

SUBOUTPUT 3.1

Process applications and assist in making land use agreements on Aboriginal land.

Tourism

Guidelines were completed for tourism development proposals on Aboriginal land to assist external proponents in providing the required level of information for traditional owner consultations and to understand the consultation and negotiation process applicable under the Land Rights Act.

These guidelines are endorsed by Tourism NT (formerly NT Tourist Commission) who will play a role in assessing the merits of any proposal received to assist traditional owners to make an informed decision.

Four tour operators and resort companies were encouraged to present their proposals in accordance with guideline requirements in 2005/2006.

The guidelines seek to reduce confusion in the wider tourism industry and provide the basis for genuine beneficial tourism developments and partnerships on Aboriginal land.

There is ongoing collaboration with one local tour operator regarding a partnership arrangement and lease for accessing Aboriginal land in the Hermannsberg area as part of their tour.

Pastoral Industry

Prolonged drought conditions in pastoral regions of Central Australia saw a significant increase in interest from local pastoralists in obtaining grazing licences over ungrazed areas of Aboriginal land.

The CLC provided support to traditional owners in these negotiations and has an ongoing role

under the collaborative Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP) in the implementation and ongoing monitoring of these licences.

The following grazing licence proposals were successfully negotiated or progressed:

- Angarapa ALT (formerly Utopia): an 8 year licence with MacDonal Downs station
- Haast Bluff ALT: a 5+5 years licence with Deep Well station
CLC was also successful in obtaining funding from the ILC (\$250,000) for infrastructure and improvements on the Haast Bluff Grazing Licence area
- Yalpirakinu ALT (formerly Mt. Allan): a 1 year grazing licence with Ringwood station
- Kurnturlpara ALT (Southern Barkly locality): a 3 year grazing licence with Tennant Creek Station
- Hooker Creek ALT: a 5+5 years licence negotiated with Riveren in the previous period came into effect with CLC staff and traditional owners participating in clearances for infrastructure development works.

The first of six monthly property visits by traditional owners was also facilitated in this period to establish regular dialogue with the licensee on matters of interest including discussion of employment opportunities.

This is a feature of all current and future grazing licences negotiated on Aboriginal land.

- Daguragu ALT: consultations continued on the renewal of existing grazing licences
- Mungkarta ALT (formerly McLaren Creek): co-ordinated tenders and facilitated property inspections for short-listed external proponents with interest in negotiating a grazing licence
- A further three external grazing licence proposals not yet presented to traditional owners are under evaluation on the Pmere Nyete/Atneye ALT (eastern Alice

Springs locality), Warumungu ALT (Tennant Creek locality) and Ngalurrju ALT (former Central Mount Wedge)

- Anurrete ALT (Hatches Creek locality): at the request of traditional owners a mustering agreement was negotiated with a local contractor to remove cleanskin cattle from the Land Trust.

The CLC also responded to a number of approaches from commercial pet-meat operators for access to Aboriginal land across the region to take feral horses, donkeys and camels for pet-meat.

A large and longer-term proposal from one company to access increasing feral camel numbers on the Petermann ALT and other high-density areas is in its early stages of development and negotiation.

Employment outcomes for members of remote communities such as Docker River are being pursued in these discussions.

Centrefarm Horticulture Projects

Centrefarm Aboriginal Horticulture Ltd is a company that was set up by the CLC in August 2002 to help Aboriginal people develop horticulture projects on their land.

Centrefarm has developed a model for horticultural development on Aboriginal land that is based on a two stage lease arrangement.

The first stage involves the relevant Aboriginal Land Trust leasing an unimproved farming block to a company that is owned by the traditional owners and other Aboriginal residents of the land trust for a term of up to 90 years.

The Aboriginal owned company will then use funding to improve the value of the land by building infrastructure such as roads, fences, powerlines, bores and buildings.

The second stage involves the lessor sub-dividing the leased land into smaller growers' blocks.