Introducing the good practice principles

Joe W Bull
Introduction

- Officially released last week
- Based on emerging scientific research
- Informed by existing guidance and standards
- Refined through extensive consultation and partnership
UN WCMC, Cambridge

University of Oxford

BBOP (webinar)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Darwin Initiative, Kampala

Balfour Beatty, London

Individual written comments (see Acknowledgements)
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process

1. Avoid
2. Minimise
3. Remediate
4. Offset

Biodiversity offset

Social loss

Compensation

Underpinning Standards

- IFC Performance Standard 6
- IFC Performance Standard 1
- IFC Performance Standards 5, 7

IBOP Principles and Standard (PCI)

Selected: biodiversity impact mitigation

Bidaud et al. (2016, 2018)
Griffiths et al. (2018)


Selected: social impact mitigation incl. ecosystem services

Sonter et al. (2018)
Jacob et al. (2016)
WRI (2013)
CCBA (2011)

Impact prevention

Compensation

Impact mitigation

THIS DOCUMENT

McKenney & Wilkinson (2015)
IFC Guidance Note 6 (2012)
Pilgrim & Ekstrom (2014)
Bull et al. (2013)
Maron et al. (2018)
IUCN (2016)

IAIA principles of EIA best practice

IFC guide to ESIA


Development

Social gain
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process

1. Avoid
   - IFC guide to ESIA
   - IAIA principles of EIA best practice
   - Bidaud et al. (2016, 2018)
   - Griffiths et al. (2018)

2. Minimise
   - IFC Performance Standards 5, 7
   - Interactions
   - THIS DOCUMENT
   - IFC Guidance Note 6 (2012)
   - BBOP Handbooks and Resource Papers
   - Maron et al. (2018)
   - Pilgrim & Elfring (2014)
   - World Bank (2015)
   - Bull et al. (2013)
   - IUCN (2016)

3. Remediate
   - Underpinning Standards
   - Existing literature
   - Selected: biodiversity impact mitigation
   - BBOP Handbooks and Resource Papers
   - Maron et al. (2018)

4. Offset
   - IFC Performance Standard 6
   - Selected: social impact mitigation incl. ecosystem services
   - CCBA (2011)
   - Woodhouse et al. (2019)
   - WRI (2013)
   - Vanclay (2003)
   - IFG Guidance Notes 5 and 7 (2012)

Underpinning Standards
- IFC Performance Standards 6, 7, 1
- Interactions
- IFC Performance Standard 1
- Bidaud et al. (2016, 2018)
- Griffiths et al. (2018)
- Sonter et al. (2018)
- Woodhouse et al. (2019)
- Bland et al. (2015)
- Jacob et al. (2016)
- WRI (2013)
- Vanclay (2003)
- IFG Guidance Notes 5 and 7 (2012)
- CCBA (2011)
Target audience

BOX 1

Target audience

This document is for those involved in planning, commissioning, requiring, designing, implementing and monitoring biodiversity NNL/NG projects. Those who might find it particularly useful include:

- **Ecologists and other environmental specialists**, who are designing or reviewing the implementation of biodiversity NNL/NG measures for development projects.
- **Social specialists** who interact or collaborate with environmental specialists on biodiversity NNL/NG projects.

A broader audience includes:

- **Development commissioners and investors** setting biodiversity NNL/NG targets for development projects.
- **Company directors and sustainability managers** establishing biodiversity NNL/NG as part of a corporate strategy.
- **Academics and members of third sector organisations** involved with designing, implementing and monitoring biodiversity NNL/NG for development projects.
- **Policymakers** developing or updating policies containing biodiversity NNL/NG objectives.
- **The public** including those affected by biodiversity NNL/NG projects and those involved with consultations as part of the development consent processes.
- **Contractors** implementing biodiversity NNL/NG designs for development projects.
Target audience

BOX 1

Target audience

This document is for those involved in planning, commissioning, requiring, designing, implementing and monitoring biodiversity NNL/NG projects. Those who might find it particularly useful include:

- Ecologists and other environmental specialists, who are designing or reviewing the implementation of biodiversity NNL/NG measures for development projects.

- Social specialists who interact or collaborate with environmental specialists on biodiversity NNL/NG projects.

A broader audience includes:

- Development commissioners and investors setting biodiversity NNL/NG targets for development projects.

- Company directors and sustainability managers establishing biodiversity NNL/NG as part of a corporate strategy.

- Statutory bodies, regulators, competent authorities and auditors reviewing biodiversity NNL/NG designs for specific development projects.

- Academics and members of third sector organisations involved with designing, implementing and monitoring biodiversity NNL/NG for development projects.

- Policymakers developing or updating policies containing biodiversity NNL/NG objectives.

- The public including those affected by biodiversity NNL/NG projects and those involved with consultations as part of the development consent processes.
The principles

1. Measure change in wellbeing.
2. Focus on affected people within the project’s area of influence.
3. Maintain the desired social outcomes from NNL/NG throughout the project’s lifetime.
4. Compare social outcomes from NNL/NG against an appropriate reference scenario.
5. Exceed existing obligations to achieve the desired social outcomes from NNL/NG.
6. Assess wellbeing for defined groups of people e.g. by gender or interest.
7. Benefit the people who have been affected.
8. Align the biodiversity and social objectives of NNL/NG.
9. Achieve equitable social outcomes from NNL/NG.
10. Avoid impacts on wellbeing that are deemed unacceptable by the people affected and cannot be compensated for.
11. Design and implement social aspects of NNL/NG with inclusive stakeholder engagement.
12. Ensure biodiversity and social specialists collaborate on NNL/NG.
13. Implement effective conflict-resolution mechanisms.
14. Monitor social outcomes from NNL/NG throughout.
15. Validate social outcomes from NNL/NG throughout.
16. Be transparent throughout.
The principles

1 – 5: conceptual
[theoretical and design considerations]

6 – 10: operational
[practical considerations]

11 – 16: institutional
[organisational and governance considerations]
The principles

Conceptually:

1. Measurement = **wellbeing** of affected people

2. Spatial scale = the **area of influence**

3. Timescale = the **lifetime** of the development

4. Evaluate wellbeing against a **fixed baseline** OR **increasing wellbeing scenario**

5. Gains in wellbeing that compensate for any losses should be **genuine**, but can be **out of kind**
The principles

Operationally:

6. Define **groups** of ‘affected people’

7. The people who benefit are those **who were impacted**

8. Do not achieve biodiversity objectives at the **expense** of people’s wellbeing, and vice-versa

9. Ensure that biodiversity outcomes are socially **equitable**

10. Ensure that biodiversity outcomes are not deemed **unacceptable**
The principles

Institutionally:

11. Develop mitigation via inclusive **stakeholder engagement**

12. Ecologists and social specialists work in **close partnership**

13. Implement an effective **conflict-resolution** mechanism

14. Ensure outcomes are **monitored** throughout

15. Outcomes **validated** by an independent party

16. Ensure **transparency** throughout