

# Regional Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management (RCEAM) for mining transitions

*11 February 2026*



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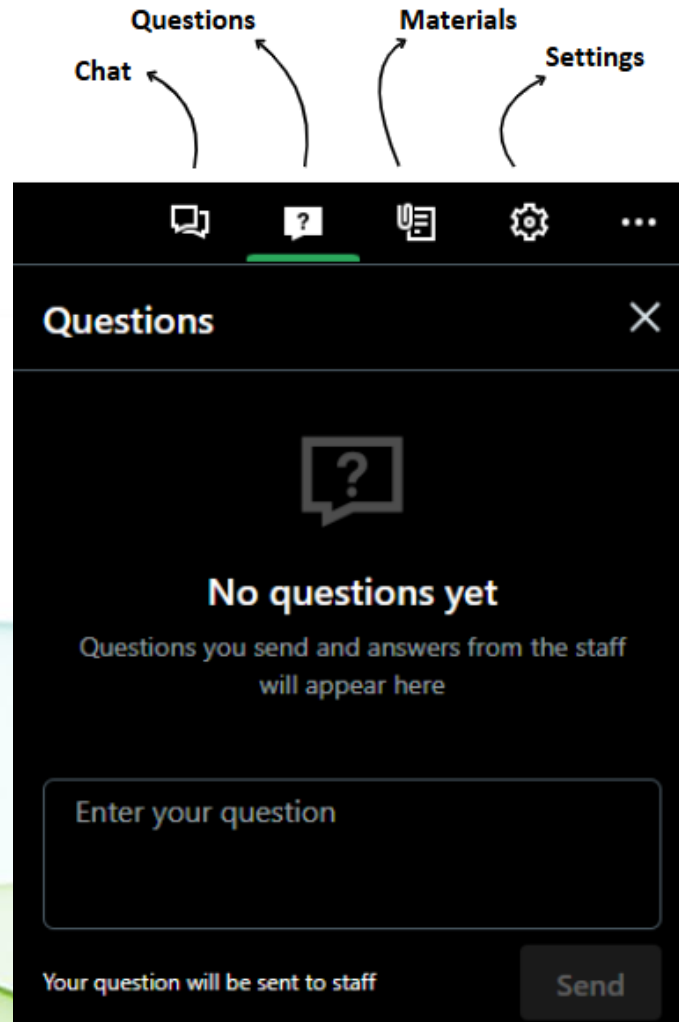
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# Housekeeping



✓ Recording?

✓ Questions?

✓ Slides available?

# Regional Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management (RCEAM) for mining transitions

## ***Facilitator***

**Will Rifkin**

University of  
Newcastle

## ***Presenters***

**Jenny Pope**

Murdoch University & Integral  
Sustainability

**Raquel Tardin-  
Coelho**

Curtin University

**Jessica Reeves**

Federation University

**Monica Maharjan**

Murdoch University

**IAIA WEBINAR 10/11 Feb 2026**



**Regional Cumulative Effects Assessment and  
Management (RCEAM) for Mining Transitions -  
Part 1**

# Presenters



**Prof. Jenny Pope**  
(Murdoch Uni)

Jenny Pope is Adjunct Professor of Sustainability in Mining at Murdoch University, Fellow of the University of Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership, and Director of consulting firm Integral Sustainability. She is a former member of the WA Environmental Protection Authority and an internationally recognised researcher of impact assessment. She co-led the Stage one project with Renee Young.



**A/Prof. Raquel Tardin-Coelho** (Curtin Uni)

Raquel is an Associate Professor with the Curtin Institute for Energy Transition and an expert member of the ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes – UNESCO. She has significant experience in Integrated Planning and Design, grounded in cultural and natural landscape preservation, conservation, and regeneration. Her work focuses on NatureCulture systems to develop solutions that achieve sustainable, resilient realities by engaging local people (especially traditional communities) and providing evidence for stakeholders' dialogue. Raquel has collaborated with Indigenous Australian communities in Western Australia on projects such as cultural landscape values mapping, Indigenous participatory action research, and Indigenous-led Regional Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management. Her professional experience in Australia, Europe, Latin America, and Asia provides her with a solid foundation for addressing national and international issues from a multicultural perspective.



**Emeritus Prof. Will Rifkin** (Uni of Newcastle, IAIA member)

Professor Emeritus Will Rifkin is a sociologist and applied regional economist from the University of Newcastle, Australia. He has been developing methods for fostering more widespread understanding of social and economic impacts to help guide local and regional change. He led creation of the Boomtown Indicators to help address community impacts of development of onshore natural gas resources and has assessed community concerns about waste-to-energy facilities. He is facilitating collaboration to grow the circular economy outside urban centres and connecting academics who address the approaching closure of coal mines and power stations in rural Australia.



**A/Prof. Jessica Reeves** (Federation Uni)

Dr Jess Reeves is a place-based sustainability science researcher. With a background in geology, she is passionate about the interplay between humans and their environment through time – including recent industrial pollution and long-term human modification of landscapes. She is particularly interested in elevating community voices around environmental stewardship, incorporating multiple ways of knowing place. She teaches and conducts research at the Gippsland Campus of Federation University Australia, facilitating community engagement in the Gippsland region to identify preferred options for post-mining land use.



**Dr Monica Maharjan**  
(Murdoch Uni)

Dr Monica Maharjan is a research fellow at the Harry Butler Institute at Murdoch University in Perth, Australia. Prior to completing her PhD, she gained masters degrees in water resources management and in climate change. She has been affiliated with the Nepal Development Research Institute and Nepal Engineering College- Centre for Postgraduate Studies.



## Acknowledgment of Country

We acknowledge Traditional Custodians throughout Australia and their continuing connections to their lands, waters and communities.

We pay our respects to all First Nations peoples and communities, and to Elders past and present.

Artwork by **Acacia Collard**.

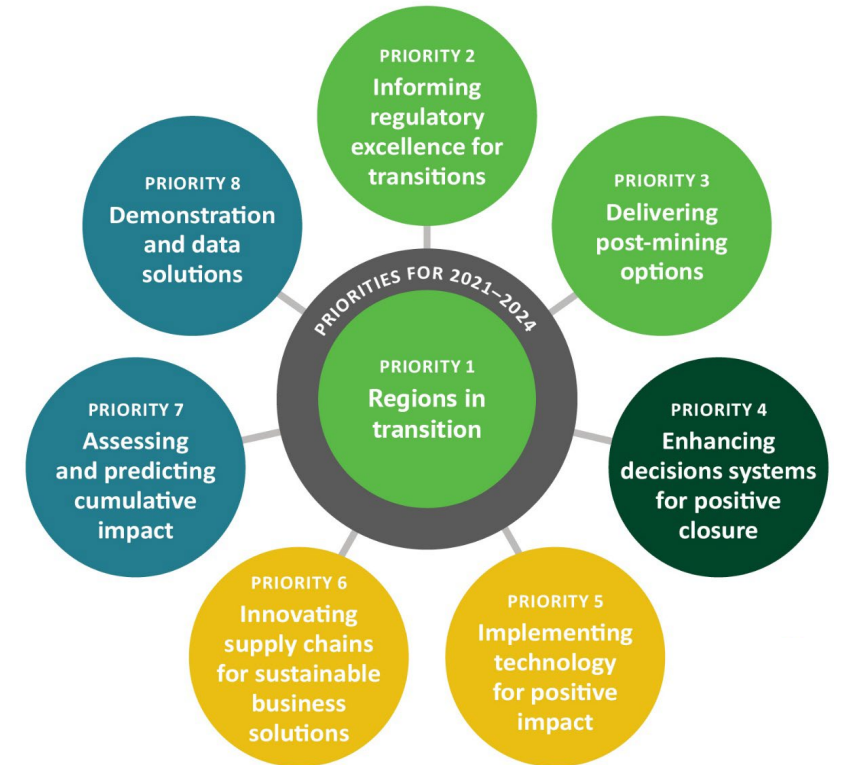
# Cooperative Research Centre for Transformations in Mining Economies (CRC TiME)

## VISION

Post-mine transitions are valued and enabled to create enduring benefit for all Australians.

## MISSION

Bringing together diverse stakeholders to help reimagine and transform mine closure and post-mine transitions.



- PROGRAM 1: Regional Economic Development
- PROGRAM 2: Risk, Evaluation and Planning
- PROGRAM 3: Operational Solutions
- PROGRAM 4: Data Integration, Forecasting and Scale

<https://crctime.com.au/>

# Regional Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management (RCEAM) for Mining Transitions

**RCEAM case study analysis and typology**

IAIA Webinar Part 1 | Jenny Pope | 10/11 Feb 2026



# Regional Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management (RCEAM) for Mining Transitions - Part 1

## Presentation overview

1. Introduction to CRC TiME and the RCEAM project
2. RCEAM case study analysis and typology
3. Indigenous involvement in RCEAM (I-RCEAM) - key tenets
4. Overview of other aspects of the study
5. Q&A



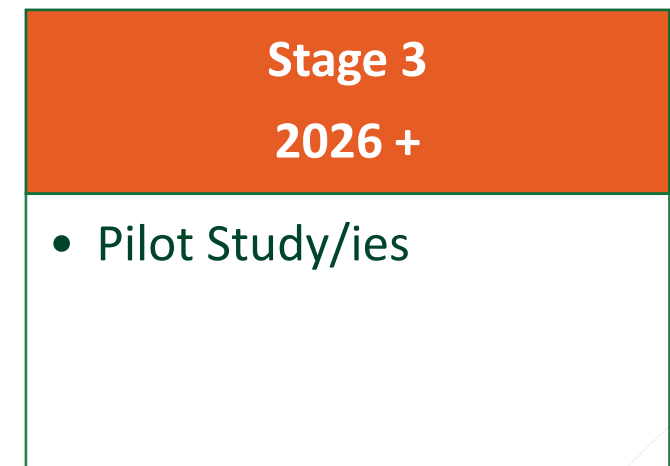
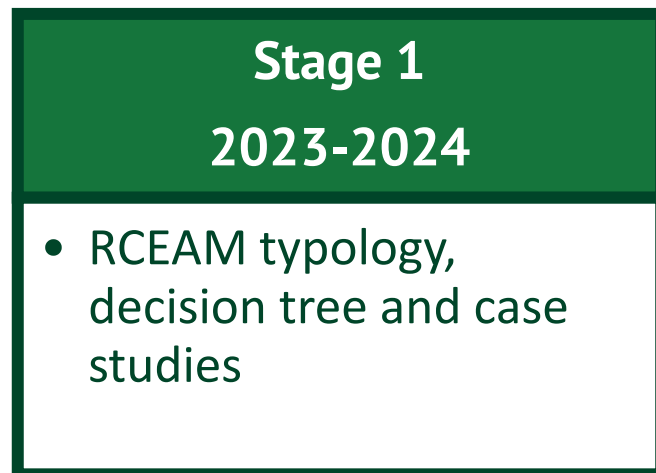
# The Opportunity

- There is an opportunity, and increasingly an expectation, for mining companies, regulators and other regional stakeholders to proactively shape transitions in mining regions, as well as managing legacy issues resulting from mining, by understanding how impacts and benefits accumulate and interact at a regional scale.
- While the focus of the research is on how RCEAM can inform mine closure and transitions to post-mining land uses and economies, stakeholders have recognised the potential for RCEAM to inform decision-making throughout life of mine.



# Project 4.7 Regional Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management (RCEAM) to Support Transitions in Mining Economies

- CRC TiME Impact Objective 1: Mines are closed in ways that deliver social, economic and environmental value
- CRC TiME Impact Objective 5: Policy, decision and management systems reduce risks across stakeholders.
- The overall project aims to develop process-based methodology, guidance documents, and governance models for undertaking RCEA that can consistently be applied across Australia to inform transitions in mining economies at a regional scale.



# Stage 1 Case Study Analysis: Objectives

1. To analyse selected Australian and Canadian RCEAM case studies, including their success factors, challenges and lessons learnt, and generate insights on the **how** of RCEAM, including: regional definitions, governance arrangements, stakeholder engagement approaches, Indigenous involvement and the incorporation of Traditional Knowledge, analytical tools, and indicator development;
2. To develop a typology of RCEAM practice, distinguishing **what** scope RCEAM might have; **who** might initiate, conduct or implement RCEAM; and **why** the RCEAM might be conducted, in terms of the outputs it might deliver and its ultimate purpose;
3. To consider the potential value of RCEAM to planning and decision-making for mining transitions and to develop a guide to support regional stakeholders in planning and scoping an RCEAM process for mining transitions.



# Step 1: Desktop case study analysis – draft typology developed

- Canada:
  - Great Sand Hills Regional Environmental Study, Saskatchewan (2007)
  - Cumulative effects assessment of the North Saskatchewan River Watershed, Alberta (2009)
  - Tlicho Wenek'e Land Use Plan, North West Territories (2013)
  - RCEA for Hydroelectric Developments on the Churchill, Burntwood and Nelson River Systems (2015)
  - Elk Valley Cumulative Effects Management Framework, British Columbia (2018)
  - Wood Buffalo National Park Strategic Environmental Assessment, Alberta/NWT (2018)
  - Assessment of the cumulative effects of climate change and land use on the trans mountain pipeline and wildlife habitat in the North Thompson Watershed (2019)
  - Metlakatla Cumulative Effects Management Program (2019)
  - Regional Assessment of Offshore Oil and Gas Newfoundland and Labrador (2021)
  - North Coast Cumulative Effects Program (in progress)
- Australia:
  - Abbot Point Port Cumulative Impact Assessment (2013)
  - Great Barrier Reef Region Strategic Assessment (2014) and Reef 2050 Plan Cumulative Impact Management Policy (2018)
  - Cockburn Sound Drivers, Pressures State, Impact, Responses Assessment (2017)
  - Boomtown Indicators project
  - BHP Strategic Assessment
  - Case studies of Bioregional Assessment (2018) and Geological and Bioregional Assessment (2020) programs undertaken under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
  - South Western Australian Mining Sector Socio-economic Impact Assessment (2019)
  - EPA s16e) advice: Potential cumulative impacts of proposed activities and developments on the environmental, social and cultural values of Exmouth Gulf (2021)
  - City of Karratha Cumulative Impact Assessment and Action Plan (in progress)

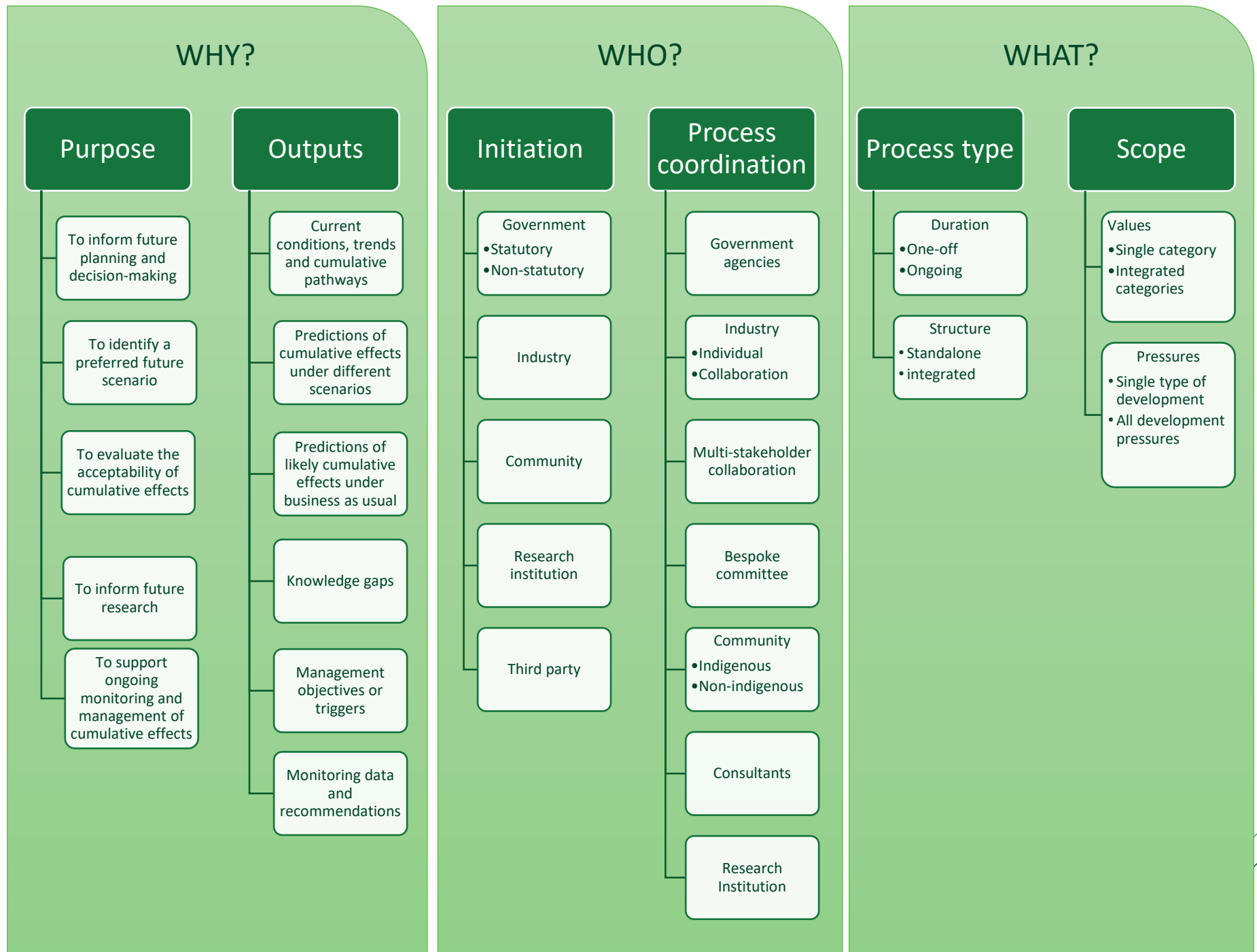


# Step 2: Detailed data collection and analysis – revised typology

- Research trip to Canada 22 May – 21 June 2023
- Interviewed 30 people in 9 cities (26 in person + 4 online)
  - 20 people involved in selected case studies (6 primary plus 5 additional)
  - 10 researchers and other experts
  - Including government representatives, First Nations, academics, consultants, NGOs
- Attended Indigenous Centre for Cumulative Effects Conference
- Plus additional interviews conducted in person and online from Australia
- Total 38 interviews with 39 people



# Proposed RCEAM Typology



# Why? Possible RCEAM purpose and outputs

Purpose	Outputs
To inform future planning and decision-making	Current conditions, trends and cumulative pathways
To identify a preferred future scenario	Predictions of cumulative effects under different scenarios
To evaluate the acceptability of cumulative effects	Predictions of likely cumulative effects under business as usual
To inform future research	Knowledge gaps
To support ongoing monitoring and management of cumulative effects	Management objectives or triggers
	Monitoring data and recommendations

*“My first thing is: who makes decisions about what? What do you need to make a decision? And if you don't know, if decision makers don't know what they need to make a decision, then that's step one. Forget designing the framework. Let's first figure out what information is needed” (Researcher and practitioner)*

# Different RCEAM approaches emphasise different process steps

## Four broad steps of RCEAM

(derived from Blakley 2021):

1. Scoping, including identifying regional boundaries, values, and pressures;
2. Retrospective analysis, aimed at understanding the *status quo* and how it has arisen;
3. Prospective analysis, predicting the potential future cumulative effects under different scenarios in order to inform future planning and decision-making;
4. Decision-making and implementation, including monitoring and management.

e.g. Manitoba Hydro RCEA, Cockburn Sound DPSIR  
Retrospective analysis can consume considerable time and resources – influence on decision-making? Can identify knowledge gaps.

e.g. Great Sand Hills Regional Environmental Study, Wood Buffalo NP SEA, Great Barrier Reef  
Can predict future CE of BAU (less strategic) or evaluate alternative scenarios (more strategic)

e.g. Metlakatla CEM, Boomtown Indicators  
Focus on monitoring and management. can involve setting triggers and thresholds

Blakley, Jill A. E. 2021. 'Introduction: Foundations, issues and contemporary challenges in cumulative impact assessment.' in Jill A. E. Blakley and Daniel M. Franks (eds.), *Handbook of Cumulative Impact Assessment* (Edward Elgar Publishing).

# Who? Who initiates and coordinates? Who participates?

## Examples

- Initiation and coordination by Government at request of third party:
  - Wood Buffalo NP SEA and Great Barrier Reef strategic assessment – requested by World Heritage Committee of UNESCO
  - Slave Geological Province Regional SEA – requested by Thlichon Nation
- Initiation by industry at request of Government
  - Elk Valley CEAM (coordination subsequently taken over by Government)
- Research institutions as coordinators
  - Metlakatla CEM (SFU at request of First Nation)
  - Boomtown Indicators (UQ)
  - Alberta Foothills CEA (SFU on behalf of government)
- Communities, including Indigenous Nations, as initiators and coordinators
- Are all stakeholders invited to participate by coordinator, or is it selective?

# What? What type of process is it? What is the scope?

## Process types

- Regulatory (e.g. Great Barrier Reef strategic assessment, RAs under *IAA 2019* in Canada) versus non-regulatory (most case studies)
- Ongoing (e.g. Metlakatla CEM, Boomtown Indicators) versus one-off (most case studies) – will depend on purpose

## Scope

- Values:
  - Single category (e.g. Karratha RCIA – social, many case studies – biophysical)
  - Integrated (Indigenous-led)
- Pressures:
  - Single type of development (e.g. Transport Canada CE of marine shipping)
  - All pressures
- May be good reasons to limit scope, again depends on purpose

# Key conclusions about RCEAM in general

- RCEAM can take many forms and each process should be bespoke (including regional definitions)
- RCEAM can be extremely resource intensive:
  - Therefore essential to be clear about the purpose and to tailor accordingly
  - Who will do what with the outcomes?
- Different governance models are possible
  - Ideally government would lead but pros and cons of regulatory processes
  - Implementation pathways need to be clearly defined
- A very broad range of possible tools and methods can be utilised in RCEAM
  - Ranging from highly qualitative to highly quantitative (modelling etc)
- Canada is seeing a rapidly growing body of practice in Indigenous-led RCEAM (and other forms of impact assessment)
  - For territorial management purposes
  - As a basis for engaging with Government and project proponents

# Key conclusions about RCEAM for mining transitions

- Mine closure is a novel application of RCEAM
  - RCEAM typically applied to inform new developments
  - Latrobe Valley highlights the complexities of closure and how they relate to RCEAM
- Commercial entities (e.g. mining companies) need a value proposition to participate
- Social Licence to Operate and demonstration of ESG risk management are key drivers
- Potential barriers may include:
  - Lack of trust in other participants
  - Unwillingness to share data
- RCEAM is unlikely to be able to apportion responsibility for specific cumulative effects
- Hence should be viewed as a mechanism for collaboration and cost-effective response to cumulative effects
  - “Cumulative effects require cumulative solutions”
  - Sharing regulatory risk

# Why RCEAM for mine closure?

## Typical RCEAM questions

- **Where are we now?** (What is the current status and trajectory of the socio-ecological environment compared with a desirable state?)
- **Where are we heading?** (Is the trajectory up or down?)
- **How did we get where we are?** (What are the pressures impacting on the socio-ecological environment and the pathways through which they act and interact?)
- **Where should we go?** (What are the implications of alternative future developments scenarios?)
- **What needs to be protected** from (further) harm?
- **What needs to be monitored and managed?**

## Mine closure/transition questions

- What are the legacy impacts of concern?
- What are the potential socio-economic impacts and opportunities of the transition?
- What levers are available to manage impacts and realise opportunities?
- What are the implications of alternative potential post-mining land uses and economic activity?
- What needs to be protected from (further) harm?
- What needs to be monitored and managed?

# The potential application of RCEAM to mine closure/mining transitions

*Cumulative effects in the context of mine closure can be legacy effects and the effects of closure itself. The challenge is to manage negative effects and collaboratively realise opportunities for mining regions post-mining.*

- Potential applications of RCEAM to mine closure/mining transitions:
- To assess cumulative impacts of using water to fill pit voids of multiple mines
- To inform the evaluation of alternative post-mining land uses
- To inform the spatial planning for infrastructure development post-mining (e.g. renewable energy projects) by assessing the cumulative environmental and social effects of alternative locations
- To inform transitional planning by assessing the inter-related social and economic cumulative effects of closure on regional communities
- To support visioning and planning for community socio-economic development post mining
- To support Caring for Country activities post-mining or through mining transitions (Indigenous-led RCEAM);
- To develop monitoring and management programmes for legacy cumulative effects.

# Thank you to our Stage 1 project partners



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation



Australian Government  
Department of Climate Change, Energy,  
the Environment and Water





# A Systematic Approach to Regional Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management (RCEAM) to Support Transitions in Mining Economies Stage 2: Developing Capacity

## Indigenous Involvement in RCEAM (I-RCEAM) - Key Tenets

IAIA Webinar Part 1 | Raquel Tardin-Coelho | 10/11 Feb 2026

[\\*r.tardin-coelho@curtin.edu.au](mailto:r.tardin-coelho@curtin.edu.au)

1. Curtin Institute for Energy Transition
2. Australia ICOMOS
3. ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes – ISCCL, UNESCO



# Project partners

Indigenous Involvement in RCEAM is the Work Package 2 of a broader project:

*A Systematic Approach to Regional Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management (RCEAM) to Support Transitions in Mining Economies Stage 2: Developing Capacity*

Work Packages and Research Team:

WP 1 – Governance – Will Rifkin

WP2 – Indigenous Involvement in RCEAM – Raquel Tardin-Coelho

WP3 – Pilot Study – Darren Murphy

WP4 – Roadmap and Toolkit – Monica Maharjan



# What is regional cumulative effects assessment and management?

Assessment of the combined effects of multiple development stresses at a regional scale.

## What is Indigenous Involvement in RCEAM (I-RCEAM)?

### It is NOT:

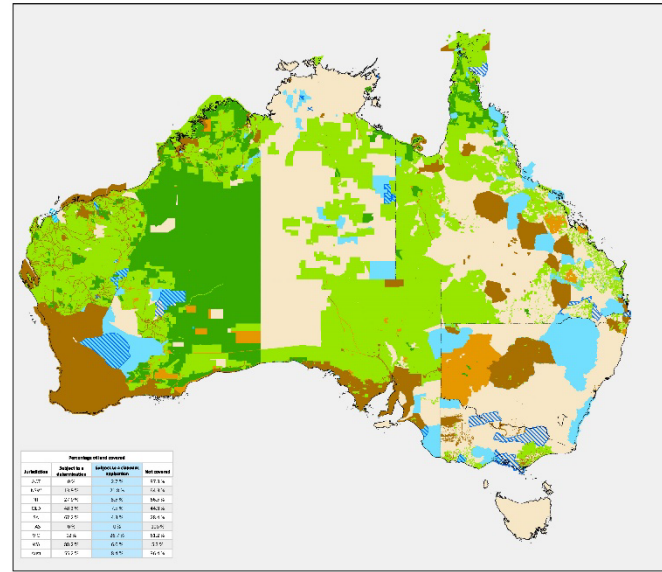
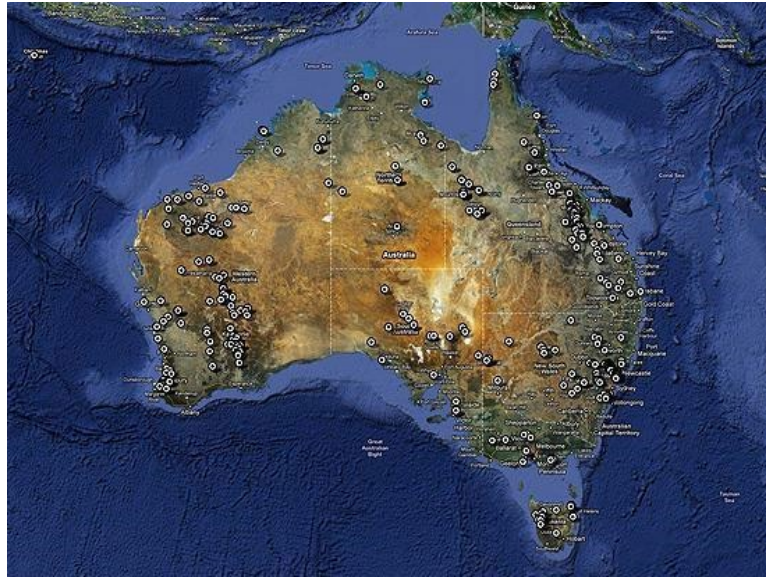
- About consultation;
- Being integrated or assimilated into Western science frameworks.

### It is:

- About shared authority;
- A “shared space”, where Indigenous and non-Indigenous assessments equally interact.



# Effects of Development on Indigenous Lands



**Legend:**

- Native title exists (exclusive)
- Native title exists (non-exclusive)
- Native title does not exist
- Native title extinguished
- Claimant applications that have commenced the registration process
- Claimant applications that are being processed through the registration process
- Claimant applications that have not commenced the registration process

Prepared by: National Native Title Tribunal, Version 1.00 - March 2025



A systemic and holistic methodological approach to cumulative assessment and management encompassing the socio-cultural-ecological system aligned with economic considerations is **still missing.**

Sources:  
<https://www.constructivemedia.com.au/australian-mining-locations-2/>  
[https://www.nntt.gov.au/Maps/Schedule\\_and\\_Determinations\\_map.jpg](https://www.nntt.gov.au/Maps/Schedule_and_Determinations_map.jpg)  
<https://www.istockphoto.com/photos/gold-mine-western-australia>  
 Seven Sisters Songline 1994 by Josephine Mick, Ninuku Arts. © the artist / Licensed by Viscopy, 2017. Photo: National Museum of Australia.  
<https://www.commonground.org.au/article/songlines>

# Why is I-RCEAM significant?

## Policy and political context

- Indigenous rights;
- Sustainable Development Goals (**SDGs**);
- Closing the Gap targets (**Community development**);
- **Nature Positive with Quanti and Quali goals.**

## Corporate outcomes

- Social licence to operate (**SLO**);
- Environmental, social and governance (**ESG**);
- Corporate **social and environmental responsibility**;
- **Risk mitigation** and Cost management;
- **Regulatory compliance.**

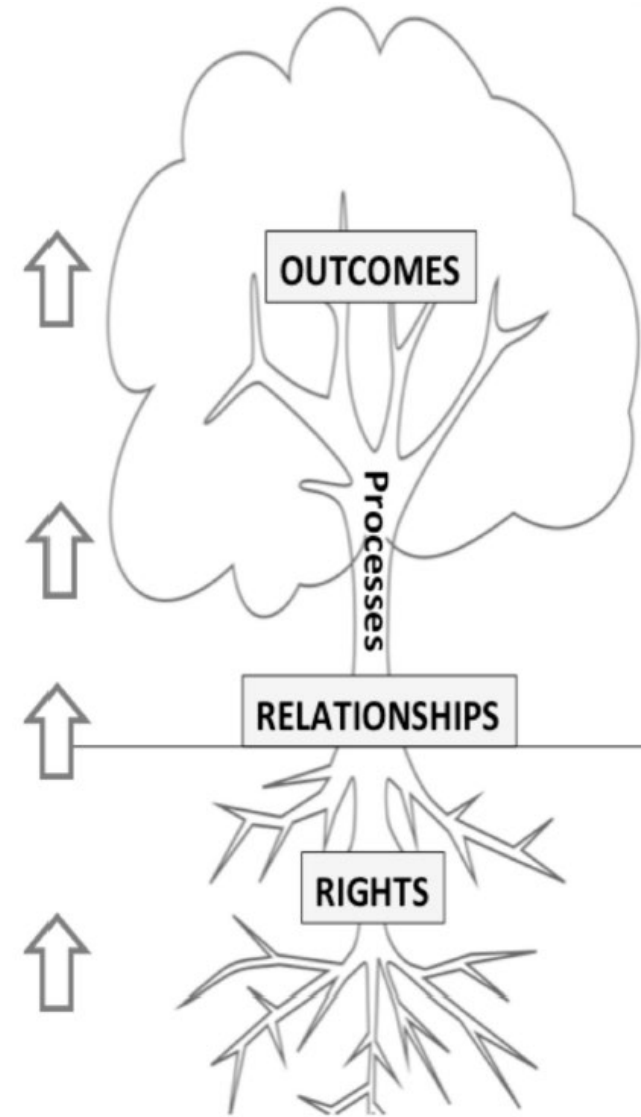
## Economic outcomes for developers and communities

- **Carbon and Biodiversity Market**;
- Local **jobs**;
- Local **businesses.**

# I-RCEAM Principles

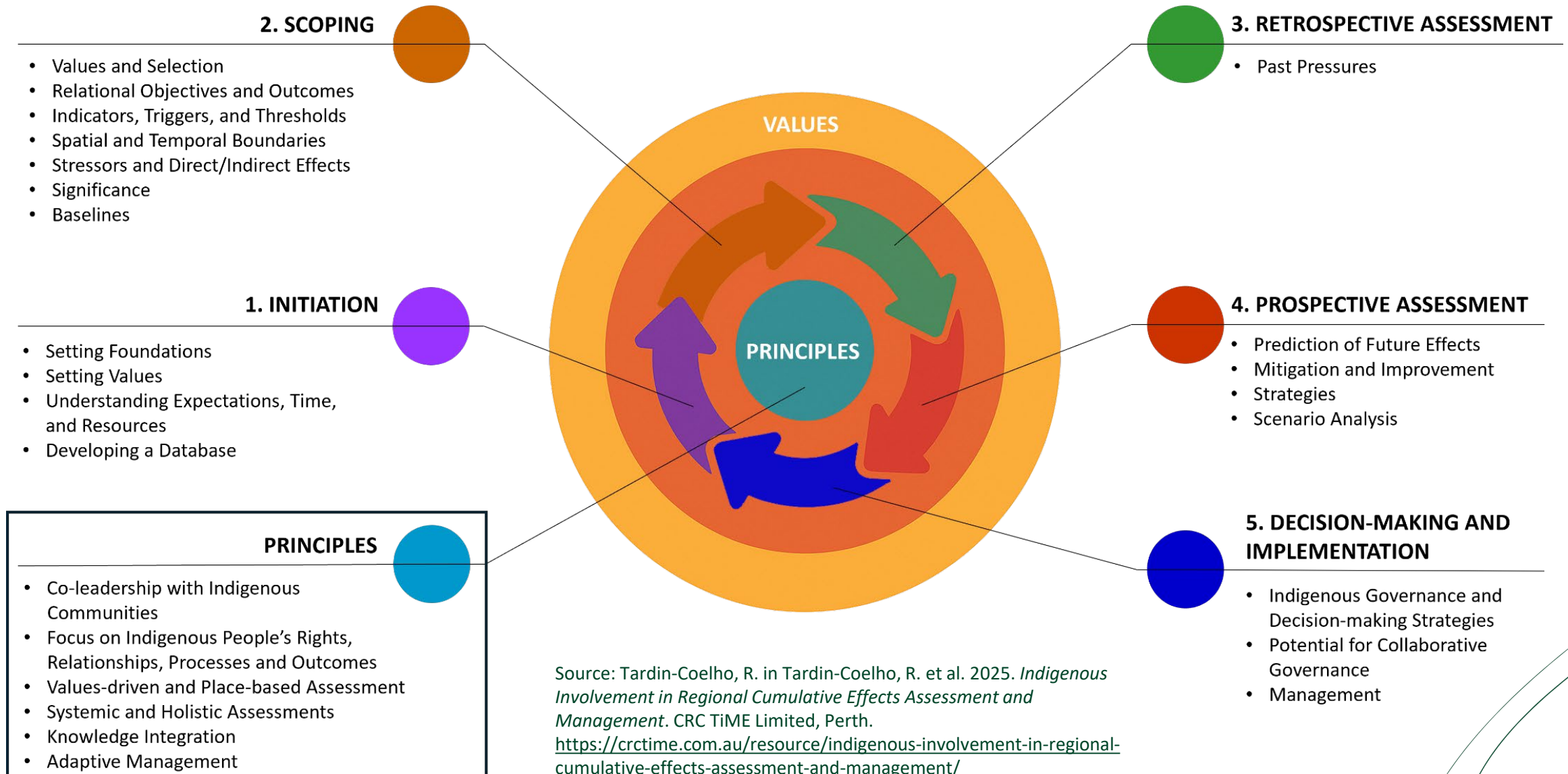
The big picture involves ...

- **Co-leadership with Indigenous Communities – Co-developed / Co-managed /Independent;**  
(Capacity and Funds – Canadian examples)
- **Indigenous People’s Rights, Relationships, Processes and Outcomes;**
- **Values-driven and Place-based Assessments;**
- **Systemic and Holistic Assessments;**
- **Knowledge Integration;**
- **Adaptive Management.**



Source:  
<https://www.aashukan.com>

# I-RCEAM FRAMEWORK



Source: Tardin-Coelho, R. in Tardin-Coelho, R. et al. 2025. *Indigenous Involvement in Regional Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management*. CRC TiME Limited, Perth.  
<https://crctime.com.au/resource/indigenous-involvement-in-regional-cumulative-effects-assessment-and-management/>

# Overarching Scoping Criteria

1. Conservation or restoration of the integrity of socio-cultural-ecological systems;
2. Systemic consideration of landscape scales (local and regional);
3. Knowledge integration; and
4. Contribution to sustainability.



# Decision-making and Implementation

- Indigenous Governance and Decision-Making Strategies;
- Potential for Collaborative Governance;
- Management.



# Negative and Positive Cumulative Effects – Listening to PKK\*<sup>\*</sup>

## Negative Cumulative Effects

- Climate change;
- Destruction of culturally significant sites;
- Landform alterations;
- Removal of trees and other vegetation, and the death of animals;
- Noise disturbances and dust production;
- Pollution of air, soil, surface water and groundwater;
- Lack of access to Country.

## Positive Cumulative Effects

- Economic opportunities and institutional strengthening.



\*Many PBCs were contacted to participate in the project, but only PKK\*<sup>\*</sup> was able to join at that moment.

# Barriers and Opportunities

## Barriers and Opportunities to Incorporate Indigenous Knowledge in RCEAM

Category	Listening to PKKP	Listening to non-Indigenous parties
<b>Barriers to Incorporate Indigenous Knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mine closure plans and management;</li> <li>• Poor engagement;</li> <li>• Western scientific significance;</li> <li>• No data sharing;</li> <li>• Inadequate legislation;</li> <li>• Non-inclusive decision-making processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-mine closure challenges;</li> <li>• Poor engagement;</li> <li>• No data sharing;</li> <li>• Outdated legislation and institutional silos;</li> <li>• Non-inclusive decision-making processes;</li> <li>• Lack of government capacity;</li> <li>• Time and budget constraints.</li> </ul>



# Barriers and Opportunities

## Barriers and Opportunities to Incorporate Indigenous Knowledge in RCEAM

Category	Listening to PKKP	Listening to non-Indigenous parties
<b>Opportunities to Incorporate Indigenous Knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early engagement and partnerships;</li> <li>• Capacity building;</li> <li>• Co-leadership in mine closure planning;</li> <li>• Co-leadership in mining development management;</li> <li>• Regional agreements with other Indigenous groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early engagement and relationship-building;</li> <li>• Capacity building;</li> <li>• Indigenous knowledge and co-leadership;</li> <li>• Mandatory regulation and guidance;</li> <li>• Regional collaboration and strategy;</li> <li>• Risk management.</li> </ul>



# Main Takeaways

## I-RCEAM means...

- (Co)(Labor)(Action);
- Restoring and sustaining landscapes from an Indigenous perspective;
- Ensuring cultural, social and ecological values are respected, protected, and aligned with meaningful economic values;
- Promoting self-determination and long-term community wellbeing;
- Enabling comprehensive regional landscape planning and management;
- Leading to transformative actions towards sustainability goals.





# A Systematic Approach to Regional Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management (RCEAM) to Support Transitions in Mining Economies Stage 2: Developing Capacity

## Overview of other Aspects of the Study

IAIA Webinar Part 1 | Jessica Reeves | 10/11 Feb 2026

[j.reeves@federation.edu.au](mailto:j.reeves@federation.edu.au)

Future Regions Research Centre, Federation University Australia



# RCEAM – Overview, Outputs and Key Findings

## Foundation Project (completed)

- Evaluative/Predictive
- Enduring
- Not replacement for EIA
- Existing frameworks inadequate
- Strong demand
- Many constraints and challenges

## Stage 1 *Case Studies* (completed)

- RCEAM Typology
  - Who, who, what
- Decision Tree
  - Initiation and planning
- Case Studies

## Stage 2 *Developing Capacity* (current)

- Governance Models
- I-RCEAM Framework
- Roadmap & Toolkit
- Readiness Assessment Pilot (Scoping)
- Readiness Assessment Pilot (Co-design)
- Communication & Impact

## Stage 3 *Capacity Enhancement* (Proposed)

- Regulatory Requirements
- Knowledge Hub
- Governance Support
- Education and Awareness
- Knowledge Sharing
- I-RCEAM Framework

# Project Participants



Kalkadoon  
Indigenous  
Social  
Services





Links to Reports



Link to Part 2: 18/19 February

Thank you



Australian Government  
Department of Industry,  
Science and Resources

Cooperative Research  
Centres Program

This project is supported by the Australian Government Department of Industry, Science and Resources through the Cooperative Research Centre for Transformations in Mining Economies.

# ***Thank you!***

Let's continue the discussion:

**@IAInetwork #iaiawebinar**



**International Association  
for Impact Assessment**