



BASIN PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Intersecting Streams Surface Water Resource Plan Consultation Report

Schedule C

Published by Department of Planning and Environment

dpie.nsw.gov.au

Title: Intersecting Streams Surface Water Resource Plan Consultation Report

Subtitle: Schedule C

First published: July 2020

Department reference number: INT20/375330

NOTE: On 21 December 2021, NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment became part of NSW Department of Planning, and Environment. Any references to NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment in this document, except where made in a historical context, can be taken to refer to Department of Planning and Environment. Environmental water responsibilities of the former Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) are now with the Biodiversity and Conservation Division within Department of Planning and Environment.

Acknowledgements

The former NSW Office of Environment and Heritage

NSW Department of Primary Industries—Agriculture

NSW Department of Primary Industries—Fisheries

NSW Local Land Services

© State of New South Wales through Department of Planning and Environment (2022). You may copy, distribute, display, download and otherwise freely deal with this publication for any purpose, provided that you attribute the Department of Planning and Environment as the owner. However, you must obtain permission if you wish to charge others for access to the publication (other than at cost); include the publication in advertising or a product for sale; modify the publication; or republish the publication on a website. You may freely link to the publication on a departmental website.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (February 2022) and may not be accurate, current or complete. The State of New South Wales (including the NSW Department of Planning and Environment), the author and the publisher take no responsibility, and will accept no liability, for the accuracy, currency, reliability or correctness of any information included in the document (including material provided by third parties). Readers should make their own inquiries and rely on their own advice when making decisions related to material contained in this publication.

Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

The New South Wales Government proudly acknowledges the Aboriginal community of NSW and their rich and diverse culture and pays respect to their Elders past, present and future.

NSW acknowledges Aboriginal people as Australia's First Peoples, practicing the oldest living culture on earth and as the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the lands and waters.

We acknowledge that the people of the Barkandji and Maljangapa, Budjiti, Euahlayi, Gomeroi/Kamilaroi/Gamilaroi/Gamilaraay, Guwamu/Kooma, Kunja, Murrawarri, and Ngemba Nations hold a significant connection to the lands in which the Intersecting Streams Water Resource Plan Area exists.

The Intersecting Streams Water Resource Plan Area is of spiritual, cultural and economic importance to the First Nation people and NSW recognises the connection of the people of these nations to water.

We recognise the intrinsic connection of Traditional Owners to country and acknowledge their contribution to the management of the Intersecting Streams Water Resource Plan Area landscape and natural resources.

Department of Planning and Environment understands the need for consultation and inclusion of Traditional Owner knowledge, values and uses in water planning to ensure we are working towards equality in objectives and outcomes.

Department of Planning and Environment is committed to continue future relationships and building strong partnerships with our First Nation People.

We thank the Elders, representatives of the Barkandji and Maljangapa, Budjiti, Euahlayi, Gomeroi/Kamilaroi/Gamilaroi/Gamilaraay, Guwamu/Kooma Kunja, Murrawarri, and Ngemba Nations and Aboriginal community who provided their knowledge throughout the planning process.

Contents

1.	Introduction	1
1.1.	The role of the consultation report.....	1
1.2.	The Basin Plan 2012 (Water Act 2007—Commonwealth)	1
1.3.	Intersecting Streams WRP Area	2
2.	Consultation	3
2.1.	Broad public consultation	3
2.1.1.	Status and issues phase	3
2.1.2.	Public exhibition phase	3
2.2.	Interjurisdictional consultation	4
2.3.	Long-term water plan	4
2.4.	First Nation consultation	5
2.4.1.	Face-to-face interviews	5
2.4.2.	Workshops	6
2.4.3.	Consultation outcomes	6

Attachments

Attachment B.	Budjiti Nation Consultation Report.....	21
Attachment C.	Euahlayi Nation Consultation Report.....	22
Attachment E.	Guwamu/Kooma Nation Consultation Report	23
Attachment F.	Kunja Nation Consultation Report	24
Attachment G.	Murrawarri Nation Consultation Report.....	25
Attachment H.	Ngemba Nation Consultation Report	26

Figures

Figure 1.	SW13 Intersecting Streams Water Resource Plan Area.....	2
-----------	---	---

Tables

Table 1.	First Nations consultation outcomes.....	8
Table 2	Aboriginal peoples' objectives and outcomes in water resource management.	10
Table 3	First Nation objectives where there has no identified related targeted water sharing plan objectives.....	18

1. Introduction

1.1. The role of the consultation report

Consultation with stakeholders and the community is at the forefront of the development of New South Wales (NSW) Water Resource Plans (WRPs). Consultation has been undertaken for each of the 20 surface water and groundwater WRPs being developed by NSW. The purpose of this report is to describe the consultation that was undertaken. Specifically, this report will detail the public consultation, both broad and targeted, that took place to further the development of the Intersecting Streams WRP and inform changes to the Intersecting Streams Unregulated Water Sources Water Sharing Plan (WSP).

1.2. The Basin Plan 2012 (Water Act 2007—Commonwealth)

The *Basin Plan 2012* (the Basin Plan) provides a coordinated approach to managing water within the Murray–Darling Basin across Queensland, NSW, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and South Australia. In NSW, the Basin Plan came into effect following the signing of Inter-governmental and National Partnership Agreements in 2014. As lead agency, Department of Planning and Environment (the Department) is working with the NSW Department of Planning and Environment– Biodiversity and Conservation Division (formerly the Office of Environment and Heritage) and NSW Department of Primary Industries–Fisheries to implement the Basin Plan. It requires NSW to develop WRPs for each area within the Murray–Darling Basin. The development of each WRP is guided by the requirements set out in Chapter 10 of the Basin Plan. Consultation and the views of local communities are an integral part of the preparation and development of WRPs. The following requirements of the Basin Plan will be assessed in relation to consultation.

10.07 Consultation to be demonstrated

(1) A water resource plan prepared by a Basin State must contain a description of the consultation in relation to the plan (including in relation to any part of the plan), if any, that was undertaken before the State gave the plan to the Authority under subsection 63(1) of the Act.

10.26 Planning for environmental watering

- (1) A water resource plan must provide for environmental watering to occur...
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the water resource plan must be prepared having regard to:
 - (b) The views of local communities, including bodies established by a Basin State that express community views in relation to environmental watering.

10.53 Consultation and preparation of water resource plan

(1) A water resource plan must be prepared having regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations with respect to the matters identified under section 10.52.

1.3. Intersecting Streams WRP Area

The Intersecting Streams Surface WRP (SW13) covers all surface water resources of the Intersecting Streams (Figure 1). The Intersecting Streams Unregulated Water Sources comprises all the rivers in the 5 water sources which intersect the NSW/Queensland Border to the west of the Barwon River at Mungindi to the western edge of the Paroo water source and the Murray-Darling Basin, and 1 water source Yanda Creek which flows northward from its headwaters near Cobar, NSW. The five water sources which intersect the NSW/Queensland Border are the Moonie River water source, the Narran River water source, the Culgoa River water source, the Warrego River water source and the Paroo River water source.

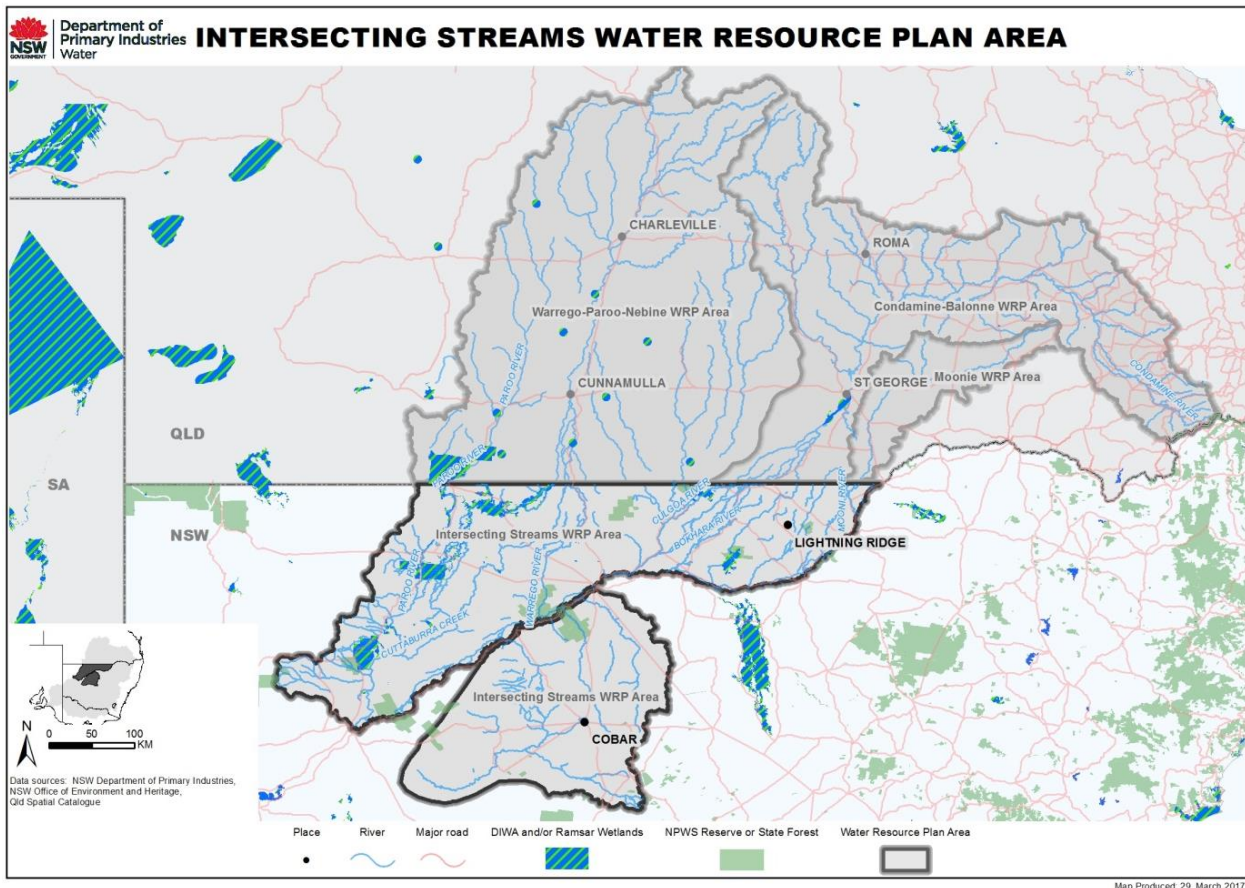


Figure 1. SW13 Intersecting Streams Water Resource Plan Area

2. Consultation

2.1. Broad public consultation

Stakeholder consultation is an essential part of the development of NSW WRPs and was undertaken throughout the development of the Intersecting Streams WRP. The general public and stakeholders had opportunity to provide comment during the early phase of WRP development through the Status and issues phase (section 2.1.1) and then again in the later stages of WRP development during the public exhibition phase (section 2.1.2).

2.1.1. Status and issues phase

The *Intersecting Streams Water Resource Plan – Status and Issues paper* (NSW Department of Industry, 2017) was released for public comment on 12 May 2017. The paper compiled the issues raised as part of the WSP replacement process and provided an opportunity for stakeholders to raise additional issues to be considered during the development of each WRP.

Eight public submissions on this paper were received and within these submissions 100 issues were raised. Further examination and discussion was undertaken by the Department of Planning and Environment on the issues in order to prepare an Issues Assessment Report. The Issues Assessment Report presented issues raised as part of WSP replacement, as well as those raised recently through the public exhibition of the Status and Issues Document. The report indicated whether an issue is to be considered further during the water resource planning process along with those not to be progressed and the reasons why.

Key issues identified for consideration included:

- Review of the current Interstate trade rules in light of Basin Plan requirements

2.1.2. Public exhibition phase

The amended *Water Sharing Plan for the Intersecting Streams Unregulated River Water Sources 2011* was released for public comment between 22 July 2019 and 31 August 2019. This can be viewed at <https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/plans-programs/water-resource-plans/drafts/intersecting-streams-surface>.

During this phase the Department communicated with stakeholders in a number of ways:

- targeted consultation with specific communities directly affected by significant rule changes
- Stakeholder-specific communications
- Public information sessions
- NSW Department of Industry website
- Submission email address
- Telephone number for enquiries
- ‘Have Your Say’ website
- One-on-one consultations (where appropriate)
- Emails to stakeholders
- Local media—media releases
- Social media—tile advertising
- Local press advertising.

The Department invited submissions on the draft WRP and amended WSP. Supporting documents were made available to provide context and background information.

Four public submissions were received on the draft WRP and amended WSP. Submissions were prioritised and assessed with any new issues progressed with further consultation undertaken where required.

2.2. Interjurisdictional consultation

Department of Planning and Environment consulted with representatives from the Queensland Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME) during the development of the Intersecting Streams WRP to ensure adequate consideration was given to the connected nature of the water resources.

Consultation included:

- Meetings at officer level to discuss the NSW and Queensland WRPs (23rd January 2018, 28th May 2018 and 26th July 2018)
- Correspondence regarding an agreed approach for interstate trade
- Notification to Queensland officers that the draft WRP and amended WSP were on public exhibition
- A DNRME representative attended the Intersecting Streams WRP public exhibition meeting in Lightning Ridge on 7th August 2019.
- A letter of confirmation from DNRME that the water quality measures outlined in the WRP will not impact their ability to meet water quality targets or result in adverse impacts for water resources in Queensland (dated 15th November 2019).

2.3. Long-term water plan

Department of Planning and Environment – Environment, Energy and Science Group has developed long-term water plans (LTWPs) across all nine NSW Murray–Darling Basin catchments. These plans link to the basin-scale plans developed by the MDBA, and include detailed objectives, targets and watering requirements for priority species and processes within, and between, catchments.

A key element in the development of the LTWPs involved consultation with environmental water advisory groups (EWAGs). These groups are established by the Department of Planning and Environment – Environment, Energy and Science Group in the majority of NSW's regulated catchments and are made up of riparian landholders, representatives of Aboriginal organisations, irrigators and relevant government agencies. They meet to discuss watering options and test scenarios - to ensure river and wetland health outcomes are maximised through the use of environmental water.

The development of the LTWP involved incorporating the best available information and scientific advice. In addition to the consultation undertaken with EWAGs, the Department of Planning and Environment – Environment, Energy and Science Group has sought feedback from other stakeholders, including:

- interagency consultation groups, established in each LTWP catchment, that include relevant agency staff and scientists with expertise in the area
- other key regional stakeholder groups.

Consultation undertaken by the Department of Planning and Environment – Environment, Energy and Science Group was guided by a communications and engagement strategy. This ensured that they met the community's expectation surrounding information on environmental water and its management.

The draft Intersecting Streams LTWP was placed on public exhibition at the same time as the draft Intersecting Streams WRP to ensure efficient stakeholder engagement. The Department of Planning and Environment – Environment, Energy and Science Group considered all feedback when finalising the Intersecting Streams LTWP. More information about LTWPs can be found at the Department of Planning and Environment – Environment, Energy and Science Group [website](#).

2.4. First Nation consultation

The Intersecting Streams Surface WRP area is located within the traditional lands of, and is significant to, the Barkandji and Maljangapa, Budjiti, Euahlayi, Gomeroi/Kamilaroi/Gamilaroi/Gamilaraay, Guwamu/Kooma, Kunja, Murrawarri, and Ngemba Nations and Traditional Owners. The Department of Planning and Environment has committed to engaging and consulting Traditional Owners of these groups to identify and record objectives and outcomes in regard to Aboriginal spiritual and cultural values and uses of water resources within the Intersecting Streams WRP area.

Consultation with Traditional Owners was undertaken using a nation-based model. The Department of Planning and Environment facilitated the gathering of cultural information from Traditional Owners in line with a consultation model that vest the ownership of cultural information with the Traditional Owners. The consultation model was also designed to respond to participants' wishes to bring attention to negative effects of social inequity resulting from dispossession and cutting of cultural bonds to water resources. In addition, the consultation was an important opportunity for the Department to share knowledge and insight into how water is managed in NSW. As such, the engagement activities were responsive to participants' desire to understand how water policy and management decisions are made.

Further, the consultation model was designed to be respectful of the wishes of participants, including their preferences for dealing with sensitive and difficult topics. These aspects of the consultation model were critical to build trust and confidence that engagement on water resource management would be positive and achieve good outcomes for First Nations in NSW. Where available, the Nation reports including the development of cultural objectives, values and uses are attached to this Schedule.

Information relating to the Barkandji and Maljangapa Nations and the Gomeroi/Kamilaroi/Gamilaroi/Gamilaraay Nation is not yet included in this Schedule or as an attached report. NSW engaged with the Barkandji and Maljangapa Traditional Owners through the Barkandji Native Title Group Aboriginal Corporation, who formally requested that they be consulted directly, rather than via MLDRIN or NBAN. The Barkandji Native Title Group Aboriginal Corporation also advised that Barkandji and Maljangapa Traditional Owners should be consulted together.

NSW will continue to work with the Barkandji and Maljangapa Nations, the Board of the Barkandji Native Title Group Aboriginal Corporation, and the Gomeroi/Kamilaroi/Gamilaroi/Gamilaraay Nation.

NSW will continue to work with the Gomeroi/Kamilaroi/Gamilaroi/Gamilaraay, the Barkandji and Maljangapa Nations and the Board of the Barkandji Native Title Group Aboriginal Corporation.

2.4.1. Face-to-face interviews

A series of face-to-face interviews were undertaken with Senior Traditional Owners (TOs). Senior TOs who participated in the face-to-face interviews were drawn from three separate categories – grassroots, Native Title applicants and suggestions from other interview participants. Several TOs participated in these interviews, whom represented a large number of people in their own family groups and spoke for a broad range of communities and different areas of Nations. These interviews assisted in formulating the discussion undertaken in the workshops.

- **Barkandji and Maljangapa Nation** Nine Traditional Owners participated in face to face interviews.
- **Budjiti Nation:** Five Traditional Owners were interviewed. They represented 2 different family groups of the Budjiti nation.
- **Euahlayi Nation:** Six Traditional Owners were interviewed. They represented 17 different family groups and approximately 2150 people of the Euahlayi nation.
- **Gomeroi/Kamilaroi Nation:** Eight Senior Traditional Owners were interviewed. These Senior Traditional Owners represented different family groups and spoke for a broad range of communities and different areas of Gomeroi Country

- **Guwamu/Kooma Nation:** Two Traditional Owners were interviewed. They represented 2 different family groups of the Guwamu/Kooma nation.
- **Kunja Nation:** Seven Traditional Owners were interviewed. They represented 1 different family group of the Kunja nation.
- **Murrawarri Nation** Seven Traditional Owners were interviewed, including the Nation Organiser.
- **Ngemba Nation:** In total, seven Senior Traditional Owners was interviewed. They represented nine different family groups and approximately 2000 people of the Ngemba nation.

2.4.2. Workshops

Following on from the face-to-face interviews First Nation consultation workshops were held:

- **Barkandji and Maljangapa Nation** Five workshops have been held in Bourke, Broken Hill, Menindee, Wentworth and Wilcannia in October and November 2019. Approximately 30 people attended these workshops.
- **Budjiti Nation:** Two workshops were held in Cunnamulla and Eulo in 2019. A total of five participants attended including four Traditional Owners.
- **Euahlayi Nation:** One workshop was held in Walgett in 2019. A total of 16 participants attended including eight Traditional Owners.
- **Gomeroi/Kamilaroi Nation:** Five workshops were held in Tamworth, Walgett, Moree, Bogabilla and Tingha in April 2018. A total of 31 participants, including 30 Gomeroi Traditional Owners attended.
- **Guwamu/Kooma Nation:** one workshop was held in Cunnamulla in 2019. A total of four participants attended including four Traditional Owners.
- **Kunja Nation:** One workshop was held in Cunnamulla in 2019. A total of seven participants attended including six Traditional Owners.
- **Murrawarri Nation:** One workshop was held in Brewarrina in 2019. A total of six participants attended including five Traditional Owners and one interested community member.
- **Ngemba Nation:** Two workshops were held in Brewarrina and Bourke in October and November 2018. A total of 50 participants attended including 13 Traditional Owners.

Common themes were used to guide discussion in the workshops. These were established during the face-to-face interviews and included:

- water is life
- healthy Country and people
- cultural continuity and revival
- custodianship and jurisdiction
- equity, compensation and redress
- management and control
- communication and partnerships.

2.4.3. Consultation outcomes

Available reports on the outcomes of the consultation with each nation group are attached as Attachments B and D to H to this Schedule.

These reports demonstrate that:

- the WRP was developed in a way that had genuine regard to objectives and outcomes in respect of social, spiritual and cultural values and uses of the water resources by Traditional Owners
- consultation with relevant Indigenous organisations was undertaken, including with NBAN.

In addition to consulting with Traditional Owners, the NSW Government consulted with several organisations NTSCorp, LALCS, Aboriginal Medical Services (AMS), and where relevant the local

community working party of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly. It was the role of the First Nations community organiser to assist the Department in identifying key stakeholders, including Aboriginal organisations who were contacted.

Information about the Aboriginal Organisations contacted during the consultation is provided in some of the First Nation reports but not all. Where it is available it is summarised here:

Barkandji and Maljangapa Nation:

- Barkandji Maljangapa Native Title Prescribed Body Corporate
- Menindee Land Council
- Bourke Community Working Party

Ngemba Nation:

- Brewarrina Ngemba Community Working Party
- Bourke's Maragnuka
- Brewarrina Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Ngemba Ngyiamppa Wailwan Wangaaypuwan Native Title Applicant group

Gomerioi/Kamilaroi Nation:

- Native Title applicants – stakeholder list provided by Native Title Services Corporation

Euahlayi Nation: (no organisations were specified in the Nation report)

Murrawarri Nation:

- Murrawarri Nation Tribal Council

Guwamu (Kooma) Nation: (no organisations were specified in the Nation report)

Budjiti Nation: (no organisations were specified in the Nation report)

Kunja Nation: (no organisations were specified in the Nation report)

This demonstrates that:

- the consultation had regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations with respect to inclusion of Indigenous representation in the preparation and implementation of the plan
- the consultation had regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations with respect to Indigenous social, cultural, spiritual and customary objectives, and strategies for achieving these objectives
- the consultation had regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations with respect to the encouragement of active and informed participation of Indigenous people
- the consultation had regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations with respect to risks to Indigenous values and Indigenous uses arising from the use and management of the water resources of the water resource plan area
- the consultation had regard to the views of Indigenous people with respect to cultural associations with the water resources of this WRPA.

The consultation with the First Nations included the outcomes listed in Table 1.

Table 1. First Nations consultation outcomes.

Section	Requirement	Outcome
10.52(1)	For a range of legal and other reasons, the department decided that it was not appropriate to conduct general discussions about Native Title where a Nation had not lodged an application or received a determination.	Consultation undertaken with the assistance of the Northern Basin Aboriginal Nations (NBAN) delegates and contacts. Consultation with Barkandji and Maljangapa Traditional Owners was through the Barkandji Native Title Group Aboriginal Corporation.
10.52(2)	WRP developed with genuine regard to objectives and outcomes in respect of social, spiritual and cultural values and uses by Indigenous people.	Detailed information on the objectives and outcomes considered in respect of values and uses can be found in Attachments B, C and E to H.
10.53(1)	That consultation with relevant Indigenous organisations was undertaken, including with the Northern Murray–Darling Basin Aboriginal Nations	Regular contact occurred with the Executive of NBAN throughout the planning process. NBAN assisted as nation organisers and had an important role in the consultation process.
10.53(1)(a)	WRP prepared having regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations with respect to native title rights, native title claims and Indigenous Land Use Agreements provided for by the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i>	For a range of legal and other reasons, it was decided that it was not appropriate to conduct general discussions about Native Title where a Nation had not lodged an application or received a determination. For example, the Barkandji and Maljangapa Nation representatives were invited to discuss and share their views on Native Title as it relates to Barkandji and Maljangapa country. Barkandji and Maljangapa advised that Native Title determination could only be discussed at a full meeting of the Barkandji and Maljangapa Board and the relevant legal representatives. It is therefore not considered appropriate for the Nation report to state the details of the discussions. To the extent that Nation participants wished to include issues relating to Indigenous Land Use Agreements and claims under the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> in relation to the water resources of the Intersecting Streams area, these views are included in respective Nation reports. A letter was sent out to NTS Corp to advise them that further consultations on country would occur and seeking advice on how to consult with the Native Title group(s).
10.53(1)(b)	WRP prepared having regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations towards registered Aboriginal heritage relating to the water resources of the WRP	Local Aboriginal Lands Councils were invited; opportunities arose for them to speak of any listed sites on the heritage register throughout the workshop sessions. More information is included in the Water Resource Plan Chapter 4.

10.53(1)(c)	WRP prepared having regard to the inclusion of Indigenous representation in the preparation and implementation of the plan	NBAN provided direct input via recommendations on the appropriate Traditional Owners to engage. This resulted in the relevant Traditional Owners for the Intersecting Streams WRP area being represented. More details on Indigenous representation can be found in Attachments B, C and E to H.
10.53(1)(d)	WRP prepared having regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations towards Indigenous social, cultural, spiritual and customary objectives and strategies for achieving these	Consultation included what people would want in the future in relation to social, cultural, spiritual and customary objectives and strategies. More detail on strategies and objectives can be seen in Attachments B, C and E to H, and section 2.4.4 in this Schedule C.
10.53(1)(f)	WRP prepared having regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations towards risks to Indigenous values and Indigenous uses arising from the use and management of the water	The risks to Indigenous values and uses are outlined in Attachments B and D to H to this Schedule. The risks identified by the Nations are summarised in a separate table in Chapter 3 of the Water Resource Plan.
10.54	WRP prepared having regard to the views of Indigenous people with respect to cultural flows	Throughout the First Nations consultation, cultural flows was a key theme as cultural practices and events are supported by cultural flows. Views of Aboriginal people with respect to cultural flows are set out in section 4.6.2 of the Intersecting Streams WRP. See also Attachments B, C and E to H to this Schedule.
10.55	WRP provides at least the same level of protection of Indigenous values and Indigenous uses as provided in a transitional or an interim water resource plan for the WRPA	Improved objectives ensure protection for Indigenous values and uses aligned with practical strategies and quantifiable performance indicators.

The Nation consultations have identified areas for further development in pursuit of Aboriginal objectives and outcomes in water management, including Cultural Heritage, Native Title, and cultural flows. The NSW government has taken several initiatives in this regard, with the most important of these being the development and implementation of the 2021 NSW Water Strategy¹ and the upcoming NSW Western Regional Water Strategy². A new inland waters 'closing the gap' target is also under active consideration by governments across the country. Further engagement with First Nations will be a critical component of these initiatives.

2.4.4. Alignment between First Nations and water sharing plan objectives

Water sharing plan objectives are only partially able to address First Nations objectives identified in this WRP area. WSP objectives align broadly with First Nations objectives in relation to protection of native species. Other WSP objectives are partially aligned with First Nations objectives, for example in regard to clean water in rivers and healthy water for domestic use. Water sharing plan objectives also align to an extent with First Nations objectives relating to cultural practices associated with water sources. Water sharing plans have provision for access to water for cultural and Native Title purposes, which are an important objective for First Nations in this

¹ <https://dpie.nsw.gov.au/water/plans-and-programs/nsw-water-strategy>

² <https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/plans-programs/regional-water-strategies/upcoming-public-exhibition/western>

area. Table 2 demonstrates the alignment between First Nations and targeted water sharing plan objectives.

Some of the First Nations objectives do not directly relate to current water sharing plan objectives, and some fall outside of the scope of water sharing under the WMA 2000. As outlined above, the NSW Government is committed to exploring the full range of Aboriginal objectives through the NSW Water Strategy and the NSW Aboriginal Water Strategy proposed therein, and the upcoming NSW Western Regional Water Strategy. A full range of strategies will be developed in partnership with Aboriginal people over the coming years. Their implementation is likely to involve not only communities, but a range of government and non-government players, legislative frameworks and programs.

First Nations objectives in this area also focus on culturally appropriate consultation, inclusion, and ownership of information. This is addressed through the Department's engagement program with First Nations.

Table 2 Aboriginal peoples' objectives and outcomes in water resource management.

Water Sharing Plan for the Intersecting Streams Unregulated River Water Sources 2011

WSP environmental objectives	First Nations environmental objectives
<p>(1) The broad environmental objective of this Plan is to protect, and contribute to the enhancement of, the ecological condition of these water sources and their water-dependent ecosystems over the term of this Plan.</p> <p>(2) The targeted environmental objective of this Plan is to protect, and contribute to the enhancement of, the following over the term of this Plan:</p> <p>(a) the recorded distribution or extent, and population structure, of target ecological populations,</p> <p>(b) the longitudinal and lateral connectivity within and between water sources to support target ecological processes,</p> <p>(c) water quality within target ranges for these water sources to support water-dependent ecosystems and ecosystem functions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country near water is restored to good health, including functioning riparian zones. (Euahlayi Nations) • Rivers and creeks hold clean, good quality water. (Euahlayi Nations) • Greater equity and balance between stakeholders is achieved in water allocations. (Euahlayi Nations) • Less water extracted by industry (Guwamu (Kooma)) • Healthy, flowing waterways support the health and wellbeing of the Murrawarri community and its people. (Murrawarri Nation) • Environmental flows (as distinct from cultural flows) and other mechanisms restore water environments to good health, including clean, good quality water in rivers and creeks and functioning riparian zones. (Murrawarri Nation) • Native animals and fish in and near waterways are protected, healthy and increase in population. (Murrawarri Nation) • The Murrawarri Nation receives water in the form of cultural flows. (Murrawarri Nation) • Clean, healthy water in a flowing, connected system. (Ngemba) • Water environments are restored to good health, including clean, good quality water in rivers and creeks and functioning riparian zones (Ngemba)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native animals and fish in and near waterways are protected, healthy and increase in population. (Ngemba) • Rivers, creeks and bodies of water function together as a flowing, connected system (Ngemba)
<p>(3) The strategies for reaching the targeted environmental objective of this Plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) establish and maintain compliance with a long-term average annual extraction limit and a long-term average sustainable diversion limit, (b) reserve a portion of flows to partially mitigate alterations to natural flow regimes in these water sources, (c) restrict the take of water from in-river and off-river pools when the volume of that water is less than full containment volume, (d) restrict or prevent water supply work approvals within the Paroo River and its tributaries in the Paroo River Water Source, (e) reserve a portion of flows to maintain hydrological connectivity between these water sources and other connected water sources. 	
<p>(4) The performance indicator used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the broad environmental objective in subclause (1) is an evaluation of the extent to which the combined outcomes of the targeted objectives in subclause (2) have contributed to achieving the broad objective.</p> <p>(5) The performance indicators used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the targeted environmental objectives in subclause (2) are the changes or trends in ecological condition during the term of this Plan, as assessed using one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the recorded range, extent or condition of target ecological populations, (b) measurements of fish movements through priority fish passage areas, (c) the recorded values of water quality measurements including salinity, turbidity, total nitrogen, total phosphorous, pH, water temperature and dissolved oxygen. <p>(6) In evaluating the effectiveness of the strategies in meeting the objectives in this clause, the following will be relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan have been implemented and complied with, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country near water is restored to good health, including functioning riparian zones. (Euahlayi Nations) • Rivers and creeks hold clean, good quality water. (Euahlayi Nations) • Rivers, creeks and bodies of water function together as a flowing, connected system. (Euahlayi Nations) • Native animals and fish in and near waterways are protected, healthy and increase in population. (Murrawarri Nation) • Rivers, creeks and bodies of water function together as a flowing, connected system. (Murrawarri Nation) • Native animals and fish in and near waterways are protected, healthy and increase in population. (Ngemba)

<p>(b) the extent to which changes in the performance indicators can be attributed to the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan,</p> <p>(c) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) support achievement of the environmental objectives,</p> <p>(d) the extent to which external influences on these water sources during the term of this Plan have affected progress toward achieving the environmental objectives.</p>	
WSP economic objectives	First Nations economic objectives
<p>(1) The broad economic objective of this Plan is to maintain, and where possible improve, access to water to optimise economic benefits for agriculture, surface water-dependent industries and local economies.</p> <p>(2) The targeted economic objectives of this Plan are as follows:</p> <p>(a) to maintain, and where possible improve, water trading opportunities for surface water-dependent businesses,</p> <p>(b) to maintain, and where possible improve, access to water for agriculture, surface water-dependent businesses and landholders,</p> <p>(c) to contribute to maintaining water quality within target ranges for agriculture, surface water-dependent businesses and landholders.</p> <p>(a)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euahlayi economic interests are encouraged and supported. (Euahlayi Nations) • The Murrawarri Nation receives water in the form of cultural flows. (Murrawarri Nation)
<p>(3) The strategies for reaching the targeted economic objectives of this Plan are as follows:</p> <p>(a) provide for trade of water allocations and share components subject to environmental constraints.</p> <p>(b) provide a stable and predictable framework for sharing water among water users,</p> <p>(c) provide flexibility of access to water,</p> <p>(d) manage extractions to the long-term average annual extraction limit and the long-term average sustainable diversion limit.</p>	
<p>(4) The performance indicator used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the broad economic objective in subclause (1) is an evaluation of the extent to which the combined outcomes of the targeted economic objectives in subclause (2) have contributed to achieving the broad objective.</p> <p>(5) The performance indicators used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the targeted economic objectives in subclause (2) are the changes or trends in economic benefits during the term of this Plan, as assessed using one or more of the following:</p> <p>(a) the economic benefits of water extraction and use,</p>	

<p>(b) the economic benefits of water trading as demonstrated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the annual number or volume of share components of access licences transferred or assigned, (ii) the weighted average unit price of share components of access licences transferred or assigned, (iii) the annual volume of water allocations assigned, (iv) the weighted average unit price of water allocations assigned, <p>(c) the recorded values of water quality measurements including salinity, sodium adsorption ratio, harmful algal blooms, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pH and dissolved oxygen.</p> <p>(6) In evaluating the effectiveness of the strategies in meeting the objectives in this clause the following will be relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan have been implemented and complied with, (b) the extent to which the changes in the economic benefits of water extraction and use can be attributed to the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan, (c) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) support achievement of the economic objectives, (d) the extent to which external influences on surface water-dependent businesses during the term of this Plan have affected progress toward achieving the economic objectives. 	
WSP Aboriginal cultural objectives	First Nations Aboriginal cultural objectives
<p>(1) The broad Aboriginal cultural objective of this Plan is to maintain, and where possible improve, the spiritual, social, customary and economic values and uses of water by Aboriginal people.</p> <p>(2) The targeted Aboriginal cultural objectives of this Plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to provide access to water in the exercise of native title rights, (b) to provide access to water for Aboriginal cultural use, including fishing, (c) to protect, and where possible improve, identified surface water-dependent culturally significant areas, including important riparian vegetation communities, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budjiti cultural assets to be protected, in particular the Paroo River and lake systems are sustainably managed. (Budjiti Nation) • Cultural assets to be considered in mainstream river management activities. (Budjiti Nation) • To manage Budjiti resources, especially the Paroo River and lake system, for the benefit of Budjiti Nation and culture. (Budjiti Nation) • Important Euahlayi cultural sites are revived, with consistently maintained water levels. (Euahlayi Nations)

<p>(d) to contribute to the maintenance of water quality within target ranges to ensure suitability of water for Aboriginal cultural use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterways support the health and wellbeing of the Euahlayi community and its people. (Euahlayi Nations) • Greater equity and balance between stakeholders is achieved in water allocations. (Euahlayi Nations) • Cultural assets to be considered in water planning (Guwamu (Kooma)) • Cultural assets to be considered in water planning (Kunja Nation) • Kunja cultural assets to be protected (Kunja Nation) • Native animals and fish in and near waterways are protected, healthy and increase in population. (Murrawarri Nation) • Healthy, flowing waterways support the health and wellbeing of the Murrawarri community and its people. (Murrawarri Nation) • The Murrawarri people are reconnected to their waterways. (Murrawarri Nation) • The Murrawarri people are able to continue and revive their practices of collecting and eating bush tucker. (Murrawarri Nation) • Consultation with Murrawarri people regarding their water interests is consistent, culturally appropriate and effective. (Murrawarri Nation) • The Murrawarri Nation receives water in the form of cultural flows. (Murrawarri Nation) • Greater equity and balance between stakeholders is achieved in water management practices. (Murrawarri Nation)
<p>(3) The strategies for reaching the targeted Aboriginal cultural objectives of this Plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) manage access to water consistently with the exercise of native title rights, (b) provide for water associated with Aboriginal cultural values and uses, (c) reserve a portion of flows to partially mitigate alterations to natural flow regimes in these water sources, (d) restrict the take of water from in-river and off-river pools when the volume of that water is less than full containment volume, (e) reserve a portion of flows to maintain longitudinal connectivity within and between these water 	

<p>sources, and between these water sources and other connected water sources.</p>	
<p>(4) The performance indicator used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the broad Aboriginal cultural objective in subclause (1) is an evaluation of the extent to which the combined outcomes of the targeted Aboriginal cultural objectives in subclause (2) have contributed to achieving the broad objective.</p> <p>(5) The performance indicators used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the targeted Aboriginal cultural objectives in subclause (2) are the changes or trends in Aboriginal cultural benefits during the term of this Plan as assessed using one or more of the following:</p> <p>(a) the use of water by Aboriginal people by measuring factors including:</p> <p>(i) the extent to which native title rights are capable of being exercised, consistently with any determination of native title or indigenous land use agreement,</p> <p>(ii) the extent to which access to water has contributed to achieving Aboriginal cultural outcomes,</p> <p>(b) the recorded range or extent of target populations of native fish,</p> <p>(c) the recorded range or condition of target populations of riparian vegetation,</p> <p>(d) the recorded values of water quality measurements including salinity, harmful algal blooms, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pH, water temperature and dissolved oxygen.</p> <p>(6) In evaluating the effectiveness of the strategies in meeting the objectives in this clause, the following will be relevant:</p> <p>(a) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan have been implemented and complied with,</p> <p>(b) the extent to which changes in the performance indicators can be attributed to the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan,</p> <p>(c) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) support achievement of the Aboriginal cultural objectives,</p> <p>(d) the water made available for Aboriginal cultural values and uses during the term of this Plan through available water determinations and the granting of new access licences,</p> <p>(e) the extent to which external influences on surface water-dependent Aboriginal cultural activities during the term of this Plan have affected progress toward achieving the Aboriginal cultural objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budjiti cultural assets to be protected, in particular the Paroo River and lake systems are sustainably managed. (Budjiti Nation) • Important Euahlayi cultural sites are revived, with consistently maintained water levels. (Euahlayi Nations) • Waterways support the health and wellbeing of the Euahlayi community and its people. (Euahlayi Nations) • Native animals and fish in and near waterways are protected, healthy and increase in population. (Murrawarri Nation) • The Murrawarri people are able to continue and revive their practices of collecting and eating bush tucker. (Murrawarri Nation) • Consultation with Murrawarri people regarding their water interests is consistent, culturally appropriate and effective. (Murrawarri Nation)

WSP social and cultural objectives	First Nations social and cultural objectives
<p>(1) The broad social and cultural objective of this Plan is to provide access to surface water to support surface water-dependent social and cultural values.</p> <p>(2) The targeted social and cultural objectives of this Plan are to maintain, and where possible improve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) access to water for basic landholder rights, town water supply and licensed domestic and stock purposes, (b) access to water for surface water-dependent cultural, heritage and recreational uses, including recreational fishing, (c) water quality within target ranges for basic landholder rights, town water supply, domestic and stock purposes and surface water-dependent cultural, heritage and recreational uses, including recreational fishing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterways support the health and wellbeing of the Euahlayi community and its people. (Euahlayi Nations) • Greater equity and balance between stakeholders is achieved in water allocations. (Euahlayi Nations) • Healthy, flowing waterways support the health and wellbeing of the Murrawarri community and its people. (Murrawarri Nation) • Consultation with Murrawarri people regarding their water interests is consistent, culturally appropriate and effective. (Murrawarri Nation) • The Murrawarri Nation receives water in the form of cultural flows. (Murrawarri Nation) • Greater equity and balance between stakeholders is achieved in water management practices. (Murrawarri Nation) • Murrawarri people are informed clearly and consistently about water policy, planning and practices. (Murrawarri Nation) • Health and wellbeing of the Ngemba community and its people. (Ngemba) • Waterways support the health and wellbeing of the Ngemba community and its people (Ngemba)
<p>(3) The strategies for reaching the targeted social and cultural objectives of this Plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) provide access to water for basic landholder rights, town water supply, and for licensed domestic and stock purposes, (b) reserve a portion of flows to partially mitigate alterations to natural flow regimes in these water sources, (c) restrict the take of water from in-river and off-river pools when the volume of that water is less than full containment volume, (d) reserve a portion of flows to maintain longitudinal connectivity within and between these water sources, and between these water sources and other connected water sources. 	
<p>(4) The performance indicator used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the broad social and cultural objective in subclause (1) is an evaluation of the extent to which the combined outcomes of the targeted social and cultural objectives in subclause</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterways support the health and wellbeing of the Euahlayi community and its people. (Euahlayi Nations)

<p>(2) have contributed to achieving the broad objectives.</p> <p>(5) The performance indicators used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the targeted social and cultural objectives in subclause (2) are the changes or trends in social and cultural benefits during the term of this Plan as assessed using one or more of the following:</p> <p>(a) the social and cultural uses of water during the term of this Plan, by measuring factors including:</p> <p>(i) the extent to which basic landholder rights and licensed domestic and stock requirements have been met, and</p> <p>(ii) the extent to which major utility access licence and local water utility access licence requirements have been met,</p> <p>(b) the recorded range or extent of target populations of native fish that are important for recreational fishing,</p> <p>(c) the recorded takes of native fish that are important for recreational fishing within legal age and size classes,</p> <p>(d) the recorded values of water quality measurements including salinity, harmful algal blooms, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pH, water temperature and dissolved oxygen.</p> <p>(6) In evaluating the effectiveness of the strategies in meeting the objectives in this clause the following will be relevant:</p> <p>(a) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan have been implemented and complied with,</p> <p>(b) the extent to which the changes in the performance indicators can be attributed to the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan,</p> <p>(c) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) support achievement of the social and cultural objectives,</p> <p>(d) the extent to which external influences on surface water-dependent social and cultural activities during the term of this Plan have affected progress toward achieving the social and cultural objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with Murrawarri people regarding their water interests is consistent, culturally appropriate and effective. (Murrawarri Nation)
---	--

Water sharing plans are not able to address a range of First Nations objectives, for example issues with access to and maintenance of cultural sites. Water sharing plans are also unable to address objectives relating to broader issues such as employment opportunities, land use, systemic inequity and more. Table 4 identifies First Nation objectives that are not identified as part of targeted objectives in the water sharing plans.

Table 3 First Nation objectives where there has no identified related targeted water sharing plan objectives.

Budjiti
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budjiti Nation participate in all aspects of natural resource management of the Paroo River country. (Budjiti Nation) - To achieve cultural, spiritual, social and economic outcomes and well-being for Budjiti people. (Budjiti Nation) - To have a cultural flow allocation for Budjiti people. (Budjiti Nation) - To establish and maintain strong and productive relationships (Budjiti Nation) - To promote cultural land management (Budjiti Nation)
Euahlayi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and compliance procedures around water sharing and extraction are more transparent and effective. (Euahlayi Nations) - The Euahlayi people establish a strategic plan to engage in the benefits of environmental water. (Euahlayi Nations) - Euahlayi people are employed in water management as water rangers for conservation and monitoring. (Euahlayi Nations) - The Euahlayi Nation has its own water allocation. (Euahlayi Nations) - Euahlayi people have ownership of culturally important lands and waters. (Euahlayi Nations) - The Euahlayi people receive water in the form of cultural flows. (Euahlayi Nations) - Strong, respectful and effective partnerships are built between the Euahlayi Nation and other stakeholders in water planning. (Euahlayi Nations) - The Euahlayi people have access to their culturally important water-dependent sites and areas. (Euahlayi Nations) - The Euahlayi people revive their practice of using waterways for the transfer of knowledge. (Euahlayi Nations) - The Euahlayi people continue and revive cultural practices by waterways. (Euahlayi Nations) - The impact of infrastructure on flow of water in Euahlayi Country is addressed in consultation with Euahlayi representatives. (Euahlayi Nations) - The Euahlayi people manage their own water interests. (Euahlayi Nations) - The Euahlayi people have control over their own water governance model and processes. (Euahlayi Nations) - The Euahlayi Nation has strong, coordinated representation within the NSW Department of Planning and Environment - Water. (Euahlayi Nations) - The Euahlayi people continue to build on partnerships with other First Nations for water management. (Euahlayi Nations) - Consultation with Euahlayi people regarding their water interests is consistent, culturally appropriate and effective. (Euahlayi Nations) - The Queensland and New South Wales governments coordinate their water management practices. (Euahlayi Nations)
Guwamu (Kooma)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guwamu land and water is protected, in particular the Guwamu owned properties Murra and Bendee Downs. These two properties are at the heart of the Guwamu nation, and will continue to be a focus of the nation in years to come. - Guwamu desire to be equal partners on land and water management activities, and will continue seek out opportunities for collaboration with others across the Guwamu nation area. (Guwamu (Kooma)) - To achieve improvement for Guwamu people, including cultural, spiritual, social and economic outcomes. (Guwamu (Kooma)) - A cultural flow allocation for Guwamu people. (Guwamu (Kooma)) - To manage Guwamu resources, especially the rivers, creeks and wetland systems for Guwamu Nation and culture. (Guwamu (Kooma)) - Guwamu Nation hold cultural water entitlements. (Guwamu (Kooma)) - To establish and maintain strong and productive relationships (Guwamu (Kooma)) - To promote Guwamu land management practices (Guwamu (Kooma)) - Guwamu Nation participate in all aspects of natural resource management on Guwamu country. (Guwamu (Kooma))

Kunja

- Kunja Nation hold cultural water entitlements (Kunja Nation)
- To have a cultural flow allocation for Kunja people (Kunja Nation)
- Kunja Nation participate in all aspects of management of the Warrego River country (Kunja Nation)
- To achieve social and economic outcomes and well-being for Kunja people (Kunja Nation)
- To establish and maintain strong and productive relationships (Kunja Nation)
- To promote cultural land management (Kunja Nation)
- To manage Kunja lands for the benefit of Kunja Nation and culture (Kunja Nation)

Murrawarri

- The Murrawarri Nation is adequately financially resourced to participate in the water market. (Murrawarri Nation)
- The Murrawarri Nation is given its own water allocation. (Murrawarri Nation)
- The Murrawarri people can continue their role as owners and managers of their Country and water. (Murrawarri Nation)
- A water compact is developed and signed between First Nations. (Murrawarri Nation)
- Through the Murrawarri People's Council and the People's Administration, the Murrawarri Nation have control over their own water governance model and processes. (Murrawarri Nation)
- Murrawarri people have ownership of their Country and waterways. (Murrawarri Nation)
- The long term development of skills and capacity of the Murrawarri people in water and land management is built through employment and training programs. (Murrawarri Nation)
- Murrawarri water-related economic interests are encouraged and supported. (Murrawarri Nation)
- The Murrawarri people have access to their culturally important water-dependent sites and areas. (Murrawarri Nation)
- The Murrawarri Nation has strong, coordinated representation within NSW Department of Planning and Environment - Water. (Murrawarri Nation)
- Cultural events and celebrations are held regularly on and near waterways. (Murrawarri Nation)
- The Murrawarri people are able to continue and revive cultural and spiritual practices by waterways. (Murrawarri Nation)
- Strong, respectful and effective partnerships are built between the Murrawarri Nation, government and other stakeholders in water planning. (Murrawarri Nation)

Ngemba

- Cultural sites, including the Ngunnhu (fish traps), are protected and mapped, with access granted. (Ngemba)
- Ngemba ownership of their lands and waters, managed through a cultural governance model. (Ngemba)
- Partnerships between government and Ngemba Nation raise cultural awareness. (Ngemba)
- Effective partnerships built between Ngemba Nation and other water stakeholders, including First Nations. (Ngemba)
- The Ngemba Nation has representation within Department of Planning and Environment for effective consultation and co-management. (Ngemba)
- The Ngemba people continue partnerships with other First Nations for water management (Ngemba)
- Ngemba people are employed in water management in roles including conservation and monitoring. (Ngemba)
- Ngemba economic interests are encouraged and supported and cultural flows granted. (Ngemba)
- Ngemba people are employed in water management in roles including conservation and monitoring (Ngemba)
- Ngemba economic interests are encouraged and supported (Ngemba)
- The Ngemba people revive their practice of using waterways for the transfer of knowledge (Ngemba)
- Waterways used for cultural practices, including transfer of knowledge. (Ngemba)
- The Ngemba people have control over their water interests to continue their role as custodians. (Ngemba)
- The Ngemba Nation is given its own water allocation for greater equity. (Ngemba)
- The Ngunnhu are protected as an important cultural site. (Ngemba)
- Cultural knowledge, practices and sites along waterways are comprehensively mapped (Ngemba)
- The Ngemba people continue and revive cultural practices by waterways (Ngemba)
- The Ngemba people have access to their culturally important water-dependent sites and areas (Ngemba)
- Ngemba people have ownership of culturally important lands and waters (Ngemba)

- The Ngemba people receive water in the form of cultural flows (Ngemba)
- Cultural awareness is built across government departments (Ngemba)
- Ngemba people are informed clearly and consistently about water policy, planning and practices. (Ngemba)
- The Ngemba people have control over their own water governance model and processes (Ngemba)
- The Ngemba people have control over their water interests to continue their role as custodians. (Ngemba)
- The Ngemba Nation is given its own water allocation (Ngemba)
- Greater equity and balance between stakeholders is achieved in water allocations (Ngemba)
- Strong, respectful and effective partnerships are built between the Ngemba Nation and other stakeholders in water planning (Ngemba)
- Ngemba people are informed clearly and consistently about water policy, planning and practices (Ngemba)
- The Ngemba Nation has strong, coordinated representation within NSW Department of Planning and Environment - Water (Ngemba)
- The Ngemba people use and monitor environmental water in partnership with NSW Department of Planning and Environment - Water and Department of Planning and Environment – Biodiversity and Conservation (Ngemba)
- Consultation with Ngemba people regarding their water interests is consistent, culturally appropriate and effective (Ngemba)

While these objectives do not currently identify related targeted water sharing plan objectives, it is the intention of NSW to undertake consultation that builds on this information., for example as part of the replacement of water sharing plans. Where objectives do not relate to the management of water resources under the NSW *Water Management Act 2000* they may need to be referred to the relevant management and planning processes.

Attachment B. Budjiti Nation Consultation Report

This report outlines the process and findings of consultation undertaken with the Budjiti Nation for the development of water resource plans (WRPs) in NSW, for accreditation by the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under requirements of Chapter 10 of the Murray–Darling Basin Plan. It outlines the consultation process and methodology, making recommendations for future consultation with First Nations people. It presents findings on the objectives and outcomes of the Budjiti people for the management of their water-dependent values and uses.

Attachment C. Euahlayi Nation Consultation Report

This report outlines the process and findings of consultation undertaken with the Euahlayi Nation for the development of water resource plans (WRPs) in NSW, for accreditation by the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under requirements of Chapter 10 of the Murray–Darling Basin Plan. It outlines the consultation process and methodology, making recommendations for future consultation with First Nations people. It presents findings on the objectives and outcomes of the Euahlayi people for the management of their water-dependent values and uses.

Attachment E. Guwamu/Kooma Nation Consultation Report

This report outlines the process and findings of consultation undertaken with the Guwamu/Kooma Nation for the development of water resource plans (WRPs) in NSW, for accreditation by the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under requirements of Chapter 10 of the Murray–Darling Basin Plan. It outlines the consultation process and methodology, making recommendations for future consultation with First Nations people. It presents findings on the objectives and outcomes of the Guwamu/Kooma people for the management of their water-dependent values and uses.

Attachment F. Kunja Nation Consultation Report

This report outlines the process and findings of consultation undertaken with the Kunja Nation for the development of water resource plans (WRPs) in NSW, for accreditation by the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under requirements of Chapter 10 of the Murray–Darling Basin Plan. It outlines the consultation process and methodology, making recommendations for future consultation with First Nations people. It presents findings on the objectives and outcomes of the Kunja people for the management of their water-dependent values and uses.

Attachment G. Murrawarri Nation Consultation Report

This report outlines the process and findings of consultation undertaken with the Murrawarri Nation for the development of water resource plans (WRPs) in NSW, for accreditation by the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under requirements of Chapter 10 of the Murray–Darling Basin Plan. It outlines the consultation process and methodology, making recommendations for future consultation with First Nations people. It presents findings on the objectives and outcomes of the Murrawarri people for the management of their water-dependent values and uses.

Attachment H. Ngemba Nation Consultation Report

This report outlines the process and findings of consultation undertaken with the Ngemba Nation for the development of water resource plans (WRPs) in NSW, for accreditation by the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under requirements of Chapter 10 of the Murray–Darling Basin Plan. It outlines the consultation process and methodology, making recommendations for future consultation with First Nations people. It presents findings on the objectives and outcomes of the Ngemba people for the management of their water-dependent values and uses.