

# PROTEUS ANNUAL MEETING

13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> June 2019, David Attenborough Building, Cambridge, UK



# HORIZON SCAN:

## Emerging Issues and Trends In Biodiversity Management and Data

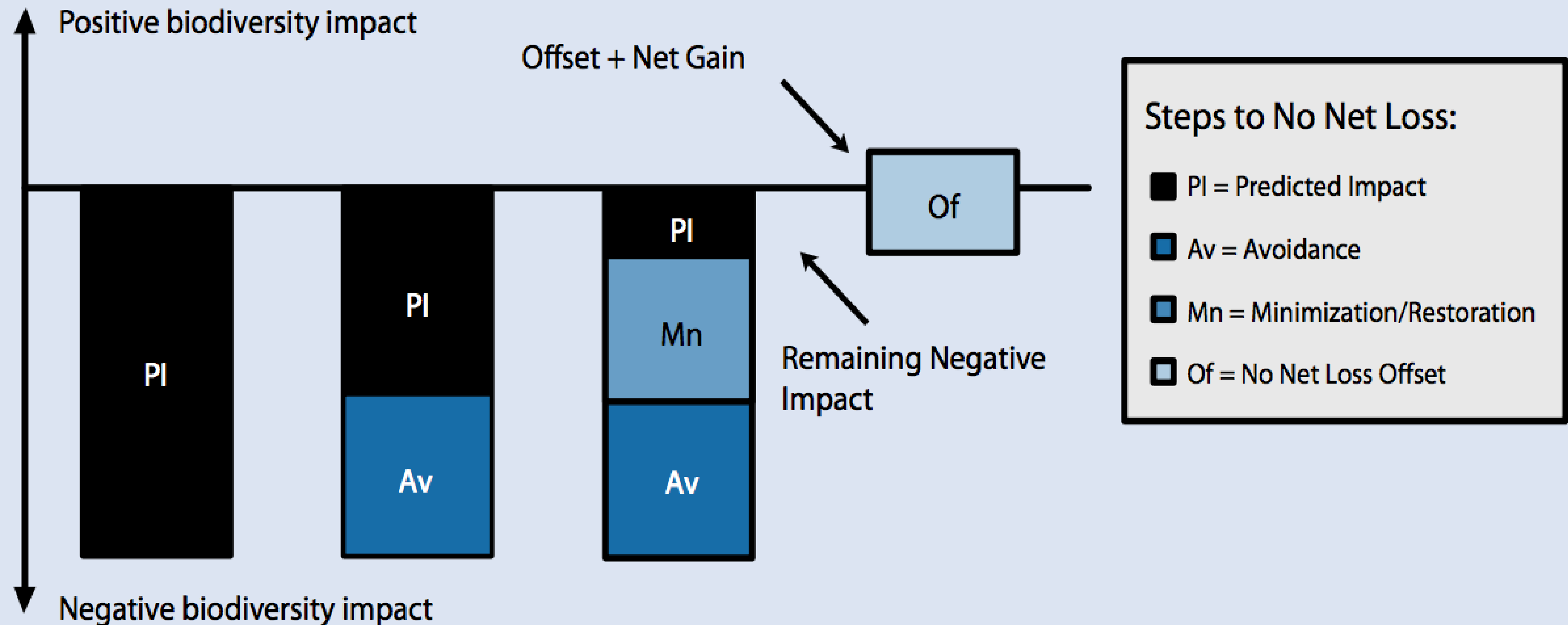
Corli Pretorius

# Net Gain: Seeking better outcomes for people when mitigating biodiversity losses from development

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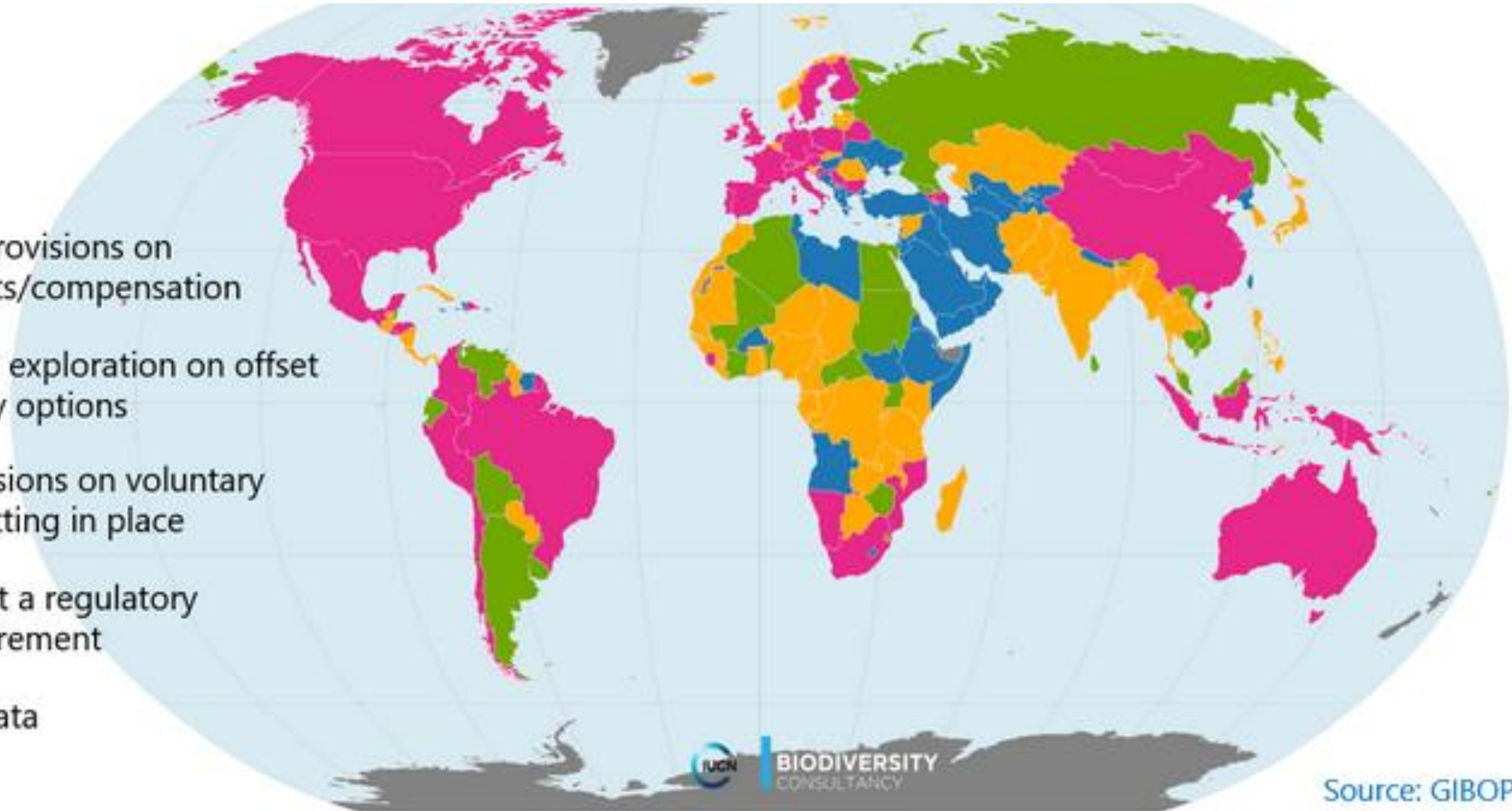
## Box 1. The Mitigation Hierarchy\*



*The mitigation hierarchy, when followed appropriately, provides a tool to ensure that one's biodiversity footprint is minimized.*

*\*Adapted with permission from BBOP, 2009.*

-  No provisions on offsets/compensation
-  Initial exploration on offset policy options
-  Provisions on voluntary offsetting in place
-  Offset a regulatory requirement
-  No data



**A world view – stage of national biodiversity offset policy development**

# Biodiversity offsetting can impact people in two ways

By preventing use of biodiversity which is critical to livelihoods

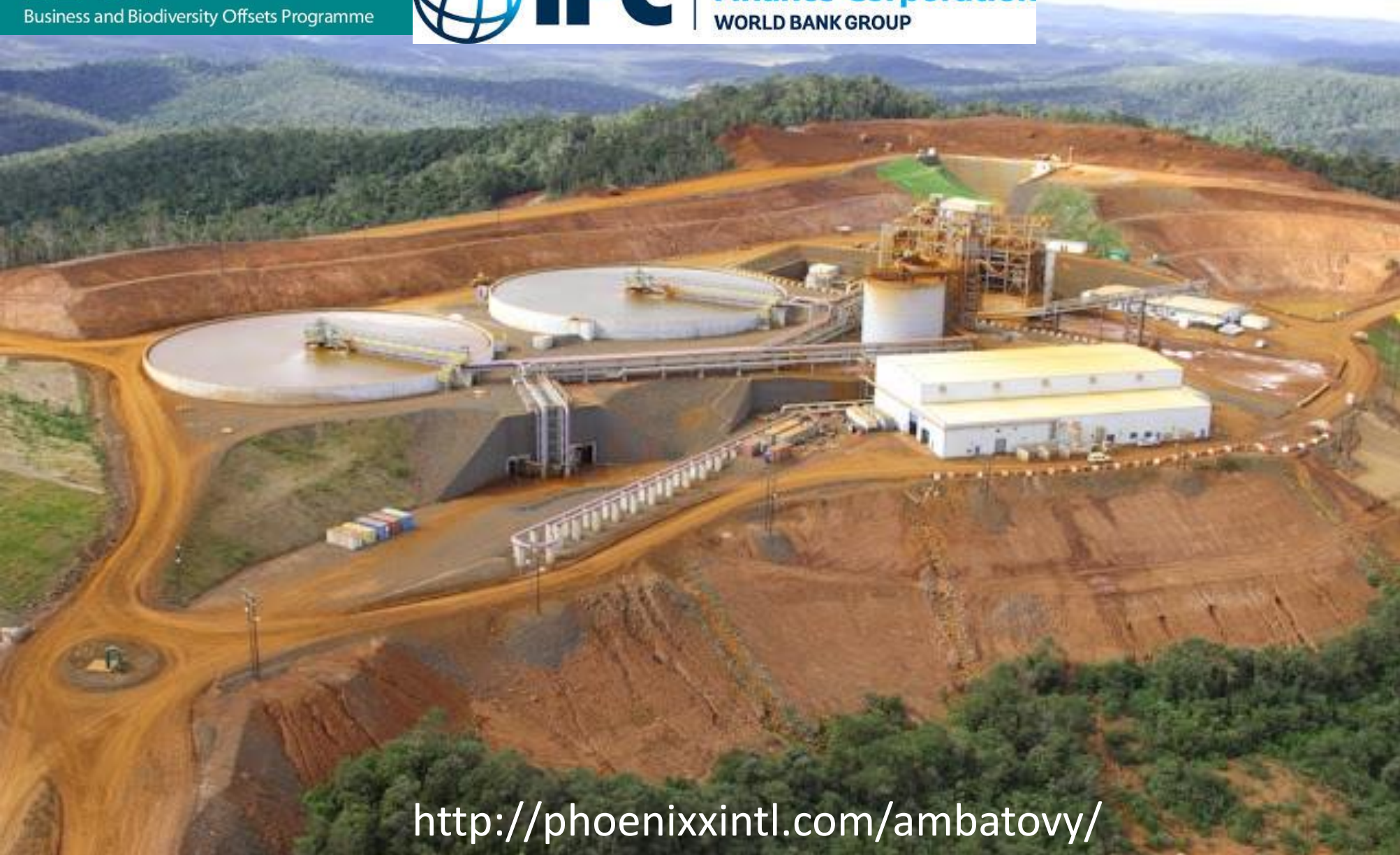


By ignoring 'place based values' when generating biodiversity benefit in one place to offset loss in another



Social impacts of offsetting: by preventing use of biodiversity which is critical to livelihood





<http://phoenixintl.com/ambatovy/>



**Overview of Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability**

1. IFC's Sustainability Framework articulates the Corporation's strategic commitment to sustainable development, and is an integral part of IFC's approach to risk management. The Sustainability Framework comprises IFC's Policy and Sustainability, and IFC's Access to Information. IFC's Access to Information describes IFC's commitments to transparency, social sustainability, IFC's Access to Information and good governance on its operations, obligations regarding its investment and activities towards clients, providing guidance on how to avoid, mitigate, and manage risks and impacts, including stakeholder engagement and disclosure activities. In the case of its direct investments through financial intermediaries, IFC requires management environmental and social risks enhanced. IFC uses the Sustainability Framework to direct the business activities of the Corporation. The Performance Standards may vary by sector.

**Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (BBOP)**  
**Biodiversity Offset**  
**Cost-Benefit Handbook**

2. Together, the eight Performance Standards are intended to be applied throughout the life of an investment by IFC:
- Performance Standard 1: Assess Risks and Mitigation
  - Performance Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions
  - Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency
  - Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and the Environment
  - Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement, and Restrictions on Land Use
  - Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
  - Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples
  - Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage



23 décembre 2016: Signature d'un protocole d'accord entre le Ministère de la Défense Nationale et le Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts

Accueil | Le Ministère | Organismes | UCPE | Webmail | Téléchargement | Documentation | Oiseaux de Madagascar

Outil PSSE  
 DOCUMENT SUR LE STANDARD ET NORME DE SAUVEGARDE SOCIALE EN MATIERE DE CREATION ET D'EXTENSION D'AIRE PROTEGEE A MADAGASCAR

Intensive field work



Document review

International stakeholder interviews



Bidaud et al 2017, 2018



Bidaud et al 2017, 2018





Solution: Greater investment (and better targeting) of micro-development projects associated with the offset

## Risk Management



## Labor



## Resource Efficiency



## Community



## Land Resettlement



## Biodiversity

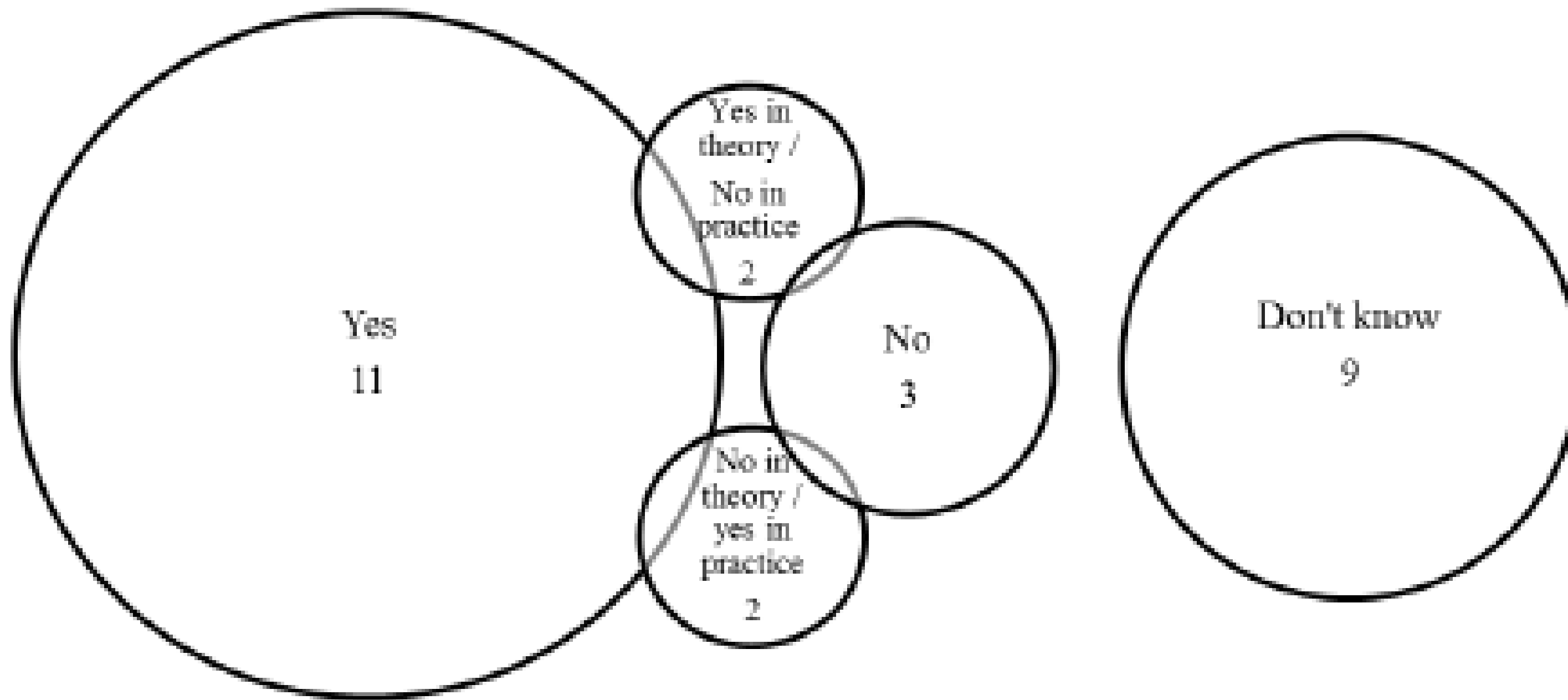


## Indigenous People



## Cultural Heritage





*“We would not apply the official term of affected communities but I think many of the same principles would apply”*

In IFC standards local communities directly affected by a development project are called ‘affected communities’ . Does this term also apply to those affected by the offset? N=27

*“I think it is unclear but implicit is affected means affected by the direct destructive activity and not extended to those affected by the biodiversity offset”*

*“It is a bit complicated, [...], I think formally, I think they should [...] but at the same time I don't think we necessarily apply the performance standards to the offset from what I have seen”*

Social impacts of offsetting: due to ignoring 'place based values' when generating biodiversity benefit in one place to offset loss in another



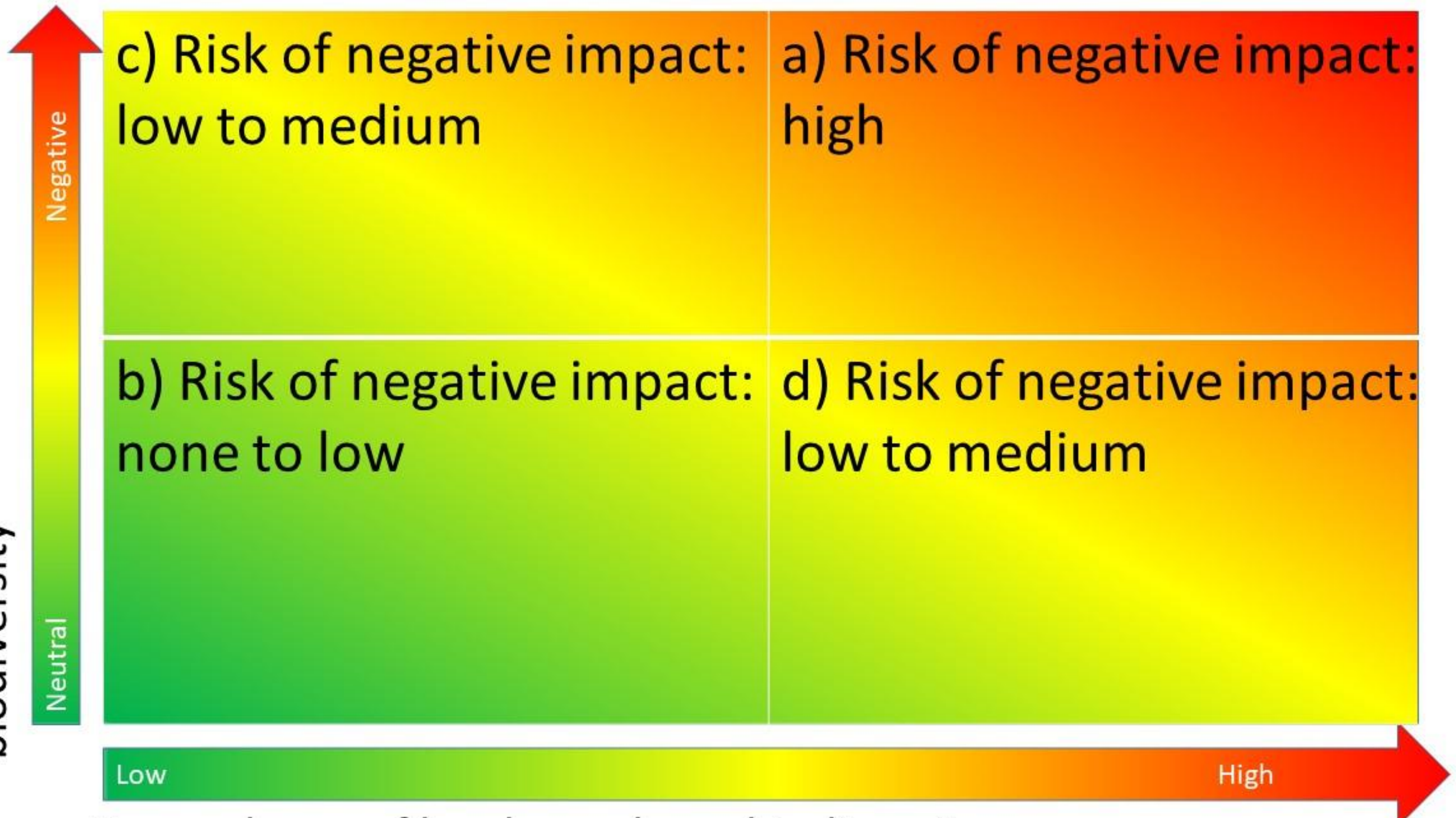
*“They want to build 5000 new homes in the best area for nightingales in Kent. They say they will make better habitat for nightingales in Essex. What use is that to us? We can’t hear them calling from there!”*



Lodge Hill, UK

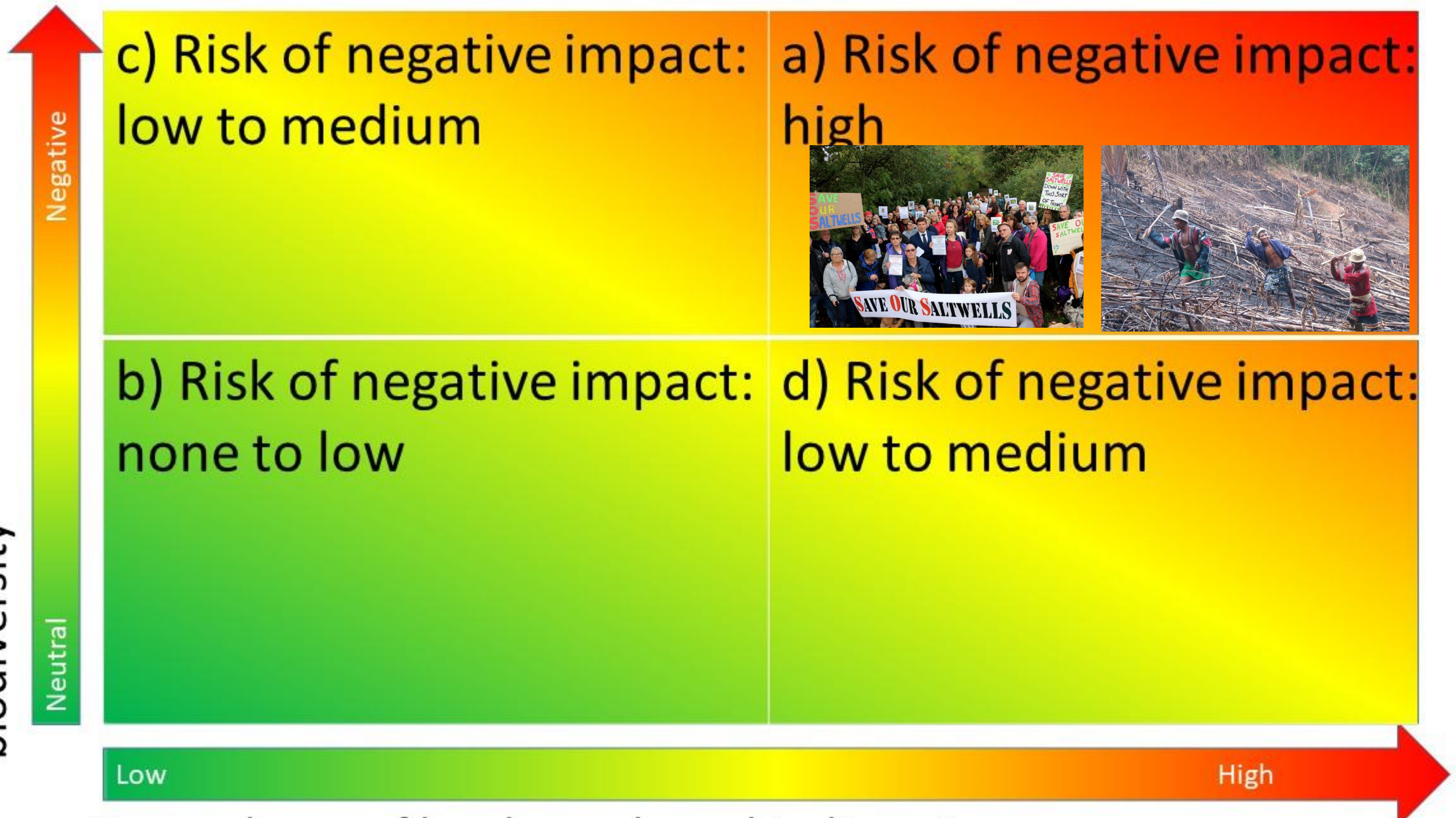
Effect of the offset on access to

biodiversity



Dependence of local people on biodiversity

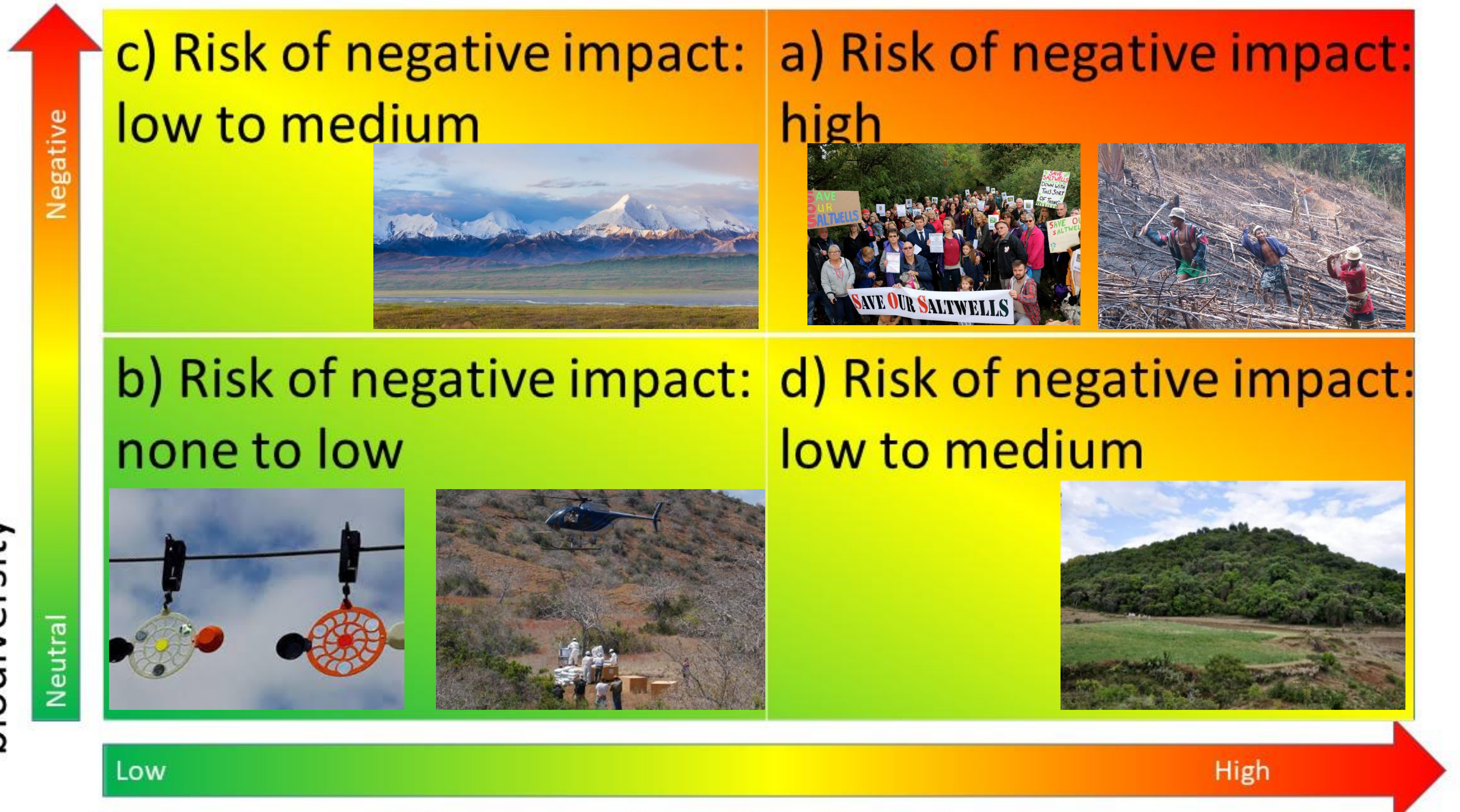
Effect of the offset on access to biodiversity



Dependence of local people on biodiversity



Effect of the offset on access to biodiversity



c) Risk of negative impact: low to medium



a) Risk of negative impact: high



b) Risk of negative impact: none to low

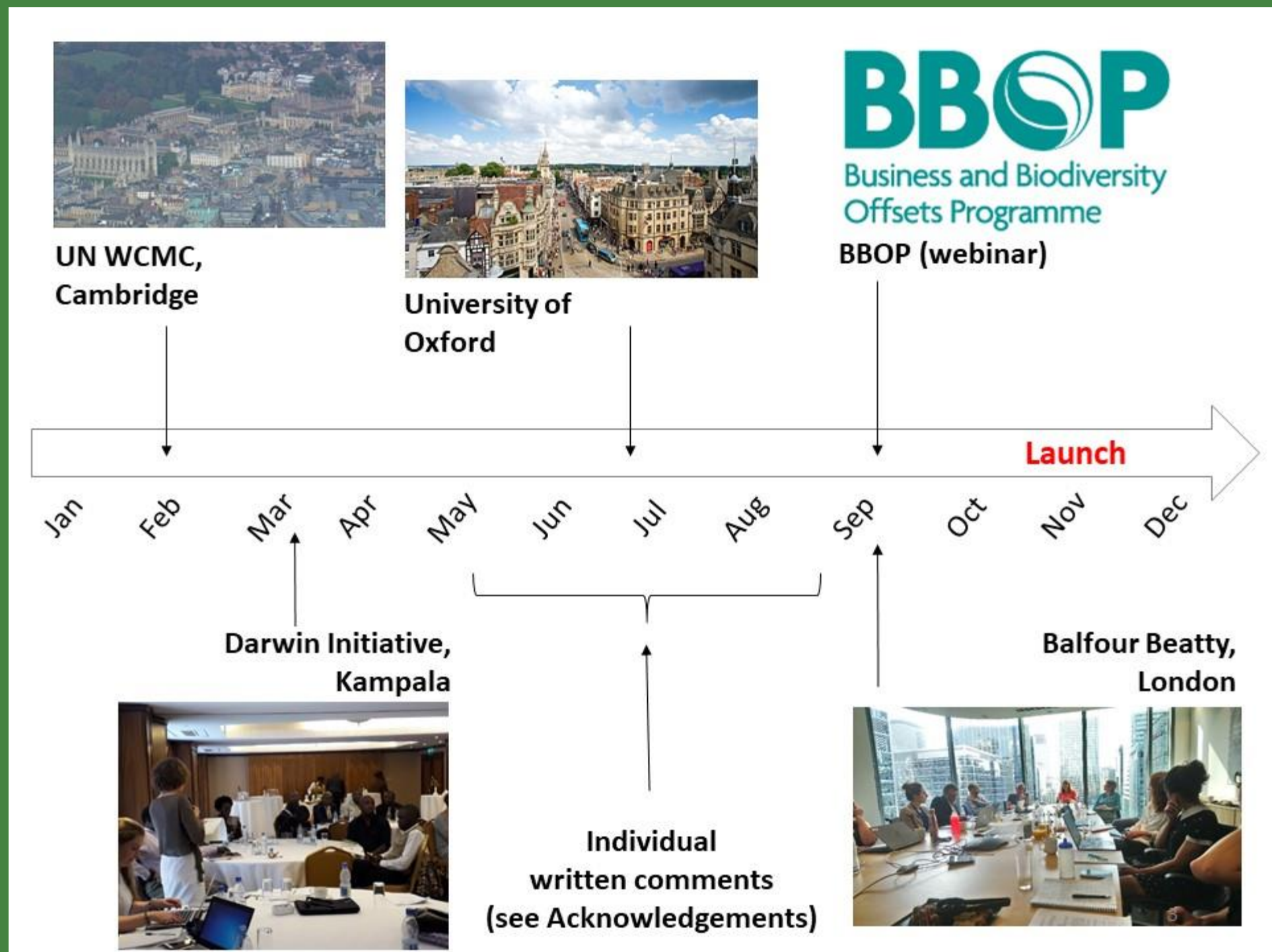


d) Risk of negative impact: low to medium

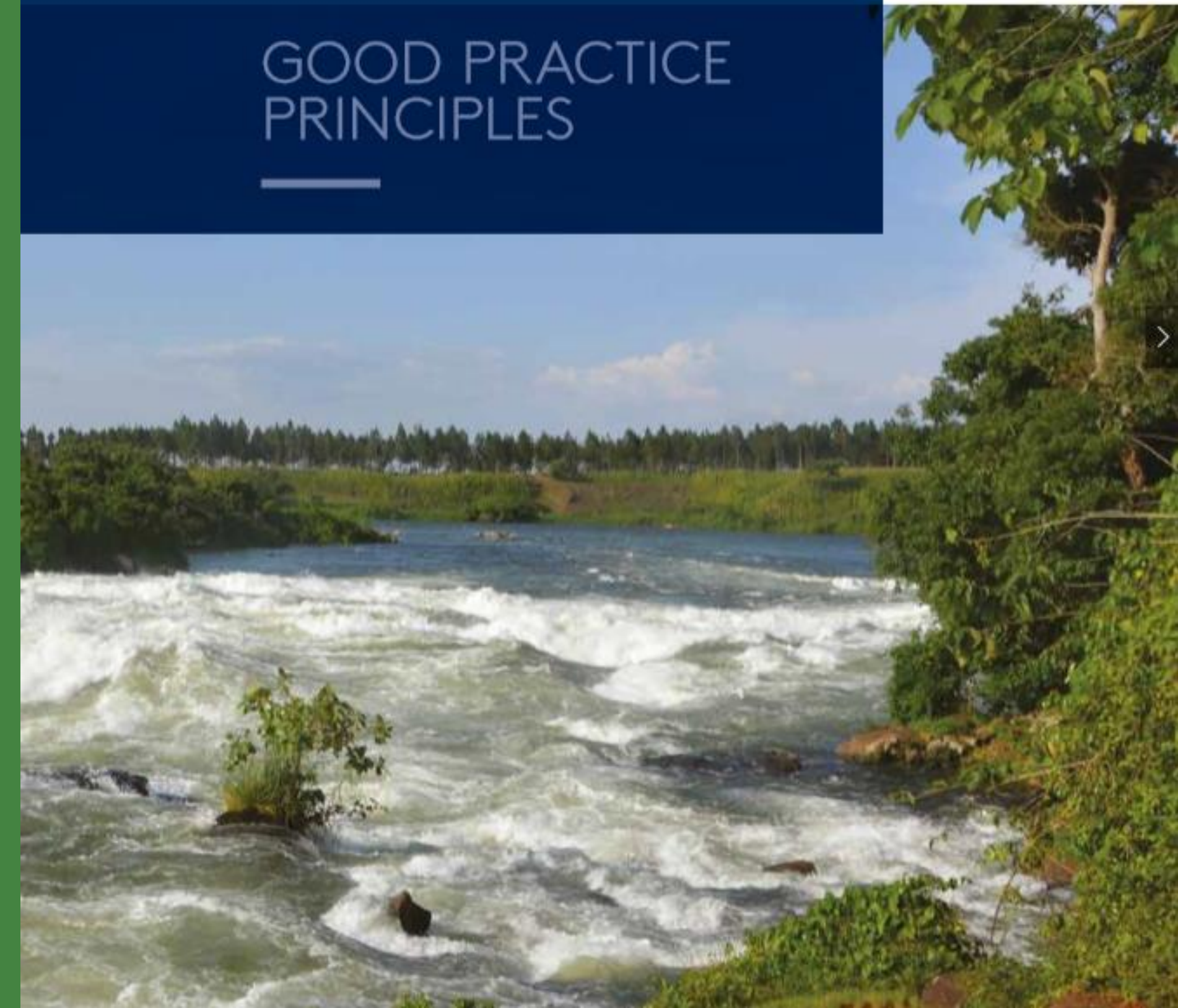


Low High

Dependence of local people on biodiversity



**ENSURING NO NET LOSS FOR PEOPLE AS WELL AS BIODIVERSITY:**  
**GOOD PRACTICE PRINCIPLES**





OBJECTIVE OF THE INCEPTION  
WORKSHOP FOR THE PREPARATION OF  
THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY AND SOCIAL  
OFFSET STRATEGY FOR UGANDA

13<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2019  
SILVER SPRINGS HOTEL ,BUGOLOBI



Ministry of Water and Environment

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY AND SOCIAL OFFSET STRATEGY  
FOR DELIVERY OF NO NET LOSS (OR NET GAIN) OF  
BIODIVERSITY IN UGANDA

(2019/20 - 2029/30)

**FINAL DRAFT#1**

**MAY, 2019**

Developed with support from



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs

Consultation Hub Find Consultations We Asked, You Said, We Did



Net gain

Closes 10 Feb 2019

# Conclusions

There are strong ethical, regulatory and practical reasons to consider social impacts related to local people's use and non use values of biodiversity when mitigating biodiversity loss

These papers are free online or contact me  
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Bidaud, C., Schreckenberg, K., Rabeharison, M., Ranjatson, P., Gibbons, J. M., & Jones, J. P. G. (2016). The sweet and the bitter: intertwined positive and negative social impacts of a biodiversity offset. *Conservation and Society*.

Bidaud, C., Schreckenberg, K., & Jones, J. P. G. (2018). The local costs of biodiversity offsets: comparing standards, policy and practice. *Land Use Policy*.

Bull, J.W., Baker, J., Griffiths, V., Jones, J.P.G., Milner-Gulland, E-J. (2018) Ensuring no net loss for people as well as biodiversity: good practice principles ([socArXiv](#))

# QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

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# #WeCanMakeChange

UN  WCMC  
environment 40 years