targeted
- the target audience and likely degree of adoption
- the size of the grants/incentives for groups
- the expected administration costs for your organisation to run these grants
- how much funding will be delivered to on-ground activities (maximum 300 words).

As part of this EoI we will be using a range of impact reduction strategies and instruments including devolved grants and competitive tenders/MBI's to deliver the target. Approximately 10% of the funds for on-ground management will be allocated to MBI/devolved grant activity and there use will be further explored in the project development phase.

This type of grant activity will provide flexibility in management options to cope with seasonal variations, camel mobility, Aboriginal community requirements, requirements of pastoralists (building trap yards, alternative water sources), monitoring and evaluation through local Landcare and other conservation groups.

The size of the grants will be discussed during the project development stage.

The cost of administration is built into the project management fee.

Funds will be distributed on a competitive basis for on-ground activities.

Ongoing funding for projects will be incremental and will be contingent on meeting and delivering on performance-based criteria as agreed in relevant contracts.

All activities will be subject to rigorous MERI processes, the learnings from which will better inform these types of funding arrangements.

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SECTION 5: PARTNERSHIP AND SUPPORT DETAILS

5.1 Partnership arrangements List any organisations that are partners in delivering this proposal. If you do not have any partner organisations for this proposal, please write 'Not applicable' in the table provided below.

Name of partnering organisation	ABN	Address	Role in the project (maximum 100 words)
Department for Environment and Conservation (WA) www.dec.wa.gov.au	38 052 249 024	Department of Environment and Heritage (DEC) 17 Dick Perry Ave Technology Park, Kensington WA 6151.	DEC is increasingly concerned that the current high density of feral camels is having adverse impacts on some native plant species and plant communities, as well as degrading natural watering points key habitats, although there are few hard data to quantify these impacts. DEC's interests are to a) quantify the relationships between camel density and environmental and biodiversity impacts, b) develop cost effective ways of censusing camel populations as a means of establishing density/damage relationships and for assessing effectiveness of control measures, c) developing cost effective control measures and d) working with neighbours and local communities to manage feral camels. Projects involve collaborations with various cross-jurisdictional partners in SA and with DAFWA in WA.
Department of Agriculture and Food (WA) www.agric.wa.gov.au	18 951 343 745	Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA). Vertebrate Pests Section, 100 Bougainvillea Ave, Forrestfield WA 6058	DAFWA will undertake both impact reduction (culling) and MERI projects aimed at more effective management strategies. DAFWA will be working in conjunction with various partners to 1) develop the Judas technique used for the control of donkeys for the strategic control of camels and 2) to improve the accuracy of density estimates gained from aerial surveys to provide more accurate data for culling effectiveness. In so doing, the impact of camels on biodiversity and sites of cultural significance will be reduced.
Rangelands NRM Western Australia www.rangelandswa.info	53 032 039 445	PO Box 417 Kalgoorlie WA 6430	Rangelands NRM WA will engage with Aboriginal communities in the Gibson Desert, Great Victoria Desert to reduce the impact of feral camels to provide capacity building within Aboriginal communities for sustainable land management, the management of cultural sites and threatened species. They will work in collaboration with Ngaanyatjaraku Land Council, Pila Nguru Aboriginal Corporation, Wiluna Native Title Claimants, Central Deserts Native Title Service, Ilkuka Aboriginal Corp, Maralinga

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<p>Department for Environment and Heritage (SA) (DEH) www.environment.sa.gov.au</p>	<p>36 702 093 234</p>	<p>GPO Box 1047 Adelaide SA 5001</p>	<p>Aboriginal Corp, Paupilyala Tjarutja Aboriginal Corp, South Australia Dept of Environment & Heritage, W.A Health community centers, Desert Knowledge CRC - Alice Springs, Rangelands NRM.</p> <p>DEH will undertake broadscale aerial culling in 1) the Simpson Desert, Witjira National Park and surrounding pastoral lands where possible, with NT and QLD governments (already agreed) and 2) where permitted in GVD/Maralinga Tjarutja Lands and southern APY lands and in WA. DEH will also collaborate on aerial surveys pre-and post culling to establish accurate abundance levels and MERI programs in all zones to measure/assess the impact of camels pre and post reduction programs. As part of the MERI program, camels will also be fitted with radio-tracking collars to establish behavioural patterns in relation to seasonality. This builds on work already done and extends the WA program under this project.</p>
<p>Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (SA) (DWLBC) www.dwlbc.sa.gov.au</p>	<p>27 804 759 969</p>	<p>GPO Box 2834 Adelaide SA 5001</p>	<p>DWLBC is collaborating with DEC (WA), DAFWA, DEH (SA), SAALNRMB, AWRNRM, APY Lands to reduce the impact of feral camels in cross-border areas, namely Zones 1, 2 & 3 and to monitor and evaluate pre and post cull activities for effectiveness in the reduction of numbers of feral camels and resultant improvement in areas of significant cultural sites and biodiversity regions.</p>
<p>Department of Primary Industries & Resources (SA) (PIRSA) www.pir.sa.gov.au</p>	<p>53 763 159 658</p>	<p>GPO 1671 Adelaide SA 5001</p>	<p>As for DWLBC above.</p>
<p>SA Arid Lands NRM Board (SAAL NRMB) www.saalnrm.sa.gov.au</p>	<p>94 986 769 005</p>	<p>PO Box 2227 Port Augusta SA 5700</p>	<p>As for DWLBC above. SAAL NRM Board will also be engaged with Aboriginal communities and the local communities on complementary projects and provide an avenue for the dissemination of information to community groups.</p>
<p>Alinyjara Wilurara Natural Resource Management Board (SA) www.awnrm.sa.gov.au</p>	<p>45 190 291 798</p>	<p>321 Goodwood Road Kings Park SA 5034</p>	<p>As for DWLBC above. AWRNRM is primarily for Aboriginal lands and communities, and will engage with all parties including Aboriginal TO's on culturally suitable strategies (to provide employment and other economic opportunities for the local communities) to implement an impact reduction strategy (incl camel removal and/or culling) for the region and to monitor and reduce the impacts of camels on significant surface waters, threatened habitats and species. Monitoring, evaluation pre- and post-</p>

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			<p>camel reduction is planned for high value biodiversity and cultural sites with appropriate rehabilitation, and also mitigation of the impacts of culling (if any).</p>
<p>Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands www.waru.org</p>	<p>77 261 612 162</p>	<p>PMB 227 Umuwa via Alice Springs NT 0872</p>	<p>The Land Management Unit (APYLM) was established in 1990 to assist Pitjantjatjara and Yankunytjatjara people to realise their aspirations for management of their land. The APYLM also supports the social and economic objectives of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara. This includes identifying and creating opportunities for employment in natural resource management and enabling the sustainable use of natural resources for economic development -- in both the traditional and contemporary sense. One of the projects already underway to support these objectives is feral camel control. APY's involvement in this project is to continue the work already underway and expand it to include protection of significant sites, trapping and removal of camels for human consumption and monitoring and evaluation of landscape pre and post removal in conjunction with surrounding land owners.</p>
<p>Department of Environment and Resource Management (QLD) www.epa.qld.gov.au</p>	<p>87 221 158 786</p>	<p>PO Box 15155 City East Brisbane QLD 4002</p>	<p>The overarching objective of the Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management (QDERM) is to protect refuges for biodiversity in the Simpson Desert National park by reducing the density of feral camels in the area. In this project QDERM they will work with the Northern Territory and South Australian governments to monitor and evaluate the numbers of camels in the area pre and post removal, including the development of a comprehensive resource inventory, biannual monitoring of biodiversity refuges, data on numbers of camels being removed and their response to climatic changes for better control.</p>
<p>Northern Territory Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sports www.nt.gov.au</p>	<p>84 085 734 992</p>	<p>PO Box 1120 Alice Springs NT 0871</p>	<p>NTG is responsible for the management of the unallocated crown land some of which is in the Simpson Desert. In this project, NTG will work with QLD and SA governments to undertake extensive aerial culling in the area to reduce densities to below 0.1 animals/sq km from the current >0.5 animals/sq km. As well as removal, extensive aerial survey monitoring will be carried out for better management and they will also work in collaboration with SA and QLD on a biodiversity impact study.</p>
<p>Ngaanyatjarra Council Inc www.tjulyuru.com</p>	<p>88 304 990 870</p>	<p>PO Box 644 Alice Springs</p>	<p>Ngaanyatjarra Council Land and Culture team propose to expand and enhance their existing camel control program to remove 100,000 camels</p>

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<p>Central Land Council (CLC) www.clc.org.au</p>	<p>71 979 619 393</p>	<p>NT 0871</p>	<p>or reduce the density to <0.1 camels/sq km from a density of >0.5 animals/sq km. The project will reduce the impact of camels on important wetlands in the region. In addition, Ngaanyatjara Council will train local Aboriginal people in integrated camel control, continue to foster support of the Traditional Owners to support the expansion of their control program to more inaccessible and highly valuable wetlands in the most remote parts of the lands to physically expand aerial culling to remote areas of the lands. The Central Land Council will co-ordinate and implement impact reduction strategies throughout management zones 1,2 and 3 across Aboriginal Land Trust Lands. Impact reduction strategies include broadscale aerial culling, creation of alternative watersources to reduce pressure on significant areas and fencing of significant sites. The CLC will employ a project officer for community consultation processes and it will ensure full participation and engagement of Aboriginal communities, particularly the Senior Traditional Owners on all aspects of any impact reduction projects. It will also undertake Monitoring & Evaluation programs including aerial surveys pre-and post culling.</p>
<p>Australian Wildlife Conservancy www.awc.org.au</p>	<p>36 068 572 556</p>	<p>PO Box 8070 Subiaco East WA 6008</p>	<p>Australian Wildlife Conservancy own Newhaven Station in the Tanami Desert. Their role in the project is to remove camels via aerial culling from Newhaven to protect biodiversity refuges and increase native habitat. They will also engage with local Aboriginal Communities to track the abundance and activity of camels on the property as part of a monitoring and evaluation strategy. AWC will also study the impact of camels on vegetation near high-use areas – one natural water source and one bore. This will add to other MERI projects on vegetation use in WA, SA and the Simpson Desert.</p>
<p>Kimberley Land Council www.klc.org.au</p>	<p>96 724 252 047</p>	<p>PO Box 2145 Broome WA 6725</p>	<p>The role of the Kimberley Land Council is to provide an opportunity for Senior Traditional Owners from three IPA's across the top of the Great Sandy Desert to be involved in feral camel work. In particular the TO's and rangers under development, will learn more about the impact of camels, how to monitor their movements, identify impacts and count their numbers and develop site specific monitoring programs with a view to the development of control strategies. The program will also engage young people in NRM opportunities as they travel on land with the elders and</p>

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			family groups and undertake simple monitoring and surveys.
<p>CSIRO www.csiro.au</p>	<p>41 687 119 250</p>	<p>Heath Road Alice Springs NT 0870</p>	<p>The role of CSIRO in the project is focussed on MERI. CSIRO will host the database pertaining to feral camel populations and densities through the ACRIS (Australian Collaborative Rangelands Information System) Management Unit. They will also assess the social-ecological costs and benefits of camel impact and control and the biodiversity outcomes around water bodies associated with camel control, using a case-study approach. The projects will enable synthesis of data at a landscape scale; better informed MERI processes and outcomes to support decision making in a complex cross-cultural setting and evidence-based assessment of improvements in biophysical assets due to camel control.</p>
<p>Flinders University www.flinders.edu.au</p>	<p>65 542 596 200</p>	<p>GPO Box 2100 Adelaide SA 5001</p>	<p>The role of Flinders University is to provide MERI services to several projects in SA and WA to identify and target better feral camel control management strategies and programs to optimise removal. The projects continue and expand collaborative work already underway. Techniques to be used include aerial surveys, radio-tracking of collared animals, an on-ground enclosure study to measure density vs impact and a dietary analysis to understand what they eat and how that impacts on management and control methods on a seasonal basis.</p>
<p>NRM Board NT www.nrmbnt.org.au</p>	<p>52 624 459 784</p>	<p>PO Box 30 Palmerston NT 0831</p>	<p>The NRM Board NT will be working with the project on community engagement programs for the rehabilitation of areas of high-value biodiversity, dissemination of information to community groups and Aboriginal engagement.</p>
<p>Northern Territory Cattleman's Association (NTCA) www.ntca.org.au</p>	<p>87 055 308 786</p>	<p>GPO Box 4845 Darwin NT 0801</p>	<p>The NTCA proposes to extend culling operations already identified in the project for Aboriginal, Crown and Conservation land in the NT to neighbouring pastoral land with the overall objective of reducing camel densities to <0.1/sq km. This will involve 30 properties in key areas of the Territory and will reduce impact on a number of Sites of Significance in the NT including two sites of International Significance: Andado and Snake Creek Lakes and Karinga Creek palaeodrainage system and several sites of national significance (Beddome Range and Wilyunpa Tablelands, Rodinga Range, Mt Connor and Lake Lewis and their surrounds. Culling on pastoral properties will be done in conjunction with programs for the adjacent tenures.</p>

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5.2 Support for your proposal

Please list the organisations or individuals that are providing technical support to your proposal, but are not considered direct partners.

Names of organisations supporting your proposal	Contact person	Contact phone number	Type of support being provided
Desert Channels Queensland Inc	Mike Chuk	[REDACTED]	Community engagement
John Armstrong	John Armstrong	[REDACTED]	Industry – accredited professional shooter and pilot.
Rural Solutions SA	Phil Gee	[REDACTED]	Technical support
Rural Solutions SA	John Pitt	[REDACTED]	Technical and business development support
Territory Camel	Garry Dann	[REDACTED]	Business development advice for mobile abattoirs. Engagement with Aboriginal communities for development of meat processing opportunities.
Stephen Pass	Stephen Pass	[REDACTED]	Industry – accredited professional shooter. Building a total value chain in WA – paddock to plate.
WA Pastoral Board	Robin Mills	[REDACTED]	Information exchange between the project and WA pastoralists.
Indigenous Business Australia	Cheryl Ross	[REDACTED]	Economic development support to remote Aboriginal communities for commercial impact reduction strategies.
Indigenous Land Corporation	Stephen McCarthy	[REDACTED]	Training and business support for Aboriginal communities to engage in impact reduction activities.
Petronella Vaarzon-Morel	Petronella Vaarzon-Morel	[REDACTED]	Anthropologist – Engagement with Aboriginal communities.
Invasive Animals CRC	Dr Steven Lapidge	[REDACTED]	Technical assistance and trials of other control methods such as

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			salt licks.
Australian Vertebrate Pests Committee	Diana Leader	██████████	Ethics, advice and regulations on humane removal
Dept of Primary Industries & Fisheries QLD Biosecurity Section	Frank Keenan	██████████	Technical support -- surveying, MERI
Arid Lands Environment Centre	Jimmy Cocking	██████████	Community engagement strategies and alternative uses of camel by-products ie hump fat for fuel, leather etc.
Rangelands Alliance	John Gavin	██████████	Information exchange between the alliance members and the project team.

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5.3 How will you engage the community in your project?

Outline how the community will be engaged in your project and the scale of this involvement, including the potential to raise community awareness and enhance skills, and the engagement of Indigenous communities (maximum 300 words).

The issue and impact of feral camels is largely 'unseen' by the majority of Australians and they tend to be held in some regard as a religious icon to some and as a link with our history in opening up what is perceived by many as a very inhospitable area. Therefore for this project to succeed, we must win the hearts and minds of Aboriginal people in communities and non-Aboriginal people, particularly on the Eastern sea-board, with a considerable PR effort to educate people as to the damage and the need to dramatically reduce their impact on NRM and cultural assets. AWNRM board have developed a video which can be used with Aboriginal communities, for this purpose.

Until the full project proposal is developed, the scale of community involvement has yet to be quantified. However, initial thoughts are that the NRM Boards and other local organisations, specific to a region or place will be instrumental in community engagement activities, particularly those around MERI and rehabilitation and/or protection of sites of significance eg tree planting, fence building.

Aboriginal engagement will occur in various ways - direct representation for various Aboriginal Corporations and Lands Trusts in high density areas that are already project participants (see Section 4.2 & 5.1) and through NRM Boards ie Rangelands WA, AW and SAAL for more localised on-ground initiatives (see Section 5.1)

The project will also engage with Senior Traditional Owners for the relevant project area, on land, during the project development phase and continuing through implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

The budget includes money for devolved grants for community engagement projects.

5.4 Are you aware of any other projects or proposals which are related to this proposal?

Identify any other proposals that are linked to this one, and any projects that you are aware of that may have synergies with this one (maximum 300 words).

Eol: Sustaining Arid Lands Eol from Desert Channels Queensland.

This project is based on the Greater Lake Eyre Basin region and involves the removal of feral animals, including camels in the Simpson Desert. Both bids have agreed to work cooperatively on the removal of camels depending on the outcome of the Eol's.

Kimberley Land Council – mid range grant

Aboriginal engagement for feral camel monitoring and evaluation and engagement with the land.

South Tanami IPA Development Project (CLC) – manages hotspots located on Aboriginal land

• *Protecting biodiversity and landscapes: a strategic approach to invasive species management in the NT (NRETAS) – manages hotspots located on land tenures other than Aboriginal land*

• *Feral camel management to increase biodiversity and cultural values in remote Australia (Ninti One Ltd/Desert Knowledge CRC) – CLC has collaborated in this proposal.*

• *Ecolink, a Continental Scale Cooperative Conservation Project, linking north to south connecting the Northern Territory and South Australia (NRETAS, SA Department for Environment and Heritage, CLC, NLC) –, which includes management initiatives for the two reserve gaps in the Central Australian section of the Ecolink proposal*

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- *Improving Land Management and Sustainable Grazing on Indigenous-Owned Pastoral Lands in the NT* (Department of Regional Development, Primary Industries, Fisheries and Resources) – improves management of hotspots located on Indigenous-owned pastoral properties.

- *Partnerships reinvigorating Central Australian landscapes: collaborating for healthy and productive landscapes* (NT NRM Board/CLC) – extends threat abatement programs across a wide range of land tenures (and associated hotspots) with scope to incorporate the Ecosystem Management Understanding (EMU) process into this CLC project.

Getting Down to Business: Integrated Management of Significant Landscapes on Aboriginal lands in Central Australia" - applies integrated management regimes to enhancing the values of 26 recognised biodiversity hotspots on land owned or co-managed by Aboriginal people incorporating invasive species control, soil erosion mitigation, appropriate fire regimes and application of Indigenous Ecological Knowledge with Western management approaches to optimise conservation outcomes and facilitate intergenerational transfer of knowledge to future indigenous land managers.

This project is also linked with existing Interim CFOC, Working on Country and IPA grants received by the CLC to advance threatened species management, Aboriginal ranger programs and IPA management.

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SECTION 6: LOCATION DETAILS OF THE PROPOSAL

6.1 State and/or Territories

Select the relevant box(es) indicating in which State(s) and/or Territories your project will be located.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Australian Capital Territory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Queensland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Victoria
<input type="checkbox"/>	New South Wales	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	South Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Western Australia
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Northern Territory	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tasmania	<input type="checkbox"/>	External Territory

6.2 Natural resource management region(s)

List the natural resource management region(s) in which your proposal will be undertaken. If unsure of the name of the relevant region, check <http://www.nrm.gov.au/nrm/region.html>

NRM Region(s)
Rangelands WA
SAAL NRM Board
Alinytjara Wilurara NRM Board
Desert Channels Queensland Inc
Northern Territory NRM Board

6.3 Nearest town or named locality

Identify the nearest town or named locality to your project. If your project is across a large area, choose a central point.

Alice Springs

6.4 Latitude and longitude

Provide the latitude and longitude of your project in decimal degrees. If your proposal covers a large area, provide the latitude and longitude of a point at the centre of the project area.

Location of your proposal - Latitude - e.g. 19.7778

Location of your proposal - Longitude + e.g. 151.3579

Information on latitudes and longitudes is at <http://www.environment.gov.au/erin/tools/index.html>.

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SECTION 7 - NATIONAL RESERVE SYSTEM - LAND ACQUISITION

7.1 Property name

Provide the name of the property (maximum 15 words).

7.2 Please provide the following information about your organisation

	Title	First name	Last name
President/Chair	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
Vice President/Deputy Chair	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
Treasurer/Chief Financial Officer	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
Secretary/Public Officer	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
Number of members	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>		
Name of Trustees	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>		

If none of the above office bearers applies, please enter 'not applicable'

7.3 Property information and value to the NRS

Address of Property	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		
Suburb/Town/City	<input style="width: 20%;" type="text"/>	State <input style="width: 20%;" type="text"/>	Postcode <input style="width: 20%;" type="text"/>
Local Govt. Area	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		
General description of land	<input style="width: 100%; height: 40px;" type="text"/>		
Nearest town or named locality	<input style="width: 60%;" type="text"/>	Distance (km)	<input style="width: 20%;" type="text"/>
Direction from nearest town or named locality to site	<input style="width: 100%; height: 40px;" type="text"/>		
Latitude and longitude at centre of site	Latitude - <input style="width: 40%;" type="text"/>	Longitude +	<input style="width: 40%;" type="text"/>

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7.4 Land Parcels (plan and allotment)

Tenure	Expiry date	Plan	Allotment	Area (ha)	Part	Lease name	Lease no	Options for renewal

7.5 Identify the IBRA regions that the property falls within or across

IBRA Region	IBRA Sub-region

7.6 Biodiversity value

How will this proposal make a significant contribution to the development of a comprehensive, adequate and representative National Reserve System in Australia (maximum 200 words)?

7.7 What is the current condition of the property?

Please select relevant description.

- Largely intact (no significant threats, no significant impacts)
- Modified native vegetation (significant threat, measurable impact from land use)
- Highly modified native vegetation (significant threats and changes to native vegetation structure and species composition)
- Regrowth (Native vegetation cleared and significant regrowth of original species)
- Cleared (No native species remain or scattered trees and shrubs dominated by introduced species)

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7.8 How well positioned in the landscape is your proposed protected area?

Select relevant description.

- Adjoins existing protected areas and consolidates the regional protected area system
- Protects native vegetation within a large remnant that is largely unprotected
- Protects a large area isolated from other protected areas and remnants of native vegetation (1000 hectares or more in settled areas)
- Protects a small area isolated from other protected areas and remnants of native vegetation (less than 1000 hectares in settled areas)

7.9 Threats

Identify the threat(s) that the property is subject to in the short term (maximum 100 words).

7.10 How many of each of the following are there on the property that would be protected?

Number of unrepresented regional ecosystems	
Number of under-represented regional ecosystems	
Number of nationally threatened (EPBC listed) species	
Number of nationally threatened (EPBC listed) ecological communities	
Number of sites of international significance (Ramsar, World Heritage, Shorebird)	
Number of sites of national significance (Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia, National Heritage list)	

7.11 Current status of proposal

Is the property already on the open market or likely to enter the open market in the near future?
 Have negotiations commenced with the vendor? Has the property already been purchased, or is it already owned or leased by the applicant?

Status	Details	Date

*Status options are:

- Property already purchased
- Contract to purchase signed
- Property available for sale - negotiations to purchase commenced
- Property available for sale - negotiations to purchase not commenced

A property would be available for purchase by auction, tender, private sale or sale through an agent.

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Please note: until you know the outcome of this application, you should not assume you will receive funding to assist your purchase (if you do decide to purchase the property, the Australian Government is under no obligation to provide funding); moreover, if you do have to act now to secure a property, we recommend that you enter a conditional contract stipulating the purchase of the property is subject to Australian Government funding becoming available.

7.12 Are there other items included in the purchase besides the land?

Item	Details	Value

*Items include: Plant and equipment; Livestock; Water allocation/licence; Business; Good will

7.13 Is your contribution in hand or dependent on fundraising activities or future budget appropriation?

Proponent contribution	Details	Amount

*Proponent contribution options are: In hand; Dependent on fund raising; Seeking grant or donation

7.14 Does your project involve sub-division?

If yes, give details, including the outcome of any discussion you have had with the responsible authority

Status	Details	Date
	Expected completion date	

*Status options are: Sub-division not commenced; Seeking planning approval; Survey complete; Awaiting approval of survey plans; Sub-division complete

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7.15 Detailed Budget

Capital cost type	Details	Total cost (GST excl)	Caring for our Country funding		Other source of funding		Financial year of proposed expenditure
			Funding sought (GST excl)	GST	Amount (GST excl)	Organisation	
Total							

*Capital Cost Types include: Land purchase; Valuation; Legal fees; Signage; Management planning; Survey; Fencing; Access rationalisation; Urgent fire management; Urgent threat abatement

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7.16 I hereby provide the following details of any interests that may conflict or possibly be thought to conflict with my organisation's role as a proponent for funding under Caring for our Country. This information is not for the purposes of public disclosure but will be utilised in the assessment process (maximum 200 words).

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SECTION 8: DECLARATIONS

8.1 Proponents should note that, by completing and submitting this proposal, they agree to the following statements.

I certify that:

- to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this proposal is complete and correct and no information is false or misleading. I understand that it is an offence under the *Criminal Code Act 1995* to provide false or misleading information
- I understand that the Australian Government is under no obligation to provide funding for this proposal, except for the regional base-level funding for the regional natural resource management organisations
- I understand that the Australian Government assumes no responsibility for any investment in activities relating to this proposal that are made before the formation of a contract with the Government
- I/the organisation I represent supports this proposal and, if successful, agrees to enter into a contract with the Australian Government to deliver the proposal and administer the proposal's funding
- I have the agreement of all partners to the contents of this proposal
- I will spend the funding and implement the proposal in the ways described in the proposal, unless otherwise agreed by all parties
- the proposal has not already received funding in part or in full from any other funding source, except as identified in this proposal
- I/the organisation I represent understand that any payments made by the Australian Government in relation to this proposal are subject to the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services) Act 1999*
- I consent, on behalf of all parties, to this proposal being referred to third parties for assessment purposes
- I understand that the Australian Government may undertake external assessments or feasibility studies in relation to this proposal
- I understand that the Australian Government may undertake to negotiate components of this proposal to ensure that the most appropriate package for investment and delivery of Caring for our Country targets is in place
- I understand that, if my proposal is successful, the Australian Government may place non-commercially confidential information relating to it into the public domain
- I agree that I accept full responsibility to ensure that all of the necessary planning, regulatory and other approvals, permits and permissions are obtained before commencing this proposal

If submitted in hardcopy by mail or delivery – please ensure the person who would sign the contract completes and signs this section.

Signature

Name

Mrs Jan Ferguson

Position in organisation

Managing Director

Organisation

Ninti One Ltd

Date

03 April 2009

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If submitted by email, please ensure it is emailed to applications2009@nrm.gov.au by the person in the lead organisation who will sign the contract if successful.

The Australian Government thanks you for your interest in Caring for our Country and for the time and effort you have made in preparing this proposal.