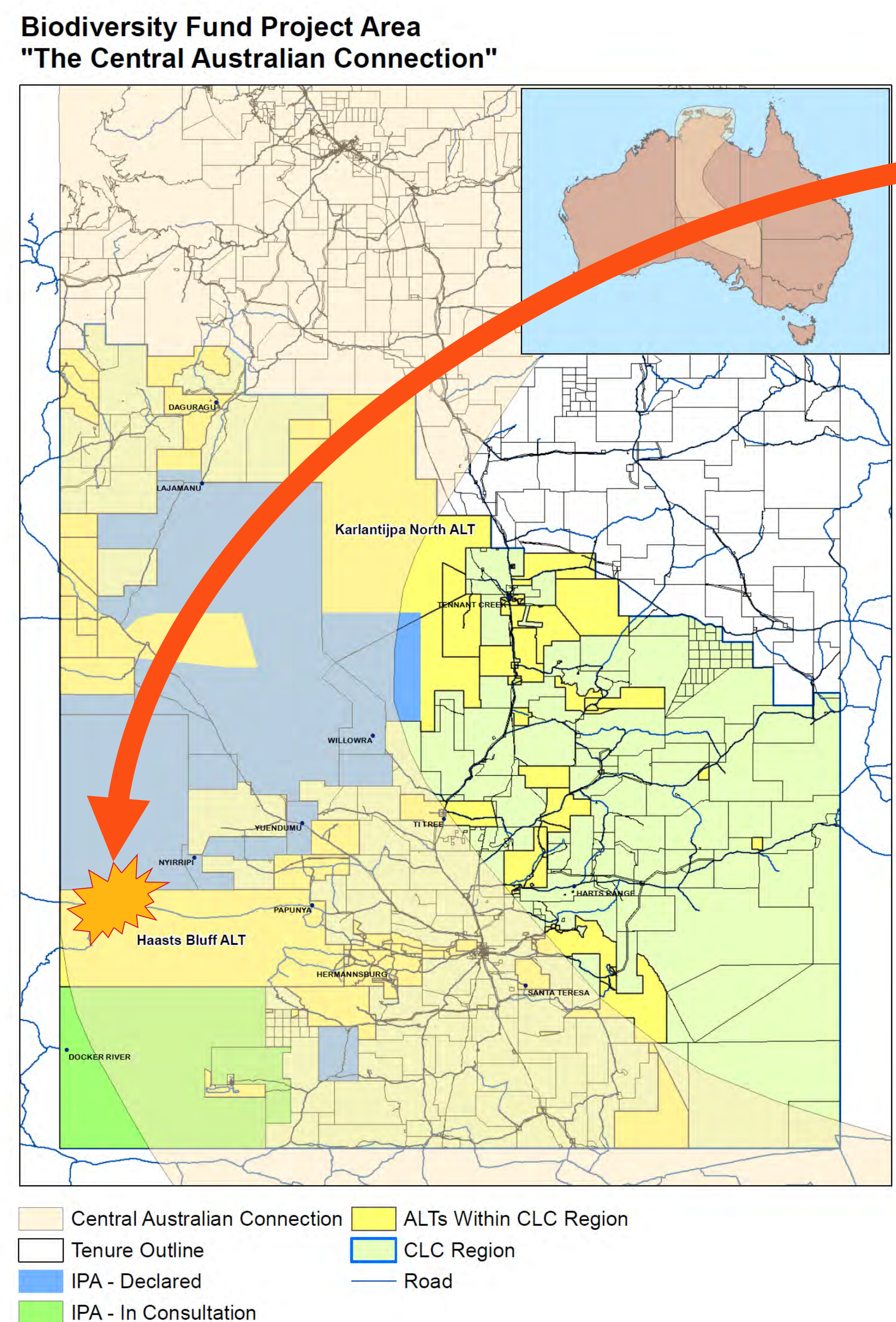


The Central Land Council Fire Project is funded through the Commonwealth Government Biodiversity Fund from July 2013—June 2017.



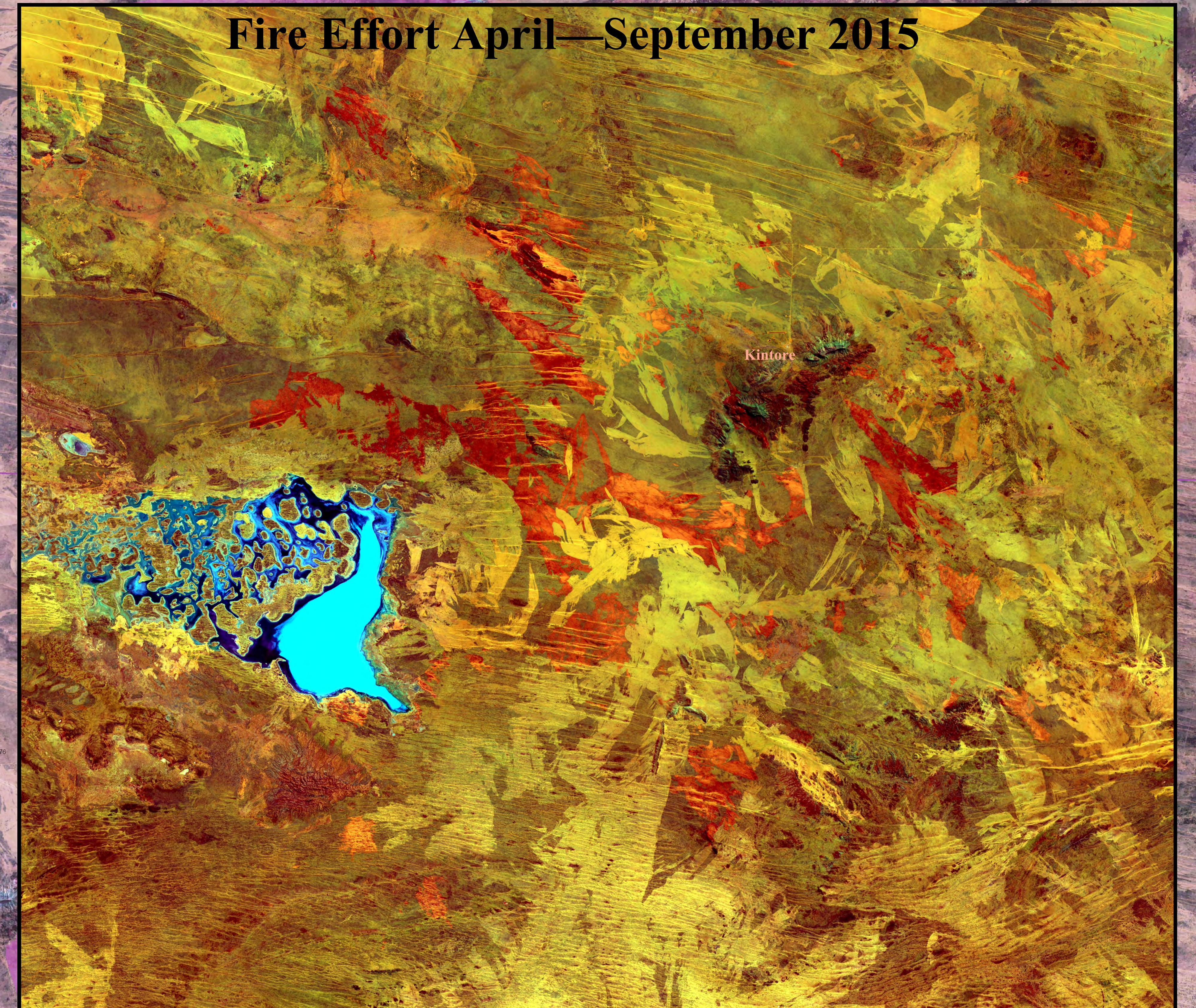
Kintore Community Partnership

In 2014 the CIC was invited to attend a meeting at the Pintubi Homelands Health Service to partner with the community aspiration to create opportunities for young people in land management. CLC committed project resources from their Environmental Management Unit to develop these opportunities.



Fire Management Planning 2015

Beginning in 2015, two months of fire consultations were undertaken to assess fuel loads and determine burn priorities. The consultations were undertaken on country with extended families on the basis of outstation ownership and responsibilities for Tjukurrpa (dreaming) sites. 88 people were consulted to produce the 2015 Kintore Proposed Burns Map.



Environmental Indicators of Project Success

More diverse fire regime	Change in seasonality of patches Change in size of patches, both burned and unburned
Areas of high biodiversity and cultural value have appropriate fire regimes across the project area	Percentage of known sites protected or managed Qualitative – Satisfaction of Traditional Owners that management is keeping country healthy. Interviews with project participants. Measures may include the impacts on game and plant species that relate to vegetation health

Social Indicators of Project Success

Improved knowledge of contemporary and traditional fire management amongst TOs and land management staff	Number of people engaged or trained in contemporary fire management Number of young people and land management staff engaged in traditional fire management
Fire management governance structures recognised as peak bodies	Number of governance bodies developed or used during the project Number of people involved in landscape-scale fire planning and the extent to which their decisions have been recognised by a broader audience Alignment between planning outcomes and on-ground implementation
Increased opportunities for seasonal Aboriginal employment	Number of people employed under the project

Report Card

Change in seasonality of patches	Increase in number of cool season burns April—July
Change in size of patches burnt and unburnt	Change in the number of small—medium size patches, reduction in unburnt patch size
Percentage of known sites protected or managed	18 cultural sites maintained, 8 Outstations protected, 31 hunting grounds rejuvenated
Satisfaction of Traditional Owners via interview	18 recorded interviews with Traditional Owners
No. of people engaged in contemporary fire management	76 people engaged in contemporary fire management techniques
No. of people engaged in Traditional Fire Management	15 young people learning traditional fire lighting techniques
No. of governance structure developed or used	1 x community governance structure used
Fire planning decisions recognised by a broader audience	Bushfires NT accepted and approved proposed burns for 2015
Alignment between planning and implementation	6 burns completed from 2015 planning cycle
No. of people employed under the project	76 Traditional Owners casually employed during 2015 fire season

Kintore Waru (Fire) Crews

Monthly Waru trips were undertaken from April to September. Two vehicles assisted getting extended families out into the wider region of the homelands. Burn priorities were outstation protection, cultural site cleaning and hunting ground rejuvenation.



April	Hand	3.7km ²
May	Hand	60.5km ²
June	Hand	13.6km ²
July	Hand	43.38km ²
August	Aerial	383.8km ²
September	Hand	81.6km ²

Thanks to the following Kintore + Haasts Bluff Families: Maxwell, Rowe, Tolson, Jugadai, Zimran, Robinson, Michaels, Major, Wheeler, Jackson, Cora, Barku, Pollard, Corby Gideon, Brown, Marshall, Tjampijinpa, Tjapaljarri, Gibson, Gallagher, Multa, Reid, Napaltjarri, Dixon, Sandy, Pegg, Nakamarra, Abbott