

Voices from the Basin: One Basin CRC's Submission to the 2026 Basin Plan Review

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3 June 2026



First Basin Plan Review

Australian Government | Murray-Darling Basin Authority

2026 Murray-Darling Basin Plan Review

Discussion Paper

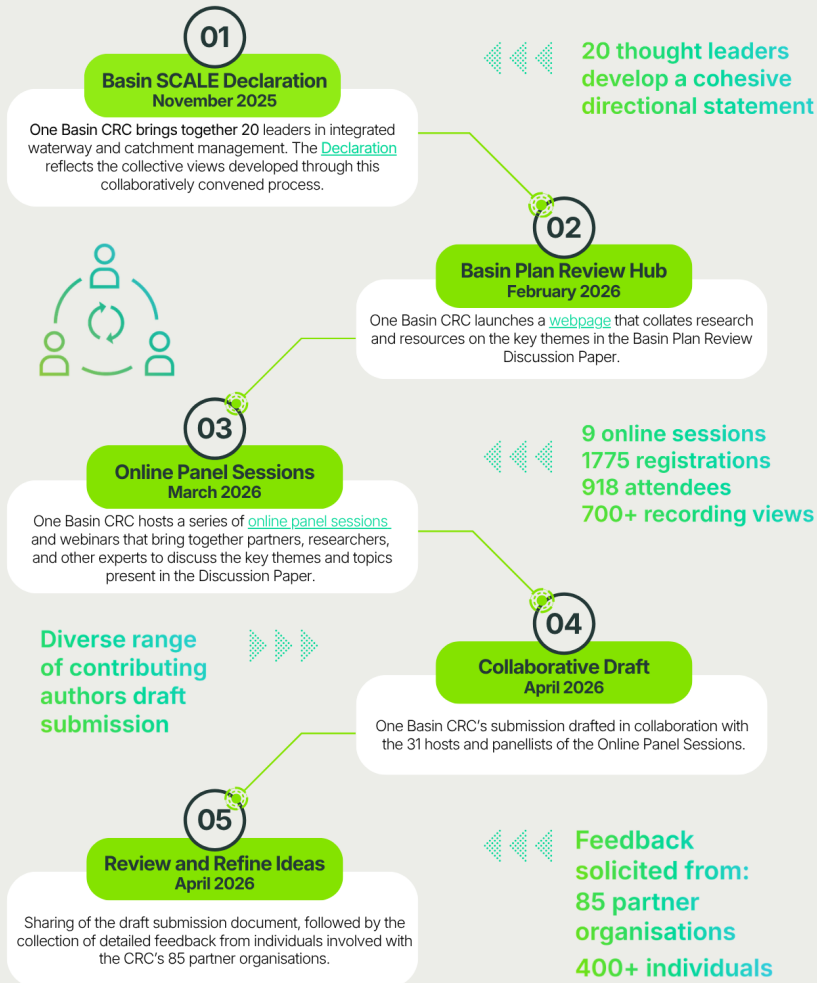
BPR Roadmap | **Early insights paper** | **Basin Plan Evaluation** | **Basin Outlook** | **Discussion paper** | **Basin Plan Review**

2024 | 2025 | 2026

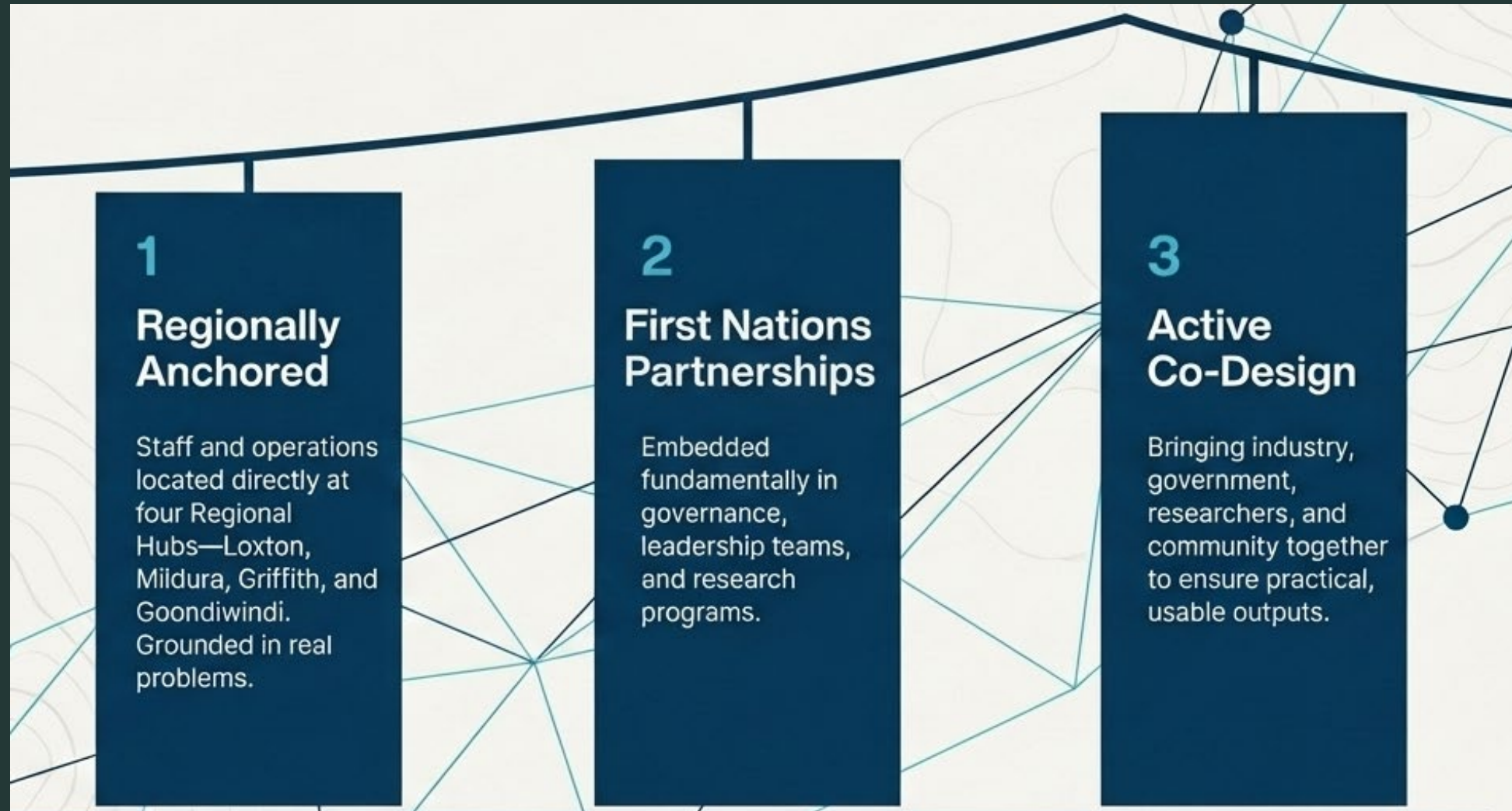


Basin Plan Review

Submission Development Process



One Basin CRC priorities





Water Act 2007

No. 137, 2007

Compilation No. 34

Compilation date: 1 July 2025

Includes amendments: Act No. 111, 2023

This compilation is in 2 volumes

Volume 1: sections 1–239W

Volume 2: sections 241–256
Schedules
Endnotes

Each volume has its own contents

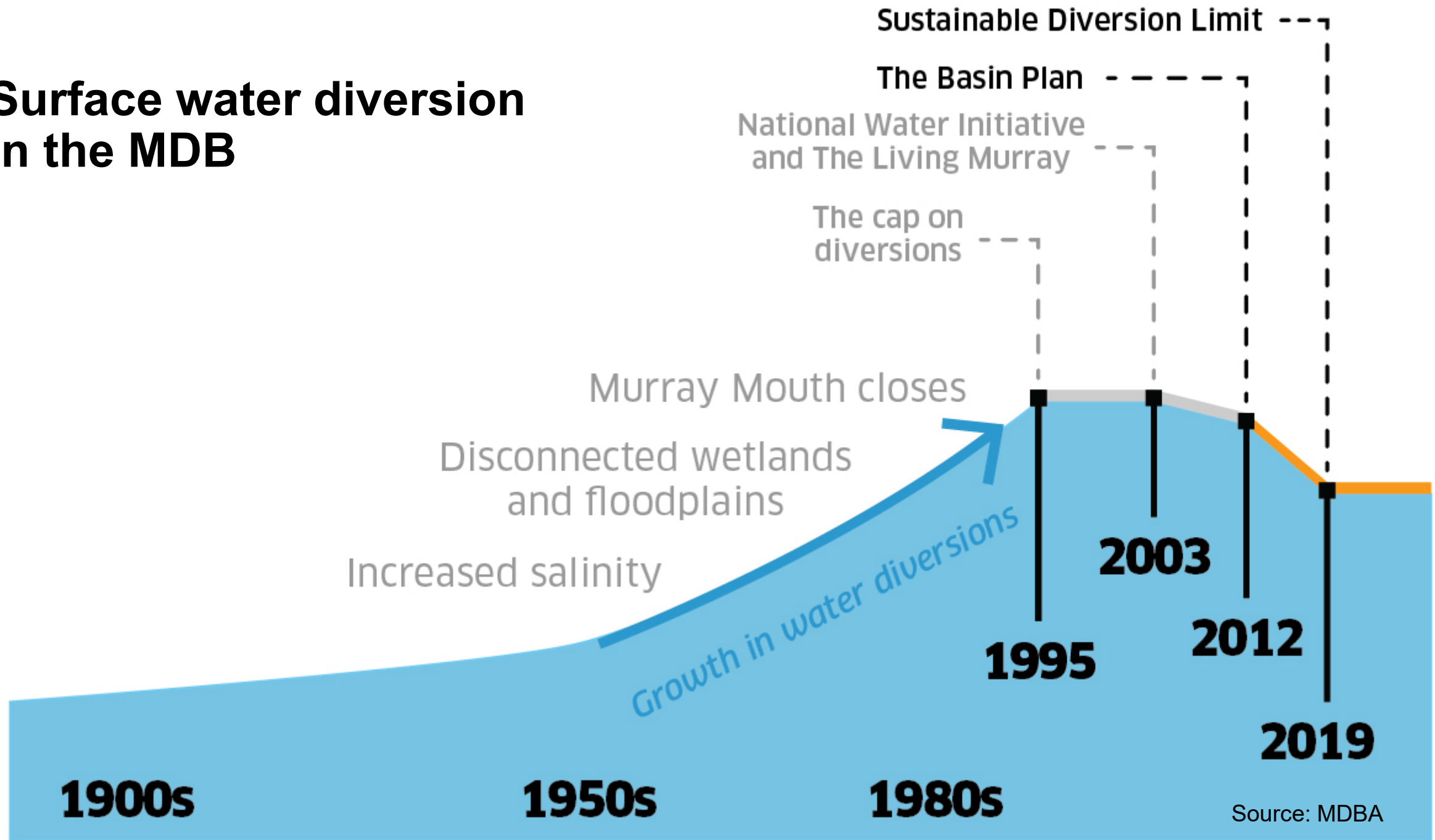


“The purpose of the Basin Plan is to provide for the integrated management of the Basin water resources”

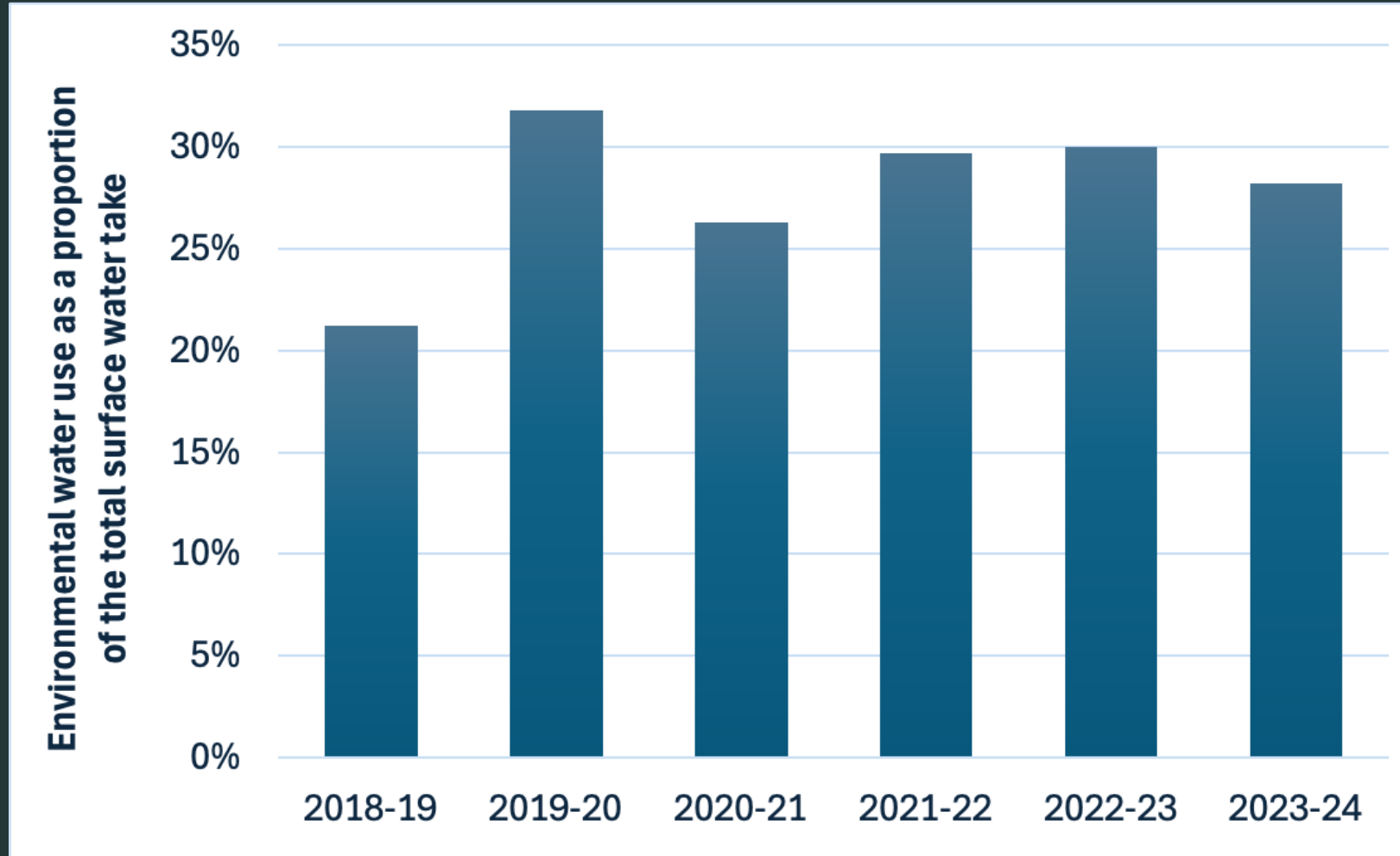
Under the Water Act the Basin Plan provides for:

- **Environmentally sustainable limits on water take;**
- Basin-wide environmental objectives for water-dependent ecosystems;
- An efficient water trading regime; and
- Improved water security.

Surface water diversion in the MDB



Source: MDBA



BoM: Murray-Darling Basin Water Account

The MDB is world leading in environmental water recovery



Basin Plan Evaluation

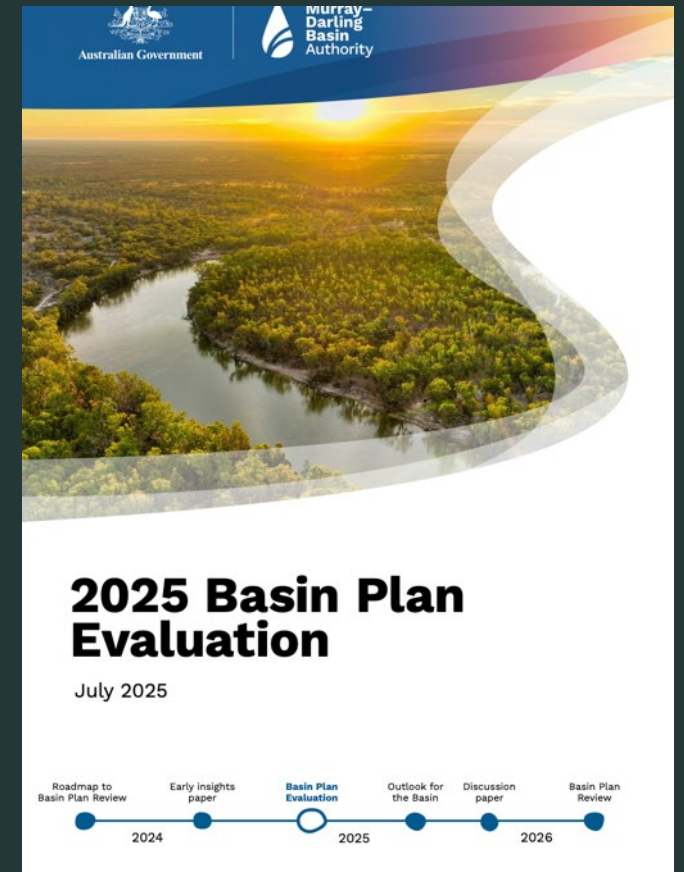


“The environmental condition of the Basin is better now than it would have been without the Basin Plan. **Water for the environment is essential, but on its own is likely not sufficient.** “

“Basin-scale outcomes for [waterbird] species richness have been achieved. However, improvements in abundance have not been observed.”

“Native fish populations in the Basin have continued to decline in recent years. There have been poor fish breeding and movement outcomes across the Basin.... ”

“Factors such as water quality, riparian and floodplain management, pest control, instream habitat ... are also crucial to achieve environmental outcomes.”



One Basin CRC Recommendations



- Strengthening an integrated approach to basin management
- How can this be implemented?
- What does this mean for the Basin Plan?

What is the One Basin CRC doing already?

Integrated catchment management

water, land, communities and ecosystems are managed together not as separate problems.

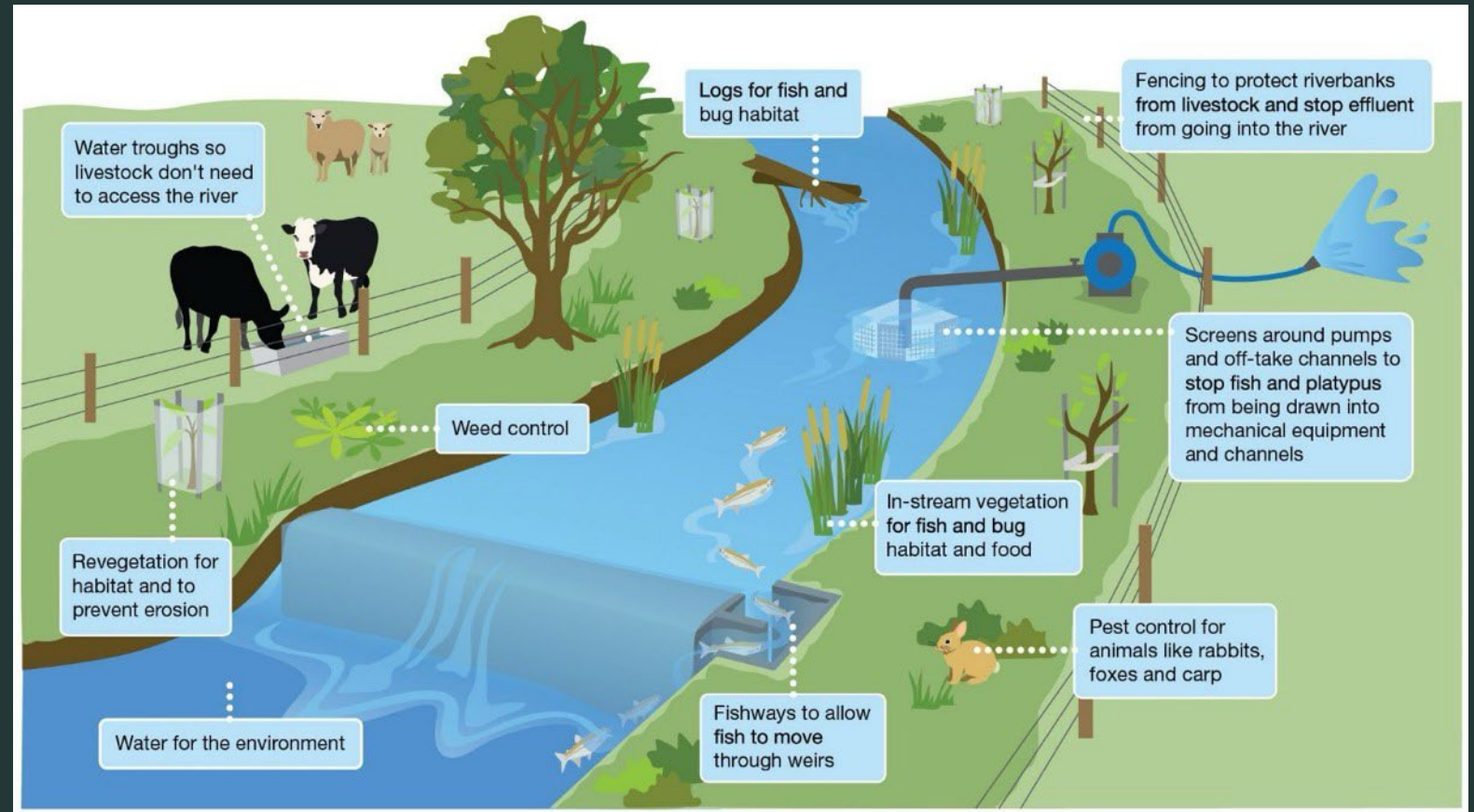


The key question is no longer ...

How much water should be recovered?

It is...

How do we maximise the value created from the environmental water already recovered?



Source: Victorian Environmental Water Holder



MURRAY-DARLING BASIN COMMISSION: A CASE STUDY IN INTEGRATED CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the Australian Murray-Darling basin experience in integrated catchment management, what has been achieved and what remains to be done. The basin water is shared by three states, but falls under the jurisdiction of four governments, that of the Commonwealth as well as the State governments. The critical development in recent years at the political and bureaucratic level was the establishment of a three-tier management structure that allows common interests to be developed, discussed, resolved and implemented. Two main problems had to be resolved before significant co-operative action could take place, namely the issues of water sharing between the states and the sharing of costs associated with Murray River salinity. A framework Salinity and Drainage Strategy was developed to address this, and is described.

This paper also describes the Natural Resources Management Strategy, the cornerstone of efforts to sustain the natural resources of the basin. The strategy emphasises community participation and empowerment. The problems identified, strategic aims to address these problems and the role of community action are detailed.

KEYWORDS

Community participation; integrated catchment management; Murray-Darling Basin; salinity; water quality.



Integrated catchment management is participatory, community-led, and focused on the health of the whole system

Confluence Project

Supporting Integrated Catchment Management by Integrating Data for Fish and River Health Across the Murray–Darling Basin



Not new data. The data already exists. What doesn't yet exist is the **architecture to connect it.**



Integrated data framework

Harmonises fish, habitat, hydrological and infrastructure data across the Basin using 300,000 ANAE wetland polygons



Priority site mapping

Where citizen science, fish passage, and habitat restoration will have greatest impact for native fish



Data governance diagnostic & scenarios

Maps who holds what data, under what conditions, and why. Three scenarios for Basin data governance to 2040



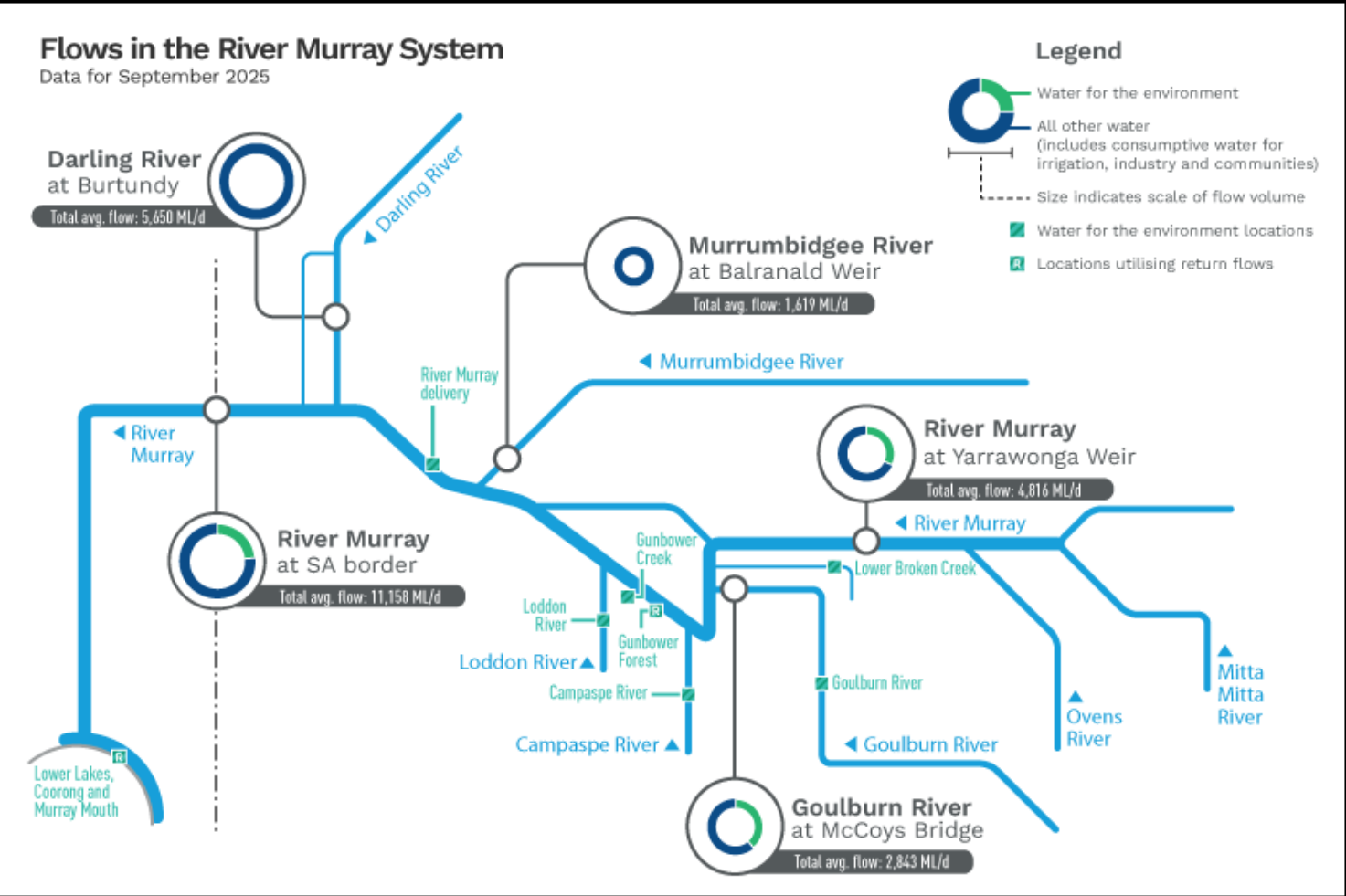
Open-access repository

Consolidated dataset on Zenodo — permanent, citeable. A contribution to the Basin's knowledge commons

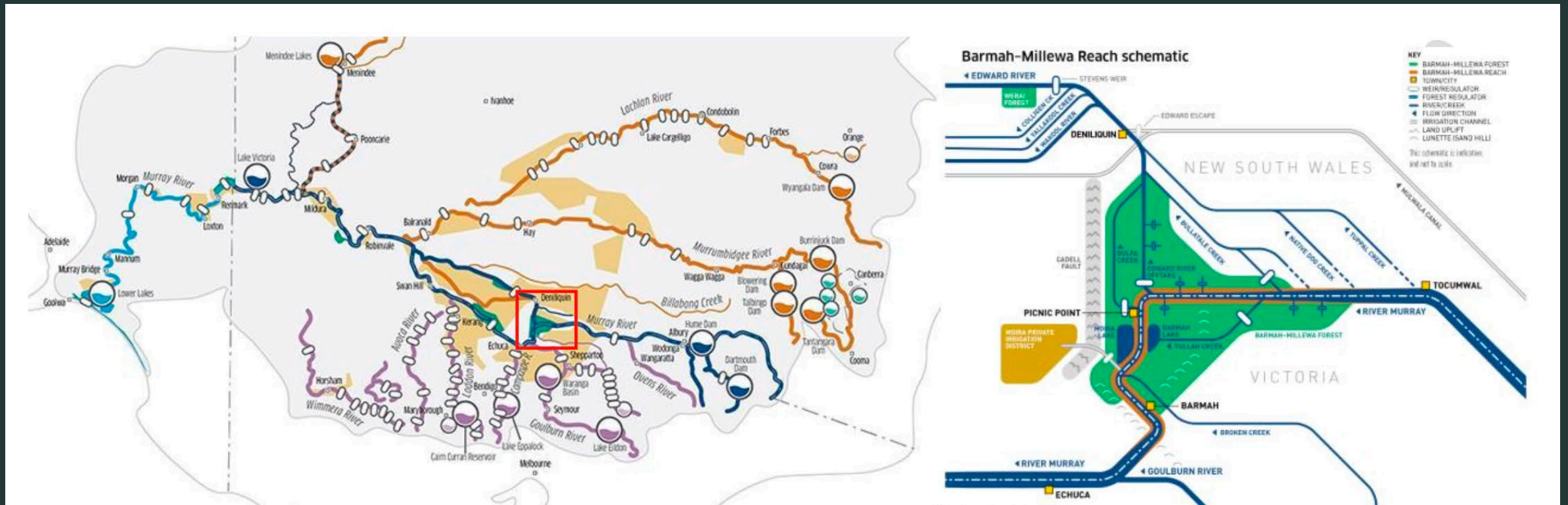


Integrated water infrastructure

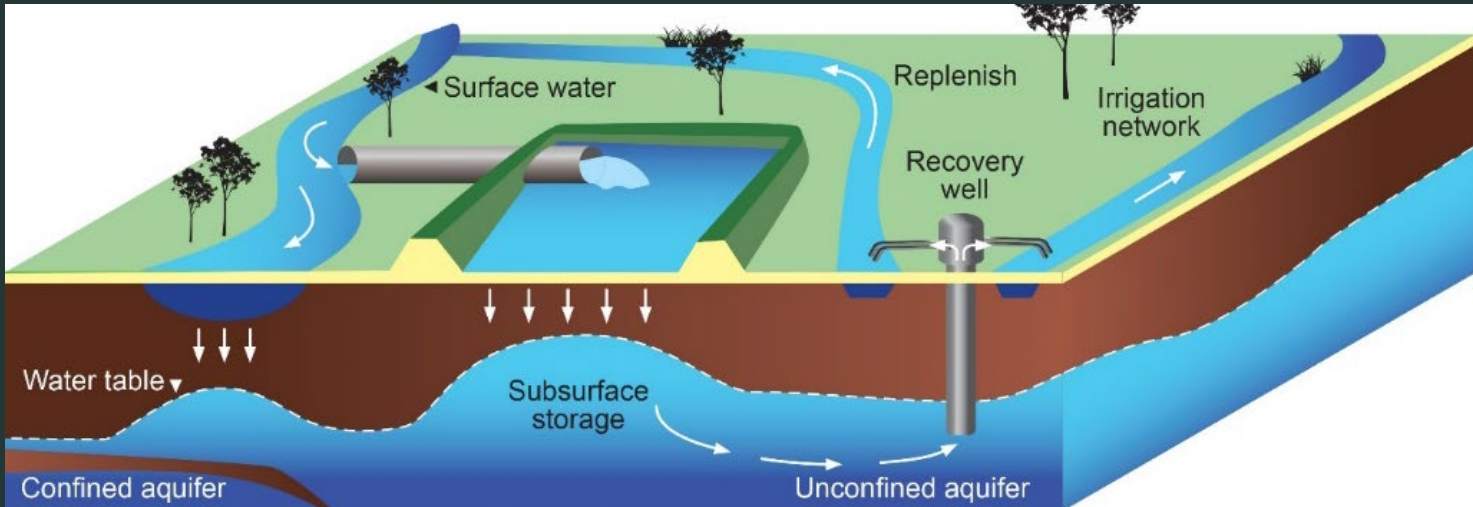
Optimising water infrastructure and system operation for multiple benefits



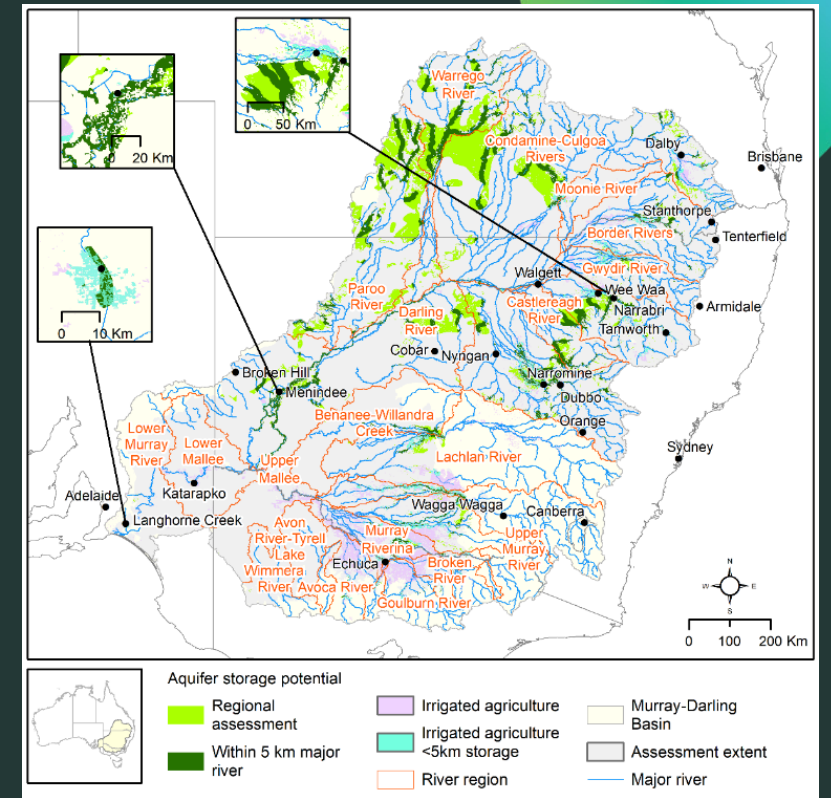
Integrated water system operation



Water banking



Page et al. (2022)



Gonzales et al. (2020)

Local and regional
Individual users, councils, irrigation entity)

Catchment / Network
Regional utilities, water corporations, Irrigation Networks

Statewide / Bulk
State Governments / Bulk Suppliers

Basin-wide / System
MDBA or Intergovernmental Management

Purpose

- Enhance local water security through stormwater or recycled-water recharge.
- Provide cost-effective, small-scale supply reliability and drought resilience.
- Support local amenity, flood mitigation, and potential environmental or cultural watering.

Purpose

- Improve reliability and flexibility within regional supply networks.
- Manage peak demand pressures and provide buffer storage for multiple users.
- Enable network operators to balance competing irrigation, urban, and environmental needs.

Purpose

- Establish strategic reserves to safeguard entitlement reliability, town and industry supplies.
- Operational flexibility for strategic releases to manage flood and drought risks, inter-annual carryover and environmental and First Nations outcomes.

Purpose

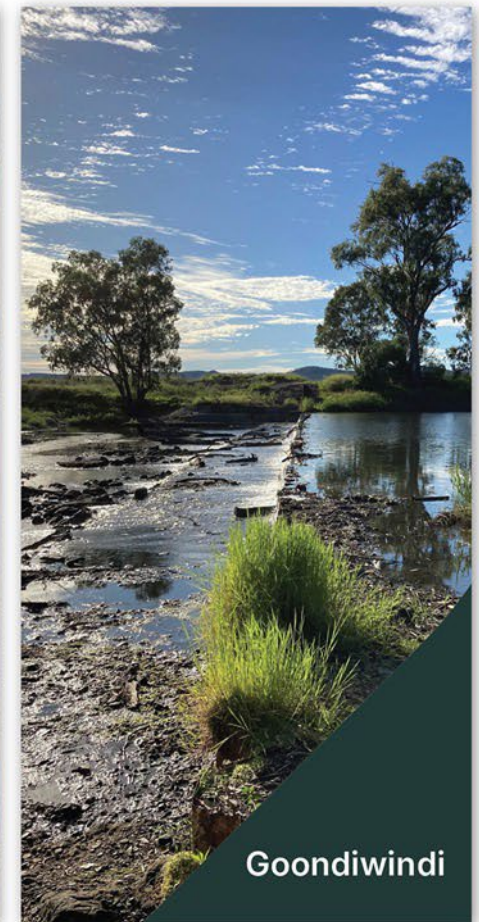
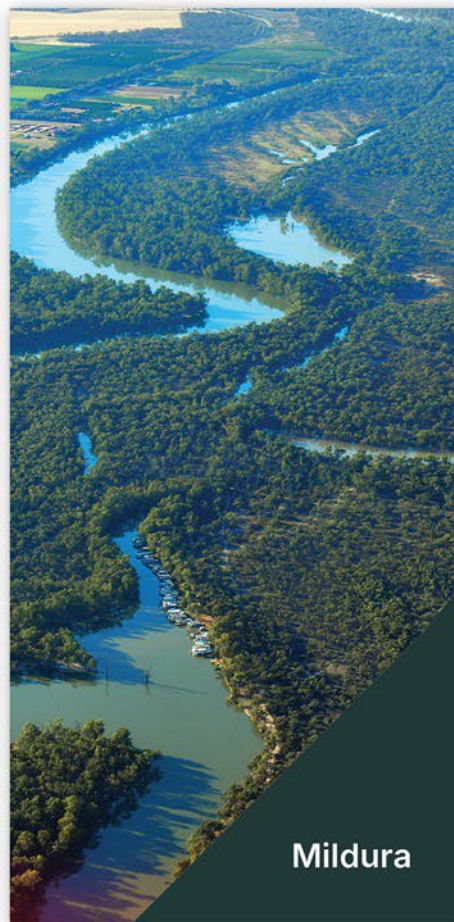
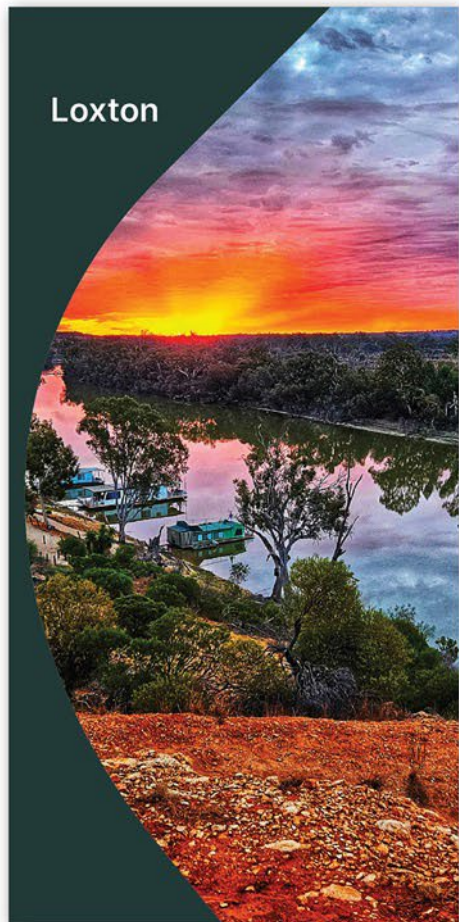
- Reduce system losses and overcome constraints (e.g. Barmah Choke) through coordinated storage and delivery.
- Improve flood management, reliability efficiency, and environmental and First Nations outcomes by optimising trade and delivery.

How can an integrated approach be implemented?



4 Innovative finance models

1. Enabling local leadership (subsidiarity principle)

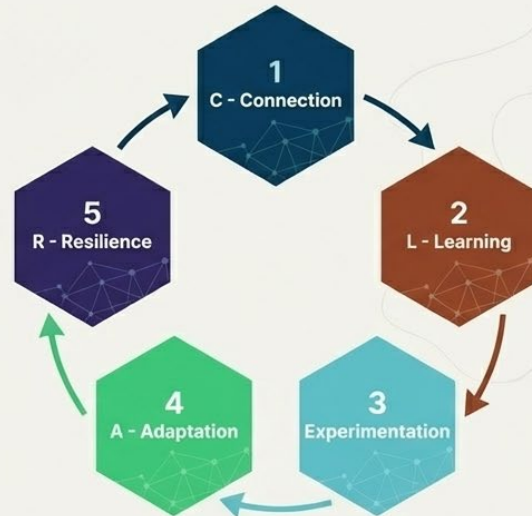


2. Recognising First Nations knowledge and authority



3. Taking an adaptive learning approach

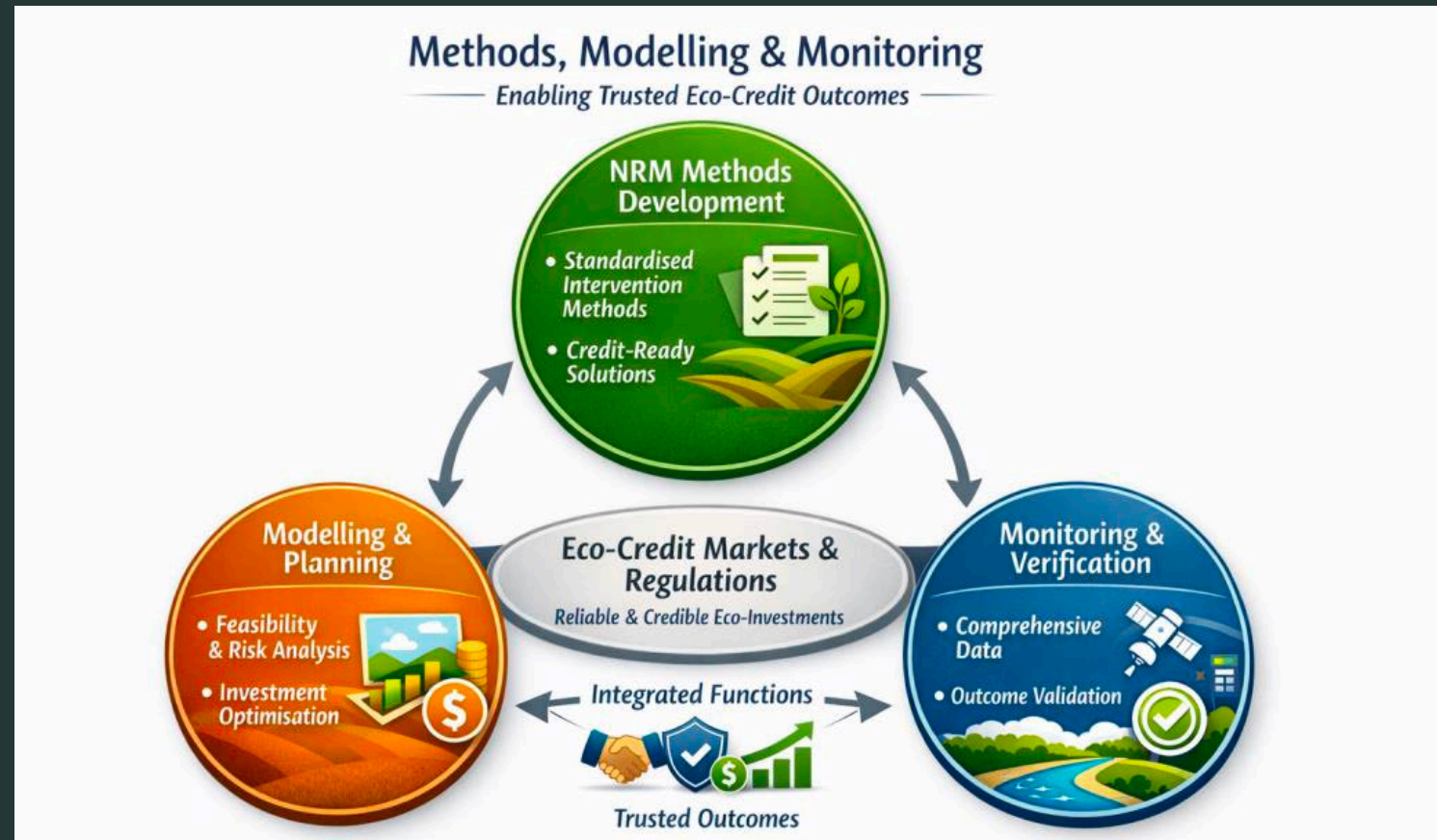
The Engine of Change: The CLEAR Framework



Core Philosophy: Complex systems like the Murray-Darling Basin do not change simply because new knowledge is produced. They change when people connect, learn together, test ideas, and gradually adapt the system.



4. Innovative finance models





What does this all mean for the Basin Plan



1

2

3







*“Ngarni Yuntulur
~ We Are All Connected”*

by Kyla McHughes