

# The BBOP Standard on Biodiversity Offsets

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and

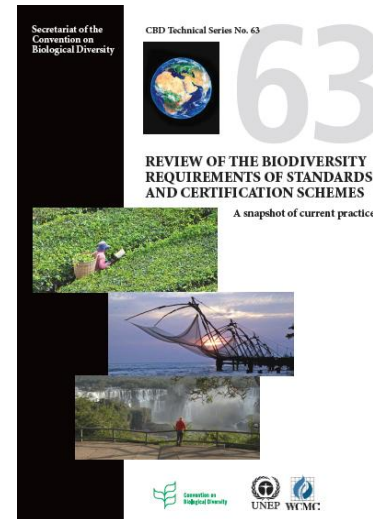
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# The reason for the BBOP Standard

- Most biodiversity standards are not quantitative and are general.
- They don't deal with the mitigation hierarchy or quantify residual losses and gains.
- Many impact quantification methodologies: the good, the bad and the ugly.
- Many organisations negotiated and agreed the BBOP Principles over 4 years.
- The BBOP Principles represent best practice, but are aspirational.
- Needed: an objective, independently verifiable basis for establishing whether the BBOP Principles have been followed.



- Agriculture (AGR) – 12 standards
- Biotrade (BIO) – 2 standards
- Carbon (CAR) – 3 standards
- Finance (FIN) – 5 standards
- Fisheries (FIS) – 5 standards
- Forestry (FOR) – 4 standards
- Mining (MIN) – 2 standards
- Tourism (TOU) – 3 standards

## Principles for biodiversity offsets agreed by all the BBOP members

1. *Adherence to the mitigation hierarchy*
2. *Limits to what can be offset*
3. *Landscape context*
4. *No net loss*
5. *Additional conservation outcomes*
6. *Stakeholder participation*
7. *Equity*
8. *Long-term outcomes*
9. *Transparency*
10. *Science and traditional knowledge*



To help **auditors** assess conformance with the BBOP standard.

To help **companies** design & implement high quality offsets in the context of the mitigation hierarchy.



**Principles:** Fundamental statements about a desired outcome.

**Criteria:** The conditions that need to be met to comply with a Principle.

**Indicators:** Measurable states to tell whether or not a particular Criterion has been met.

**Guidance Notes:**

- Interpretation of Indicator
- Key questions
- Conformance requirements
- Possible causes of non-conformance

- .... Explains terms, concepts
- .... What assessor needs to answer
- .... To meet the standard
- .... Examples of not meeting the standard



# FT/WCS: Experience using the BBOP Standard



Using the BBOP Standard & other guidance to:

- Undertake early screening and risk assessment on feasibility of No Net Loss and a Net Gain;
- Guide the design of mitigation measures, including offsets; and
- Assess or 'audit' projects.

For example, mines in:

Botswana	Colombia
Indonesia	Madagascar
New Zealand	Romania
South Africa	Sweden

Energy projects in: Uganda, New Zealand



Based on evidence to date, the BBOP Standard on Biodiversity Offsets (Version 1!) turns out to be a helpful tool:

- for its core intended purposes (mitigation design and assessment for NNL);
- and for some 'unexpected' things (early risk assessment and planning).

Two updated case study publications: see for yourself!

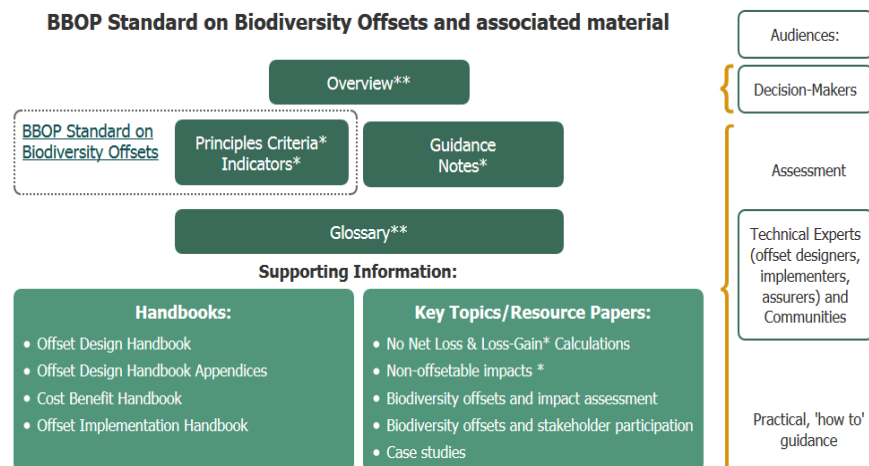
Ambatovy: [http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/ambatovy\\_2014](http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/ambatovy_2014)

Strongman: [http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/strongman\\_2014](http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/strongman_2014)

Part of a 'package' of tools.

Can be rationalised, streamlined and harmonised with other tools.

**Seeking users for more feedback to feed into Version 2.**



# Thank you

**More information is available at:**

**<http://bbop.forest-trends.org/pages/guidelines>**