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Measuring cumulative socio-economic impacts of coal seam gas (CSG) projects in the Western Downs: Building the case for a strategic monitoring framework

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Overview

- 1. Background UQ Research
- 2. 'Cumulative' impacts?
- 3. Coal seam gas projects and legislation in QLD
- 4. Assessing cumulative impacts
- 5. Predicted v measured outcomes
- 6. Strategic monitoring framework

Background





Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining, The University of Queensland.



Working to Improve Social Performance in the Resources Sector

"Cumulative Socioeconomic Impacts: Phase 1"

Identifying and developing mechanisms to understand, measure and respond to cumulative socio-economic impacts of coal seam gas development in rural Queensland.

CSRM 2012

What are cumulative impacts?



Franks, Brereton & Moran (2010, p. 300):

"The successive, incremental and combined impacts of one, or more, activities on society, the economy, and the environment ... Impacts can be both positive and negative and can vary in both intensity as well as spatial and temporal extent."

Speed + Size + Fragmented governance

Franks, Brereton & Moran (2010, p. 300)

Cumulative impacts of coal seam gas projects in Queensland



Socio-economic impacts possible:

- Land and water access agreements
- Demands on human capital and social infrastructure
- Challenges to rural community lifestyles
- Positive, for example:
 - e.g. economic growth on regional scale
- Negative on local scale and short term, for example:
 - amenity impacts
 - increased traffic
 - non-resident workers (linked to perceptions of safety and wellbeing in communities)

Queensland SIA regulatory context





- Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) State Dev. & Public Works Org. Act 1971
 - Includes SIA & SIMP
- EPBC Act Referral



CSG gas field (~2012)

Source: ABC (2014) http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-09-10/aerial-photo-of-coal-seam-wells/5733970

Assessing cumulative impacts

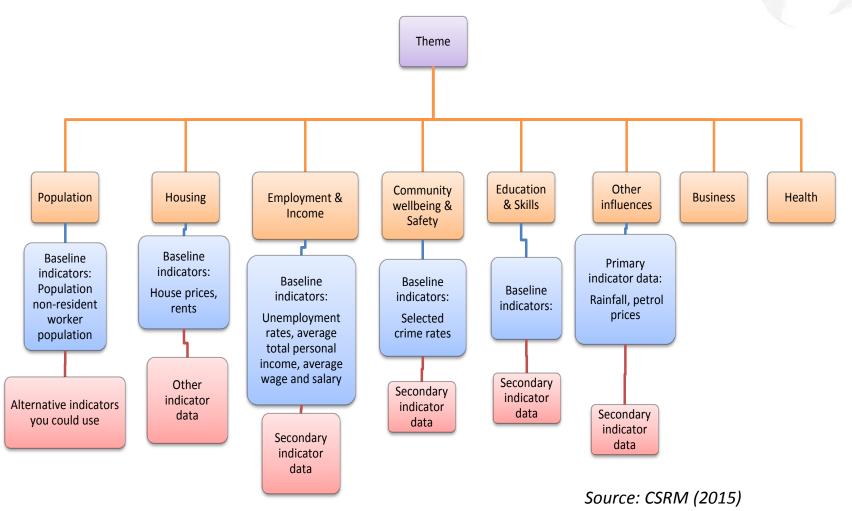
- Challenges faced by EIS/SIA practitioners:
 - 1. Limits to assessment and mitigation due to bounds of assessment process

- 2. Data availability
- 3. Companies unwilling to disclose development strategy





- UQ Boomtown toolkit
 - cumulative socio-economic indicators

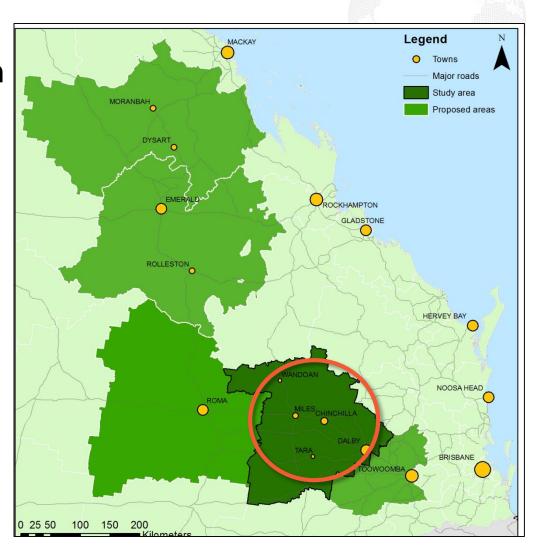


Predicted socio-economic impact outcomes





- SIA for a CSG Project in Western Downs region
- Key impacts:
 - Demand for housing
 - Demand for employment
 - Population growth.
- Predicted v measured outcomes in housing, employment, population



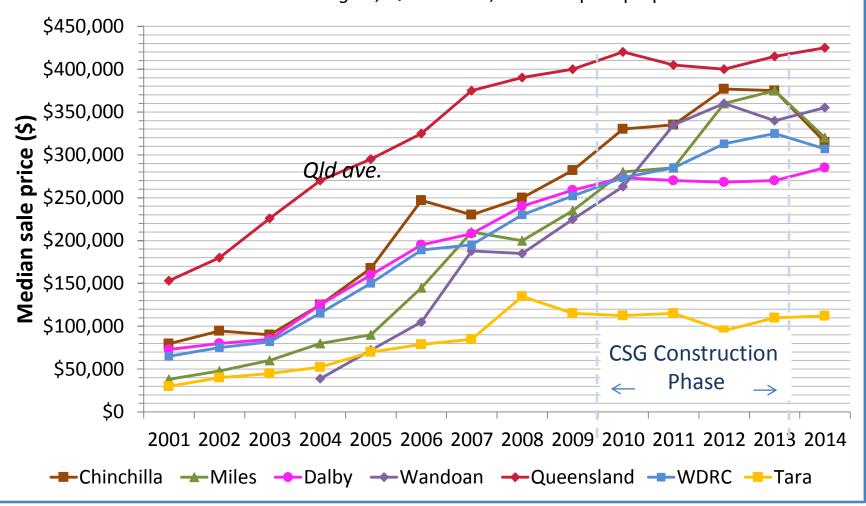
Source: CSRM (2015)

Predicted outcomes v measured outcomes

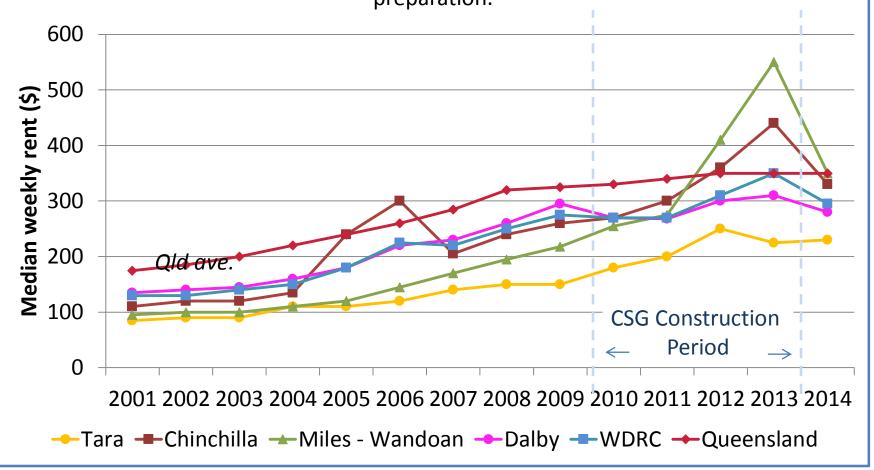
- Predicted outcomes:
 - Housing availability & affordability
 - Cumulative demand of multiple projects, increasing housing stress
 - Low-income households can experience difficulty in maintaining housing
- UQ Boomtown Toolkit[©] indicators:
 - Primary:

Median House price for a 3-bedroom house Rent for a 3-bedroom house

Median house prices 2001–2014



Median weekly rent 2001–2014

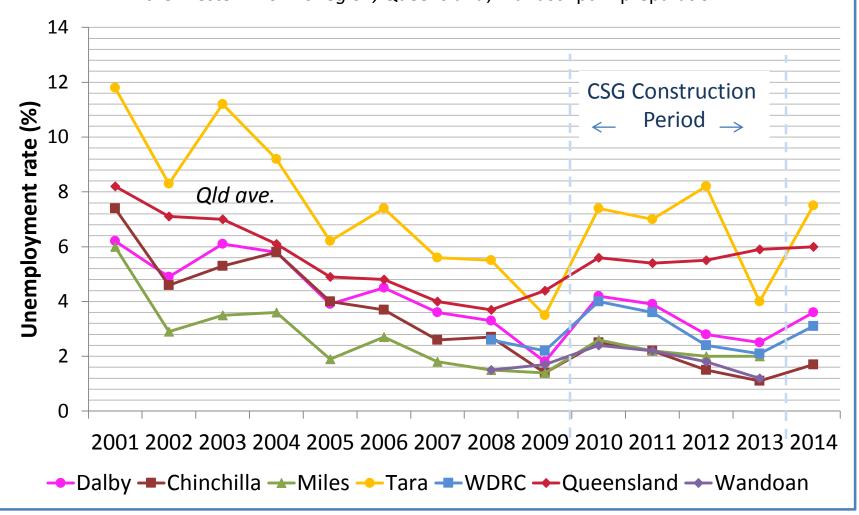


Predicted outcomes v measured outcomes

- Predicted outcomes
 - Peak employment = 2,400
 - Permanent employment = 500 people
 - Cumulative impacts: labour force availability stress for other businesses and services

- UQ Boomtown Toolkit © indicator
 - Primary: Unemployment rates

Unemployment rate (%) 2001–2014

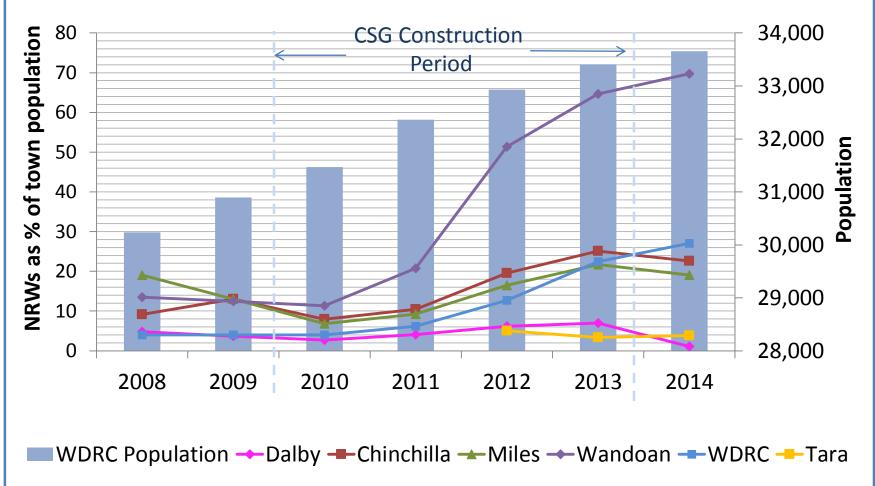


Predicted outcomes v measured outcomes



- Population = 31,620 in 2011 to 33,037 in 2016 (increase of 1,417 people)
- Increase in WDRC LGA pop. by 200 households (5% of non-res. Workforce)
- Increase in pop. = 700 during construction
- Permanent residents up by 400 people
- UQ Boomtown Toolkit © indicators:
 - Primary: Non-resident Workers, Resident population

Non-resident workers as a proportion of town population & total resident population of WDRC LGA



Strategic monitoring framework



Trends show that the:

1. SIA predictions are at the regional level

- 2. Multiple projects distribute various sized impacts across communities.
 - 'Adaptive assessment' needed for township, rather than regional level





Strategic monitoring framework



Trends show the need for:

- 3. Coordination of SIAs/SIMPs
 - strategic monitoring framework

4. Shared management post-development approval.





Conclusion & implications



- 'Adaptive assessment' for <u>cumulative</u> SIA indicators UQ Boomtown Toolkit[©]
- 2. Can be applied to resources and infrastructure projects affecting regional communities
- 3. Shift from development assessment to strategic and adaptive assessment
- Coordinate/share approach to monitoring and management





Questions?





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