

# Social aspects of biodiversity NNL



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**Balfour Beatty**



# Achieving NNL for biodiversity & communities in Uganda



# Social aspects of biodiversity NNL

What is our  
goal?

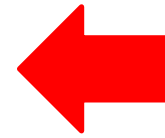
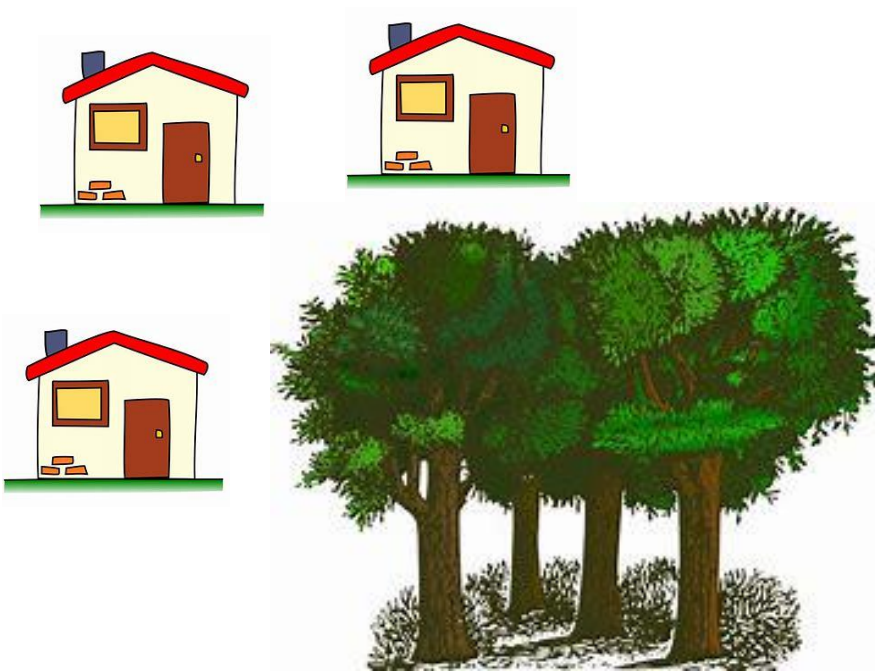


**Social outcomes from NNL  
are  
sustainable & equitable**



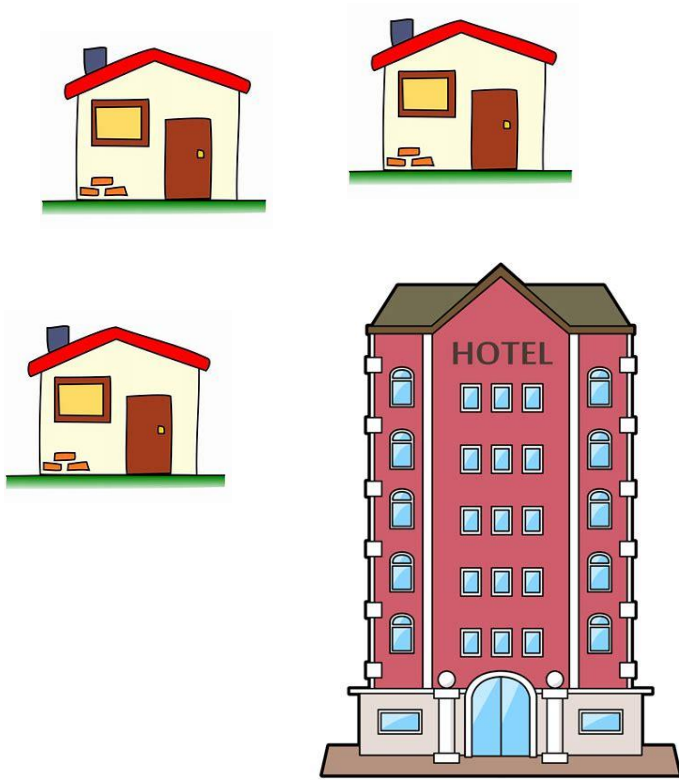
**Why is This  
Important?**

# Example A





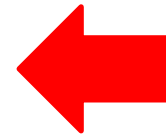
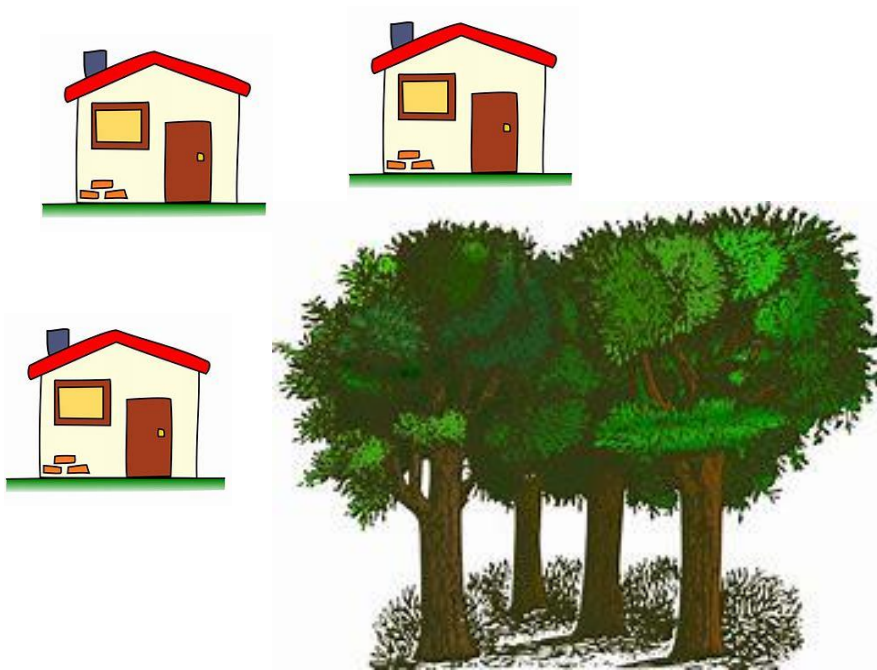
# Example A



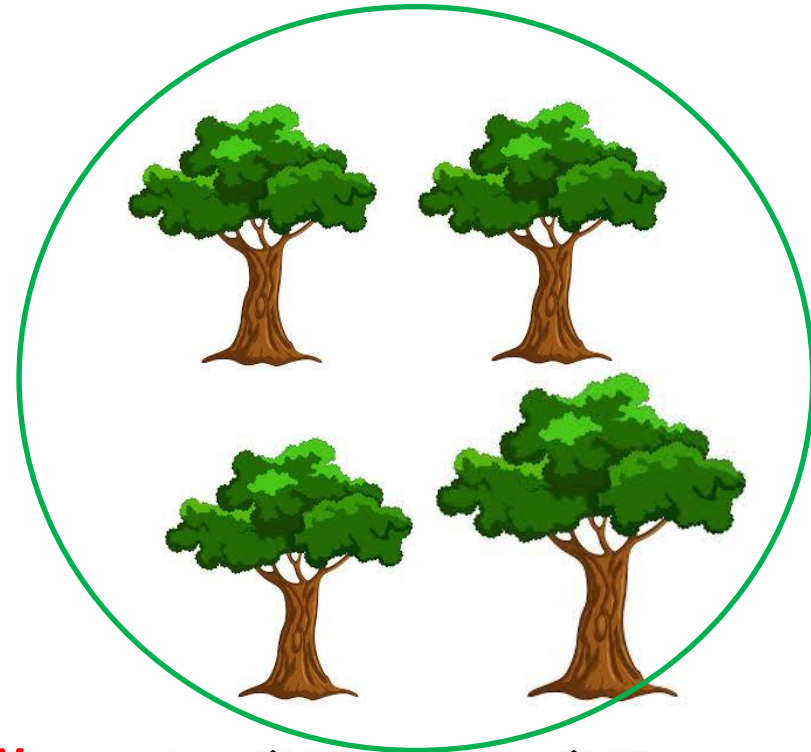
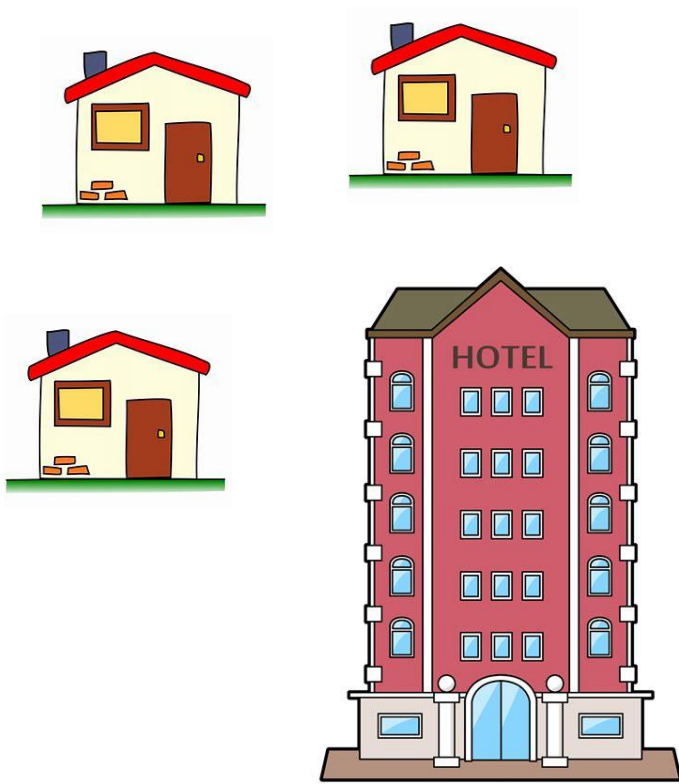
- ✓ Biodiversity No Net Loss is achieved
- People at development lose biodiversity
- Different people benefit from the offset
- Fewer people benefit



# Example B



# Example B



- ✓ Biodiversity No Net Loss is achieved
- People at development lose biodiversity
- People at offset site lose access to biodiversity



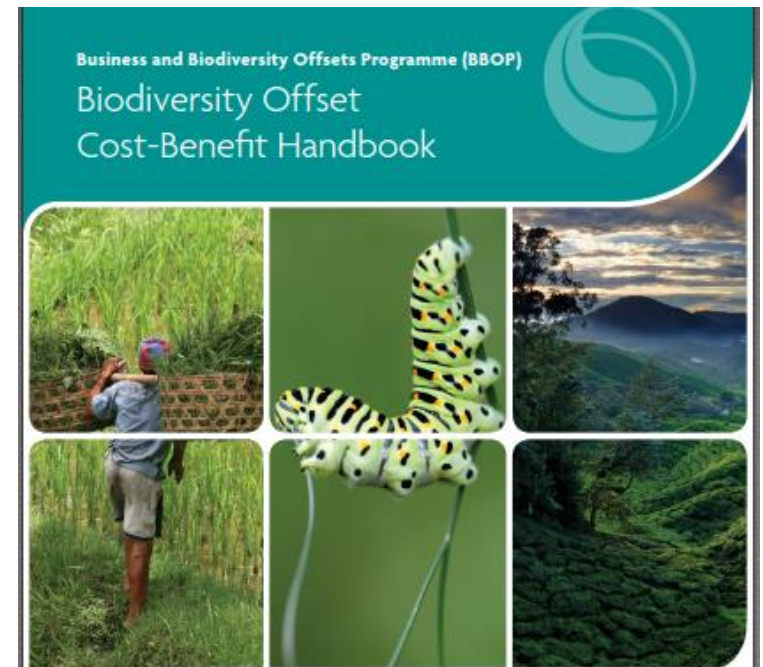


## Standard on Biodiversity Offsets



Biodiversity offsets should achieve no net loss of biodiversity with respect to species composition, habitat structure, ecosystem function and ***people's use and cultural values associated with biodiversity***

Ensure ***local people are no worse off; considering local needs***



## **Performance Standard 6**

### **Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

January 1, 2012

Mandates NNL in certain situations, requiring implementers to consider ***how their project affects ecosystem services***

## PROVISIONING

products obtained  
from nature, such as  
food and timber



## REGULATING

services provided by  
nature that regulate our  
environment, such as water  
and air cleaning services



## CULTURAL

non material benefits  
provided by nature which  
enrich lives such as  
recreation, learning  
and tranquillity



## SUPPORTING

the underpinning (or  
supporting) services which  
enable other services  
to function, such as soil  
formation and nutrient  
recycling





# Many standards, guidelines & legislation protecting local people

- International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 8 (IFC 2012)
- UNESCO 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
- Convention on Biological Diversity requires “to protect and encourage the customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use”

what's the

Problem?

**No detailed guidance on achieving social outcomes  
from No Net Loss**

**What social outcomes to achieve?**

**Ad-hoc at best, limited consideration at worst**





# Today's training

- Potential impacts from NNL on people
- Social outcomes from NNL to achieve
- How to achieve these outcomes

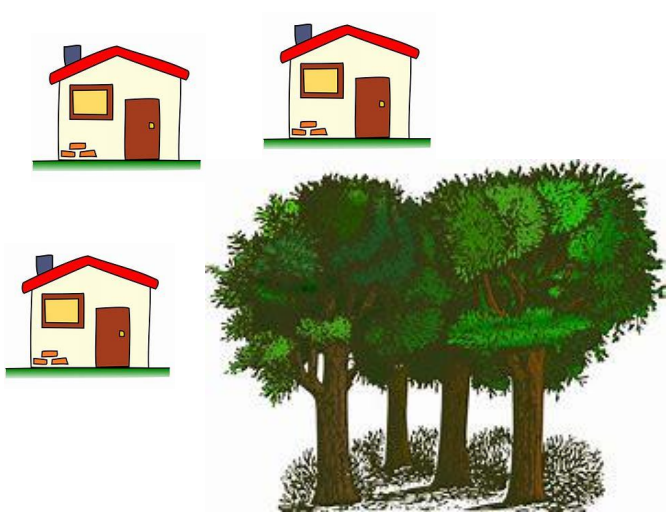
# Today's training

- **Potential impacts from NNL on people**
- Social outcomes from NNL to achieve
- How to achieve these outcomes

# Potential NNL impacts on people

- People & biodiversity:
  - Use e.g. firewood
  - Value e.g. cultural sites, social cohesion
  - Depend e.g. subsistence, livelihoods
- A development's biodiversity impact & its offset
- Direct loss & lost access





**List potential impacts on  
people from tree loss**

**Who?**

**How affected?**

- Some men (family of hunters) undertake illegal hunting bushmeat for subsistence purposes & to sell surplus locally
- Specialists collect medicinal plants when sickness (paid)
- All households collect firewood
- In groups, women visit cultural sites within the forest

Who			How affected
Some men undertake illegal hunting			
Specialists collecting medicinal plants			
All households (women) collect firewood			
Women visiting cultural sites			

Who	Who	Who	How affected
Some men undertake illegal hunting	Individual, specific households	Village-level from sale of bushmeat	Subsistence, income, traditional activity
Specialists collecting medicinal plants	Individual, specific households	Village-level from medicinal plant treatment	Income & traditional activity. Treatment
All households (women) collect firewood	Village-level		Subsistence
Women visiting cultural sites	Individual women		Cultural activity, social cohesion

# Potential NNL impacts on people

- **Who:** households, village, interest group, gender
- **Where:** development site & offset
- **How affected:** use, value, dependency, social cohesion, lose biodiversity, lose access

Better your understanding = the better your  
NNL design

# Today's training

- Potential impacts from NNL on people
- **Social outcomes from NNL to achieve**
- How to achieve these outcomes



Development seeking biodiversity NNL should achieve an outcome whereby:

**People, appropriately aggregated, perceive their wellbeing to be at least as good as a result of NNL than if the development & offset had not been implemented**



**People, appropriately aggregated, perceive their wellbeing to be at least as good as a result of NNL than if the development & offset had not been implemented**



# Today's training

- Potential impacts from NNL on people
- Social outcomes from NNL to achieve
- **How to achieve these outcomes**



**People, appropriately aggregated,** perceive their wellbeing to be at least as good as a result of NNL than if the development & offset had not been implemented

**Social impact assessment**

# Social impact assessment

- All people (directly & indirectly) affected by a development's biodiversity impact & offset
- Assess social impacts from NNL at a scale of potentially significant impacts:
  - Village level
  - Interest group
  - Gender
- Aggregation level might differ between development site & offset
- Justify aggregation level (evidence?)



# Social impact assessment

- All people (directly & indirectly) affected by a development's biodiversity impact & offset
- **Assess social impacts from NNL** at a scale of potentially significant impacts:
  - Village level
  - Interest group
  - Gender
- **Thresholds: unacceptable impacts (cannot compensate for)**

# Social impact assessment

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**Justify aggregation level(s) – evidence?**

**Examples of unacceptable social impacts from NNL**

**What if unacceptable social impacts?**

# Social impact assessment

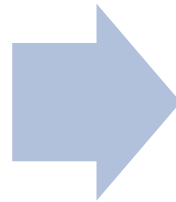


## Check list

Who	Households, village, interest group, gender
Where	Development site & offset
Impact	Use, value, dependency, social cohesion, lose biodiversity, loss access
	Thresholds of unacceptable impacts – apply Mitigation Hierarchy
Appropriately aggregated	At scale of significant impacts
	Justify aggregation level(s)

People, appropriately aggregated, perceive **their wellbeing** to be at least as good as a result of NNL than if the development & offset had not been implemented

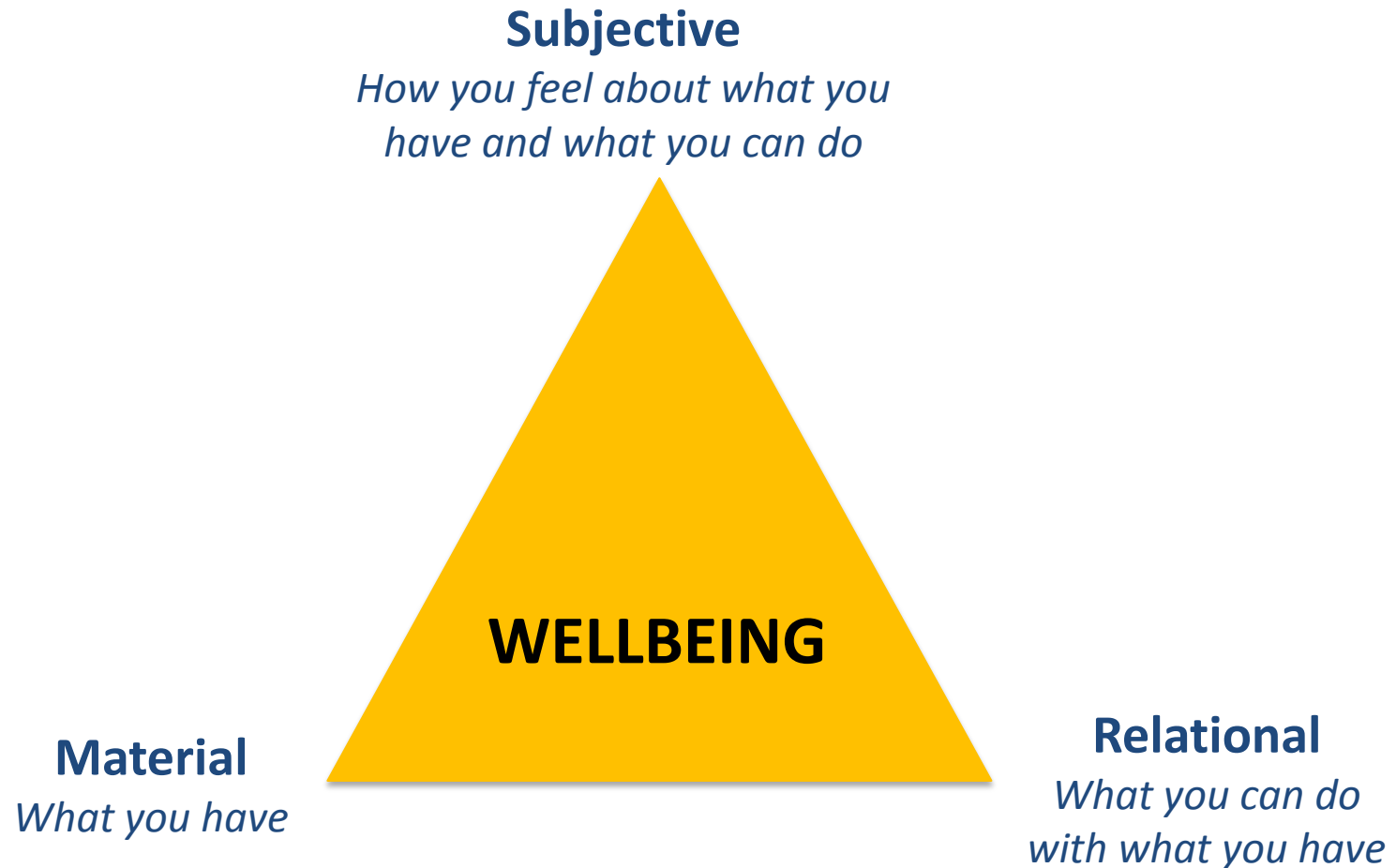
**Social impact assessment**



**Measuring social outcomes  
from NNL**

- **Measurement**
  - Simple social or economic indicators unacceptable
  - Consider individual components of wellbeing

# What is wellbeing?





# Measuring wellbeing

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**Can wellbeing be measured (skills?)**

**What are suitable alternatives to measure social outcomes from NNL?**

**What's needed to mainstream wellbeing measurements within NNL?**

# Measuring social outcomes



## Check list

Measure social  
outcomes from NNL

Individual components of wellbeing

Or a justified alternative

Direction of travel

People, appropriately aggregated, perceive their wellbeing **to be at least as good as a result of NNL** than if the development & offset had not been implemented

Social impact  
assessment



Measuring  
social outcomes  
from NNL



Designing social  
outcomes of  
NNL

# Designing social outcomes from NNL – WHO

- **Affected people receive commensurable benefits**
  - At site of biodiversity loss
  - At offset site if negative impacts
- **Equitable at the aggregated level:**
  - Village level
  - Interest group
  - Gender

# Designing social outcomes from NNL – COMPARED TO WHAT

People, appropriately aggregated, perceive their wellbeing to be at least as good as a result of NNL than if the development & offset had not been implemented

- Reference scenario
- Compared with no development or offset
- Establish the 'no development or offset' scenario (existing data?)



# Designing social outcomes from NNL – **TIMESCALES**

- Throughout the project lifecycle
- Time-lags not good practice
- Transitional activities while long-term outcomes are realised (e.g. tree planting for firewood)
- Design for the long term (minimum of 25 years) – address uncertainties, monitoring for adaptive management

# Designing social outcomes from NNL – **FEASIBILITY TEST**

People, appropriately aggregated, **perceive** their wellbeing to be at least as good as a result of NNL than if the development & offset had not been implemented

- **Who decides?**
- **Feasibility test the design**
  - Affected people surveys
  - Specialist socio-economic input
  - Same aggregation level as impact assessment

## Designing social outcomes from NNL

- ✓ Affected people receive commensurable benefits
- ✓ Equitable at the aggregated level
- ✓ Compared with the no development & offset scenario
- ✓ Time-lags are not good practice
- ✓ Design for the long-term
- ✓ Demonstrate feasibility tested including surveys of affected people

# Designing social outcomes from NNL

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**What data can be used for the reference scenario?**

**How aim for long-term outcomes?**

**What evidence is needed for feasibility test?**

**Who decides – commensurable & equitable?**

# Check list – designing social outcomes from NNL

**Wellbeing is at least as good**

**Impact assessment & feasibility tests at same aggregation level(s)**

**Compared to no development or offset scenario**

**Establish reference scenario**

**No time-lag**

**Transitional activities**

**Long-term**

**Identify uncertainties; incorporate adaptive management**

**Feasibility test**

**Evidence**

**Surveys of affected people: same aggregation level & same measurement**

**Who decides**

**Justified**

**People, appropriately aggregated, perceive their wellbeing to be at least as good as a result of NNL than if the development & offset had not been implemented**





# What to communicate & when

- **Design:** predicted social outcomes
- **Implementation:** actual social outcomes

*Monitoring to demonstrate actual outcomes & to feed into adaptive management*

**People, appropriately aggregated, perceive their wellbeing to be at least as good as a result of NNL than if the development & offset had not been implemented**



Issue	Biodiversity No Net Loss	Social No Net Loss
<i>Currency</i>	Choose from a wide range of possible metrics	Specific metric ('wellbeing')
<i>No Net Loss</i>	Evaluate against a reference scenario (normally 'no development')	Evaluate against a reference scenario (normally 'no development')
<i>Equivalence</i>	Sometimes allow 'out of kind' compensation	Compensation must always be commensurate, and for the same stakeholders
<i>Longevity</i>	NNL should be achieved for at least as long as the impacts of development	NNL should be achieved for at least one generation (~ 25 years)
<i>Time Lag</i>	Time lags permitted between impacts and realisation of compensation measures	Time lags NOT permitted between impacts and realisation of compensation measures
<i>Uncertainty</i>	Incorporate consideration of uncertainties	Incorporate consideration of uncertainties
<i>Thresholds</i>	Certain biodiversity impacts are not permitted	Certain social impacts are not permitted

**People, appropriately aggregated, perceive their wellbeing to be at least as good as a result of NNL than if the development & offset had not been implemented**

## **Cohort Discussion**