

# Applying a human rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict

A resource for governments, NGOs, businesses and funders involved in activities that contribute to or seek to manage human–wildlife conflict



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Conflict between people and wildlife has long been a challenge both for the wellbeing of local communities and for the conservation of nature. While human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is often described in terms of its direct social and economic impacts on local communities, it also has an impact on individual and collective human rights. This resource is intended to raise awareness of the link between HWC and human rights, and to provide insights into the key issues to consider when treating HWC as a human rights issue. It is intended to help individuals and organisations concerned with HWC ensure that they are not violating the human rights of the Indigenous Peoples and local communities who live alongside wildlife.

## Contents

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>1. Introduction and purpose of this resource</b> | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>2. Key concepts</b>                              | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>3. Applying a HRBA to HWC: key steps</b>         | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>Preliminary donor assessment</b>                 | <b>11</b> |
| <b>STEP 1: Situation assessment</b>                 | <b>12</b> |
| <b>STEP 2: Decision making/planning</b>             | <b>16</b> |
| <b>STEP 3: Implementation</b>                       | <b>20</b> |
| <b>STEP 4: Monitoring and evaluation</b>            | <b>23</b> |
| <b>References</b>                                   | <b>26</b> |

# 1. Introduction and purpose of this resource

Conflict between people and wildlife has long been a challenge both for the wellbeing of local communities and for the conservation of nature (Abrahms et al. 2023, IUCN 2023). Wildlife (and decisions over how wildlife is managed) can pose direct and indirect threats to local communities. For example, the development of wildlife corridors, protected areas or infrastructure projects can affect where wild animals roam and how they interact with people. If wildlife areas are close to villages, schools, fields or water sources, this can increase the likelihood of damage to local infrastructure or farmers' crops, and the potential for attacks on people or livestock. Even if an attack does not happen, the fear of such an incident can affect a child's access to education or a household's access to food, income or water. Such negative interactions with wildlife can have the effect of creating or amplifying social conflicts between local communities and conservation managers and practitioners. This can also result in communities engaging in activities that negatively impact conservation efforts, such as scaring away, poisoning or killing wildlife (IUCN 2023).

While human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is often described in terms of its direct social and economic impacts on local communities, it also has an impact on individual and collective human rights, such as the right to a healthy and sustainable environment, land and other resources, food, housing or life. Similarly, if decision making about wildlife management — including how to deal with HWC — ignores local communities this can be an infringement of communities' procedural rights. Equally, measures intended to address or manage these challenges may violate human rights. For example, a HWC mitigation project may recommend relocating households or communities to reduce interactions between people and wildlife. This could lead to forceful displacement and infringe on cultural rights associated with practices in the landscape.

There is often a lack of awareness of the link between HWC and the legal rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Raising awareness of this connection, and of who has responsibility for acting on this, will enable communities to assert their rights and help duty bearers — whether these are government, nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), businesses or funders — uphold their responsibilities. It will also contribute to achieving the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD 2022).

This resource draws on best practice guidelines on a) addressing HWC impacts and b) applying human rights-based approaches in conservation. In doing so it provides the international conservation community with the conceptual and practical tools to address these challenges in ways that reflect the rights and duties of different stakeholders. We recommend four key steps to follow and critical issues to address in order to apply a human rights-based approach to HWC interventions. In Tables 2–5 we provide links to a sample of tools and approaches that can support users as they progress through these steps.

The resource provides an overview of the key issues to consider when treating HWC as a human rights issue and applying a human rights-based approach to responses. It is intended to help individuals and organisations concerned with HWC ensure that they are not violating the human rights of the Indigenous Peoples and local communities who live alongside wildlife. It is aimed at funders and implementers of conservation programmes and HWC management activities. However, it may also be useful to other state and non-state actors whose activities in a landscape increase interactions between people and wild animals and thereby the risk of HWC.

The suggested tools and approaches are not exhaustive, but provide examples of additional resources available to help organisations navigate what for some can be an unfamiliar pathway in thinking about conservation interventions.

## 2. Key concepts

### 2.1 Human-wildlife conflict

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Species Survival Commission (SSC) Human-Wildlife Conflict & Coexistence Specialist Group defines human-wildlife conflict (HWC) as “struggles that emerge when the presence or behaviour of wildlife poses actual or perceived, direct and recurring threats to human interests or needs, leading to disagreements between groups of people and negative impacts on people and/or wildlife” (IUCN 2023).

As recognised by the Specialist Group, increases in interactions between people and wildlife are largely driven by two factors: changes in land use and shifts in distribution patterns of wildlife species, both of which can also influence each other (IUCN 2023). These drivers of increased human-wildlife interactions are also drivers of HWC risk.

### 2.2 Human rights-based approaches

Taking a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to conservation involves “actively seeking to avoid negative human rights impacts, provide remedy for harm, and enhance positive human rights outcomes as much as possible. It requires addressing power relationships and taking action with rights holders as leaders and equal partners” (HRBWG et al. 2024).

A HRBA encompasses three key elements: 1) it distinguishes between duty bearers and rights holders (see below); 2) it identifies whose rights and which rights may be impacted; and 3) it seeks to avoid human rights impacts including through building the capacity of duty bearers to implement their obligations (in the case of state actors) or responsibilities (for non-state actors) and by supporting rights holders to assert their rights.

When applying a HRBA, understanding the overarching human rights principles (see Box 1) can ensure human rights are applied fairly and consistently. These principles are particularly relevant in HWC situations with competing claims, differing values and conflicting interests (UNSDG 2003). As noted above, how best to apply these principles should be decided by or with rights holders.

#### Box 1: What the fundamental human rights principles mean

**Universality and inalienability:** All people everywhere in the world have human rights. They cannot be given up nor taken away.

**Indivisibility:** Human rights all have equal status regardless of whether they are civil, cultural, political or economic.

**Inter-dependence and inter-relatedness:** The realisation of one right often depends, wholly or in part, upon the realisation of others.

**Equality and non-discrimination:** All individuals are equal and all are entitled to their human rights without discrimination of any kind.

**Participation and inclusion:** Everyone is entitled to active, free and meaningful participation in, contribution to, and enjoyment of civil, economic, social, cultural and political development in which human rights and fundamental freedoms can be realised.

**Accountability and rule of law:** States and other duty bearers are answerable for the observance of human rights. In this regard, they have to comply with the legal norms and standards enshrined in human rights instruments. Where they fail to do so, aggrieved rights holders are entitled to seek redress.

Source: UNSDG 2003

Below, we consider who, in the context of HWC, are rights holders and duty bearers and what the responsibilities of potential duty bearers might be.

## 2.2.1 Rights holders and duty bearers

All human beings are **rights holders**, as outlined in various international human rights instruments including the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) as well as its Optional Protocols (1966, 1989).

In the context of HWC, rights holders are persons or groups whose human rights may be affected by human-wildlife interactions, associated conflicts and measures to address them. This encompasses impacts on people as well as on their property, including their land and resources (such as livestock). In practice, HWC most often involves individuals and groups with rights to use or benefit from lands and resources that are in close proximity to wildlife. Key rights holders in this context are likely to include Indigenous Peoples, peasants, small-scale food producers, fishers, pastoralists, historically marginalised groups — including women and girls, children and youth, and people with disabilities — and other communities living in or alongside areas with wildlife.

**Duty bearers** are those who have obligations or responsibilities to respect, protect and fulfil rights. While all people are duty bearers at some level, this concept is most relevant to individuals or organisations in positions of power. While States are the primary duty bearers (that is, they hold the primary legal obligations to respect, protect and fulfil human rights), private and non-state actors (secondary duty bearers) must also respect rights. In particular, there is precedent for large conservation organisations to be considered secondary duty bearers in relation to their conservation-related activities (Pillay et al. 2020, National Contact Point of Switzerland 2016). However, non-state actors with human rights responsibilities in the context of HWC may also include intergovernmental organisations, the private sector (for example, tourism operators or agricultural/extractive businesses whose impacts on land drive HWC risks), universities, research institutes and individual researchers, private investors or donors.

The responsibility to respect rights means that duty bearers must ‘do no harm’ by refraining from activities that cause human rights violations, avoiding contributing to rights violations by others, and addressing any rights violations which they have previously or currently caused or contributed to. It is important to recognise that human rights violations can occur both through acts (including in collaboration with others) as well as through failures to act. For example, this might include failing to consult rights holders, failing to pull funding from a project that risks violating rights, or failing to conduct an impact assessment, among others. In practice, the responsibility of a non-state duty bearer can vary from taking immediate action to stop or prevent a violation of rights occurring, to using ‘leverage’<sup>1</sup> to minimise or prevent negative impacts. The characterisation of a non-state actor’s level of responsibility may also change over time. For example, where an actor becomes aware of human rights violations and these remain ongoing and unaddressed (that is, they fail to act appropriately) they may go from being ‘directly linked’ to the impact to ‘contributing’ to it.

The UN Guiding Principles (UNGPs) on Business and Human Rights (UN-OHCHR 2011) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Core Human Rights Principles for Private Conservation Actors (UNEP 2024) provide further guidance on non-state actors’ responsibilities in a conservation context. Although the UNGPs are primarily targeted at businesses, it has been increasingly argued that they are also relevant to other non-state actors including NGOs (see, for example, Garciandia 2023). The UNEP Core Human Rights Principles align with the UNGPs and are highly relevant to situations involving HWC. They define minimum standards for respecting international human rights, including the responsibility of non-state actors to conduct human rights due diligence, engage in meaningful consultation processes and provide effective grievance mechanisms with procedures for providing remedy and redress (UNEP 2024). Drawing on the UNGPs, Table 1 provides further insights into different levels of responsibility of non-state actors including the distinction between causing and contributing to rights violations and examples of how this applies in the context of HWC.

### Key resources on human rights in conservation

Newing, H, Prado, AA, Brittain, S, Doyle, C, Kenrick, J, Koné, L, Long, C, Lunn, A, Perram, A, Radford, L, Rowley, T and Tugendhat, H (2024) Conservation and human rights: An introduction. The Interdisciplinary Centre for Conservation Science (ICCS) and Forest Peoples Programme (FPP).

Jonas, H, Roe, D and Makagon, J (2014) Human Rights Standards for Conservation: An analysis of responsibilities, rights and redress for just conservation. IIED, London.

Jonas, HD and Godio, MJ (eds) (2020) The Living Convention (Vol. 1). Third edition. Natural Justice.

<sup>1</sup> Leverage is the ability of a non-state actor to influence to prevent or mitigate negative human rights impacts (see UNGPs Principle 19). Leverage is an important tool in addressing HWC and associated social and human rights impacts, as HWC governance often involves multiple stakeholders (IUCN 2023). To be effective, leverage relies on strong relationships between stakeholders.

**Table 1 UN Guiding Principles framework of duty bearer responsibilities applied to the context of HWC**

| UN Guiding Principles responsibilities framework applied to human-wildlife conflict   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Causing a human rights violation:</b> When an organisation’s own actions or omissions are the primary cause of restrictions of a right. In other words, they are directly responsible for an adverse human rights impact.        |   |
| <b>Example of ‘cause’</b>   | An international conservation NGO manages a national park that is home to a population of lions. A lion ventures outside the park boundaries and preys on livestock, leading to significant economic losses for farmers who rely on cattle, goats and other livestock for their livelihoods.  |
| The <b>responsibility</b> here is to <b>cease or prevent</b> the impact, but also to <b>remedy</b> it   | <p>Specific actions should be determined through consultation with the affected people, but may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Repairing and maintaining park fencing</li> <li>▪ Supporting the introduction of predator-proof livestock enclosures</li> <li>▪ Implementing an animal tracking system to allow for quicker detection and response times when animals leave the park boundaries</li> <li>▪ Collaborating with rapid-response teams to improve efficiency and reduce response times</li> <li>▪ Establishing an effective compensation scheme for farmers affected by livestock losses</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Contributing to a human rights violation:</b> Where an organisation’s actions or decisions contribute to an adverse impact on human rights, but they are not the primary cause.  |   |
| <b>Example of ‘contribute’</b>  | A conservation NGO supports a state-led mitigation plan to reduce HWC by designing wildlife corridors. While the state-implemented plan successfully limited wildlife encroachments into farming areas, it did not involve consultation with local communities and unintentionally disrupted traditional grazing practices. These practices were crucial for the community’s food security and rooted in their social structure and cultural traditions. While the state primarily caused the human rights impacts, the NGO contributed to these impacts.   |
| The <b>responsibility</b> here is to use <b>leverage</b> to mitigate any remaining impact to the greatest extent possible   | <p>In consultation with potentially affected rights holders, the state should assess the impacts and co-develop a way to remedy the situation and prevent further harms.</p> <p>The NGO could use its leverage to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advocate for national policies that integrate the rights of traditional communities into HWC interventions and ensure the direct, effective participation of affected communities in the process</li> <li>▪ Collaborate with businesses and/or development organisations to address the unintended consequences for the pastoralist community, in accordance with the wishes of those affected</li> <li>▪ Support (including potentially financially) the affected community to advocate for changes to the plan</li> </ul> |
| <b>Directly linked to a human rights violation:</b> When an organisation is linked to the adverse impact via its operations, products, services, and relationships, even if it does not directly cause or contribute to the impact. |   |
| <b>Example of ‘directly linked to’</b>  | A conservation organisation is collaborating with a protected area authority that is restricting or violating rights through its HWC-related actions.   |
| The <b>responsibility</b> here is to use <b>leverage</b> to prevent or mitigate that impact   | Examples of responsibilities to prevent or mitigate impacts include carrying out due diligence on potential partners (including state agencies) before collaborating, or reviewing collaboration agreements and cancelling them if necessary; introducing transparency measures to prevent misuse of resources; and creating effective systems for reporting and monitoring activities and allocation of resources.   |

### 3. Applying a HRBA to HWC: key steps

Applying a HRBA to addressing HWC requires an ongoing Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) process throughout the HWC intervention — from design to evaluation. HRDD is a key way for businesses, NGOs and other non-state actors to fulfil their responsibility to respect human rights. HRDD is considered best practice under the UNGPs (UN-OHCHR 2011) and is included in the UNEP Core Human Rights Principles for Private Conservation Organisations and Funders (UNEP 2024).

HRDD involves four key steps:

1. **Assessing actual and potential human rights impacts**
2. **Integrating and acting on the findings**
3. **Tracking responses**
4. **Communicating about how impacts are addressed**

In this guide we combine the HRDD process with a standard project planning cycle (for example, Marchini et al. (2019), cited in IUCN (2023)).<sup>2</sup>

The project planning cycle also involves four key steps:

1. **Situation assessment** where relevant human rights standards and risks are identified as well as key rights holders and duty bearers. Aligns with HRDD step 1: assessing human rights impacts
2. **Decision making/planning** where the HWC intervention is planned based on the findings of the situation assessment. Aligns with HRDD step 2: integrating the findings
3. **Implementation** of the HWC intervention including carrying out mitigation and remediation activities. Aligns with HRDD step 2: acting on the findings
4. **Monitoring and evaluation.** Aligns with HRDD steps 3 and 4: tracking responses and communicating about how impacts are addressed

We also introduce a **preliminary stage**, specifically aimed at donors or other agencies which are considering supporting an HWC intervention. This is intended to check the legitimacy of the group or organisation that is seeking support for the HWC intervention. The framework and key steps are summarised in Figure 1.

The guidance provided here is not intended to be a comprehensive checklist for applying a HRBA to HWC. Given the variety of contexts, not all actions will apply to every situation. There may also be other practical actions or implementation measures beyond those outlined here that could be needed or helpful in certain circumstances.

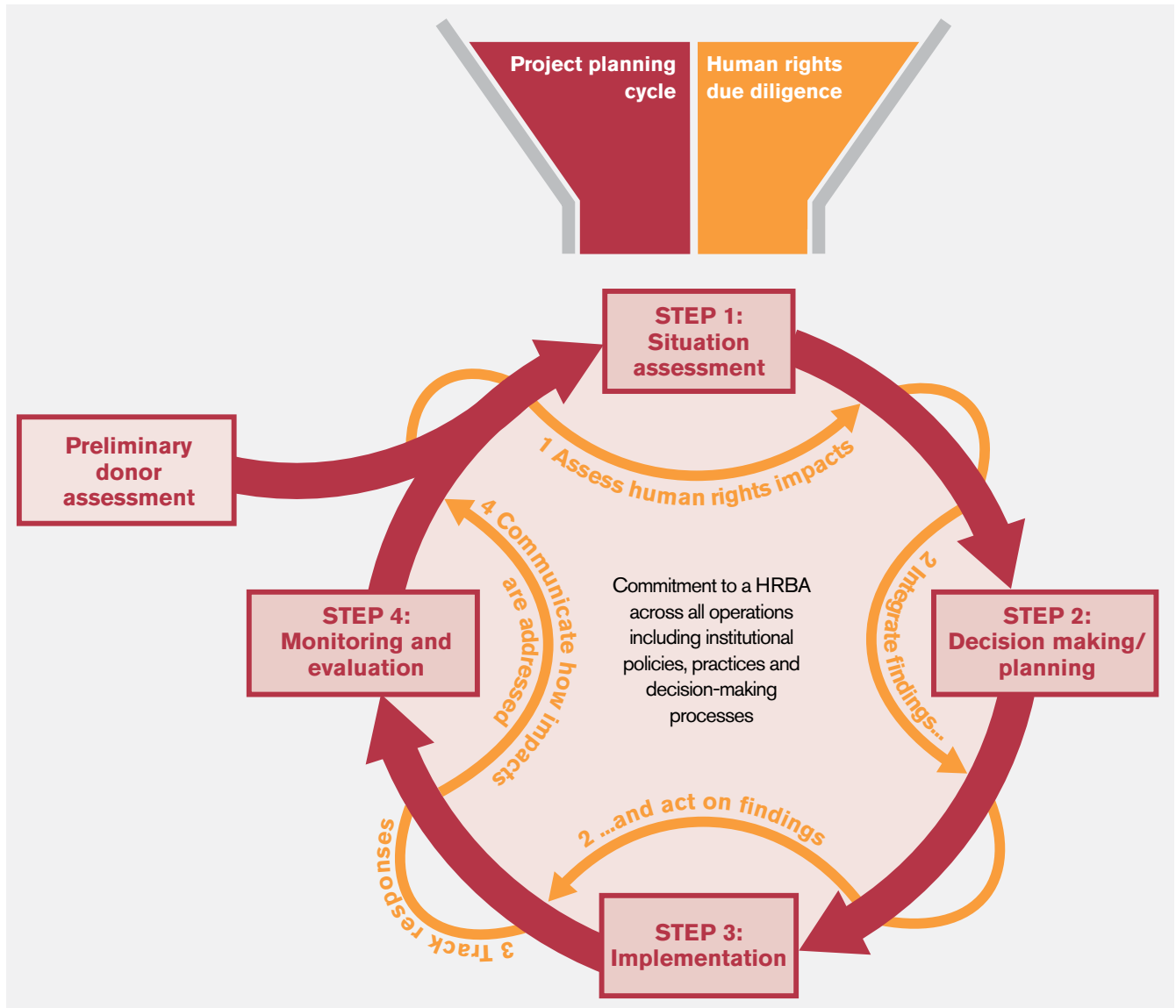
In addition, duty bearers may apply a HRBA differently depending on their role. They might use the framework at different stages, add extra steps, or focus on specific components appropriate to their responsibilities. For example, government departments responsible for developing HWC legislation and policy might take a closer look at the human rights context as part of the situation assessment (Step 1), addressing conflicting rights issues and consulting with affected rights holders. Conservation NGOs and businesses involved in HWC management, or operating in HWC contexts, could follow a typical intervention cycle, like the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation framework (CMP 2020), which may require additional decision making/planning activities (Step 2), such as stakeholder dialogue and/or conflict resolution. Donors and funders may find the framework useful when deciding whether to support activities that are contributing to or seeking to manage HWC. It can guide their grant-making process as they consider the human rights context and implications of the work they plan to support. They can also use it to consider the

<sup>2</sup> Note these standard project planning cycle steps are also evident in the project cycle steps proposed by the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation (Conservation Measures Partnership, 2020).

necessary mitigation measures, which may require additional resources. Prior to deciding whether or not to support a HWC intervention, the preliminary stage of the process can also ensure funders are clear on the actors involved and their perceived legitimacy by, and accountability towards, rights holders.

Finally, it is important for all duty bearers to assess whether their institutional frameworks are capable of effectively implementing a robust HRBA, and if not, take the necessary steps to ensure they do. A robust HRBA requires a clear commitment to uphold human rights at every level of operation, ensuring that human rights are integrated into institutional policies, practices and decision-making processes.

**Figure 1** The planning cycle and its key steps integrated with a core commitment to a HRBA



## Preliminary donor assessment

Adhering to the 'do no harm' principle and the responsibility to respect human rights, a rigorous assessment prior to this four-step process ensures that funders and supporting organisations understand who is proposing or carrying out an intervention, their relationship to people affected by HWC and their responsibilities towards those people (HRBWG et al. 2024). There may not always be a clear distinction between affected communities and external actors — some community-based organisations seeking support to tackle HWC may also have members affected by HWC. Therefore, the assessment should identify the legitimacy of the group/organisation/individual requesting support and ensure they have adequate accountability mechanisms towards the people they seek to represent.

The following guiding issues and questions should be explored at this stage:

### 1. Does the group/organisation/individual seeking support:

- Represent people directly affected by HWC, who are trying to claim or protect their rights? or
- Act on behalf of others — for example, an organisation or authority trying to manage HWC or reduce risks?

#### Guiding questions

- Who is the group/organisation/individual representing, and are they primarily acting on behalf of affected people or as a service provider/authority?
- If representing affected people, how can donor support help them claim or protect their rights?
- If acting on behalf of others, how can donor support strengthen their ability to fulfil responsibilities fairly and accountably?

### 2. How is the group/organisation/individual recognised, who are they accountable to, and how can concerns be raised? This helps to reduce the risk that donor support perpetuates unfair practices, excludes some people or undermines rights.

#### Guiding questions

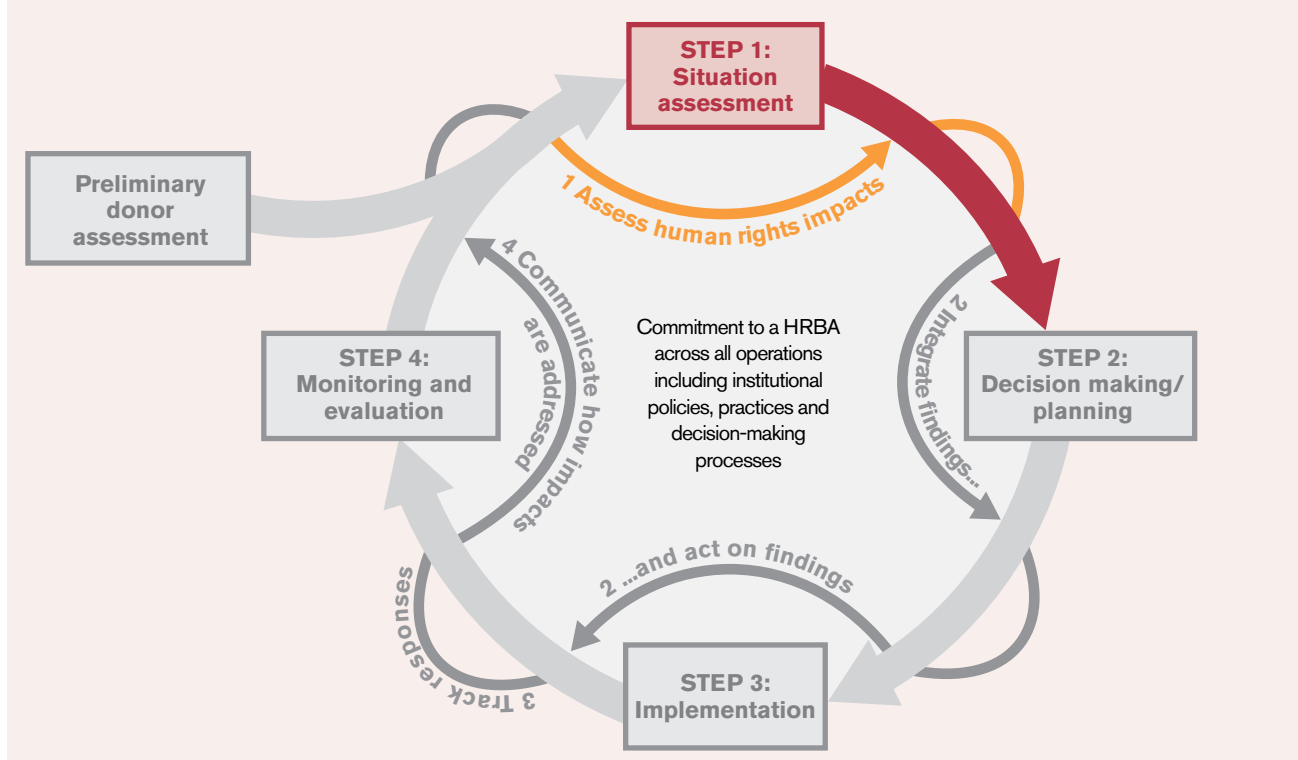
- Who has recognised or chosen this group/organisation/individual to represent the people affected by HWC?
- Who is the group/organisation/individual accountable to, and how can people raise concerns or complaints about them?
- How might the group/organisation/individual's activities strengthen or weaken people's ability to exercise their rights?

### Example outputs

- ☑ Group/organisation or individual proposing the intervention is identified alongside their role(s) and relationship to rights holders
- ☑ A table showing how the group is recognised, who they are accountable to, and how complaints or feedback can be raised

Once the funder or support agency has completed this assessment, the implementer should then follow the four steps outlined below to ensure that a HRBA to the intervention is applied. Of course, not all HWC interventions are funded or supported by an external agency in which case this preliminary stage would not apply.

## STEP 1: Situation assessment



The IUCN SSC Human-Wildlife Conflict & Coexistence Specialist Group guidelines (IUCN 2023) describe a situation assessment as a means to “understand the current problem and how it has arisen from the perspective of the different stakeholders affected”. This is similar to the ‘assess’ step in the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation framework (CMP 2020) and aligns closely with the ‘Planning and Scoping Phase’ of a Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) (DIHR 2020). A situation assessment should be conducted as part of the participatory development of a proposal for a new HWC project or intervention.

Both HWC and human rights are complex issues. It is important to understand who is most affected by HWC, who is most at risk of rights violations, and who currently holds or influences power in decision making about land and wildlife including how to manage HWC. The answers to these questions should be determined through participatory processes that ensure all voices and perspectives are heard and considered.

The considerations below can help guide the integration of a HRBA into this step and are further detailed in Table 2, along with suggestions of useful methods and tools.

**i. Define the potential area of HWC impact:** From a human rights perspective, the ‘area of impact’ may extend beyond what is recognised as the project area such as formal project boundaries, protected area borders or the locations where HWC incidents occur.

**ii. Conduct an applicable law assessment:** Identify the international, national, local and customary laws relevant to the area of impact. This process should help understand domestic implementation and enforcement of human rights obligations as well as identify which human rights are not effectively protected in the area of impact and therefore what adverse impacts are more likely to occur. As part of this assessment, information should be sought from Indigenous Peoples and local communities in order to ensure customary law as well as statutory law is adequately considered. Further guidance on how to conduct an applicable law assessment can be found in the Accountability Framework initiative operational guidance (AFi 2019).

**iii. Identify duty bearers and rights holders as well as rights that may be impacted:** Special attention should be given to the rights of women, children, Indigenous Peoples and marginalised communities, some of which are uniquely associated with these groups. When considering rights that may be impacted, procedural rights (that is, rights to participate in a transparent and equitable process) need to be accounted for as much as outcome rights (that is, rights to a just, human rights-compliant outcome).

- iv. Identify any ongoing or unremedied rights violations:** The provision of remedy is a fundamental right, and appropriate and responsive remedies must be identified and agreed on with affected rights holders. While states are primary duty bearers responsible for addressing human rights violations, non-state actors can also support rights holders in seeking remedy. As part of a HRDD process, before working in an area, non-state actors or secondary duty bearers should identify any ongoing or unremedied rights violations and either support rights holders in seeking solutions or use their influence to encourage those responsible to act.
- v. Analyse power dynamics:** Assess the power dynamics that shape the relationships of duty bearers and rights holders. Also investigate the political, economic and developmental conditions that contribute to, or result from, human rights violations and consider how these influence the ability of people to exercise their rights in conservation or HWC work.
- vi. Ensure sufficient capacity within the organisation implementing the intervention to address human rights impacts:** Establish whether the necessary institutional capacity is in place to address the nature and scale of human rights impacts identified in this situation assessment. If capacity is limited, identify ways to strengthen it — such as training, hiring staff with relevant expertise, or adjusting the intervention's scale or approach to match available capacity. Recognise and harness local, Indigenous or experiential knowledge and expertise.

### Additional considerations

- **Understand rights:** Ensure a thorough understanding of individual, collective, customary and statutory rights, and how each is applied in practice. For business and conservation actors, this is critical because international human rights standards may protect customary land and resource rights — particularly of Indigenous Peoples and local communities — even when such rights are not formally recognised by national law.
- **Implement due diligence:** For non-state actors, one important aspect of due diligence is to ensure that human rights are respected across all of an organisation's operations and relationships, with attention to the needs of vulnerable groups like women and children.

### Example outputs

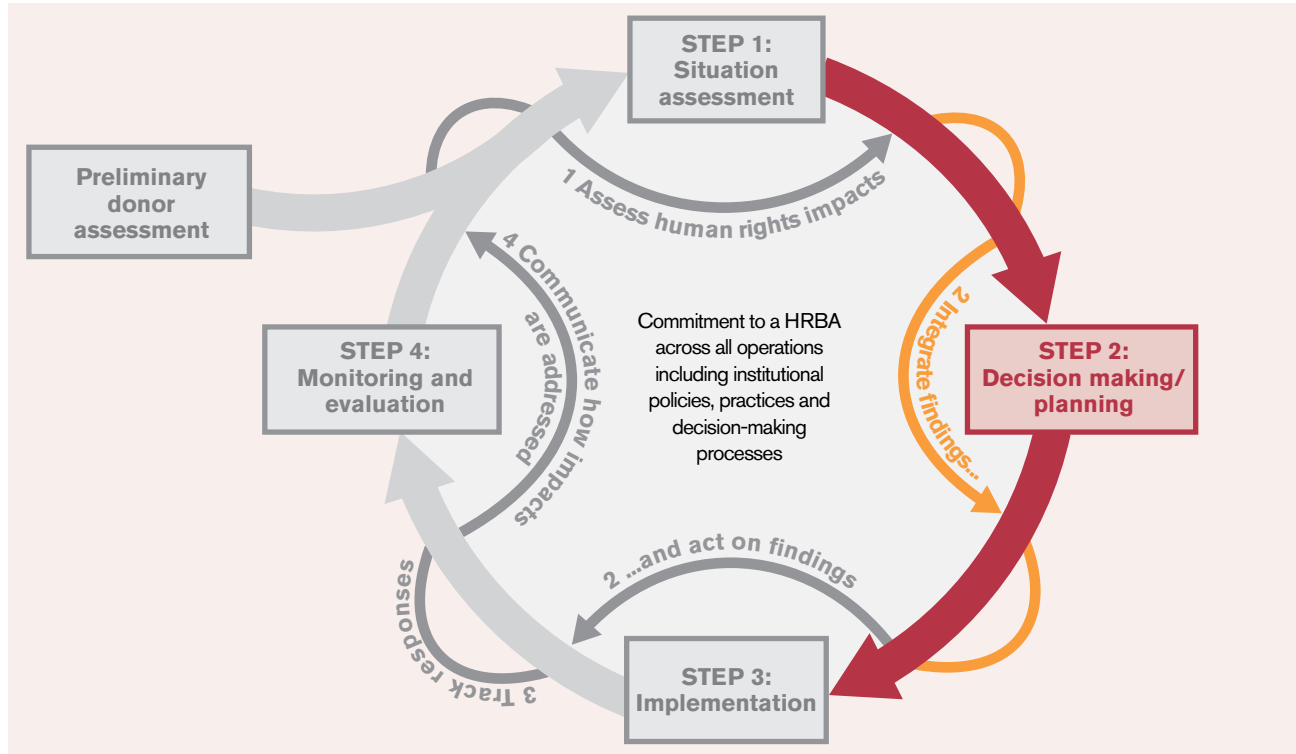
- Current or potential human rights issues occurring in the area where the conservation or HWC intervention is taking place have been identified
- The area(s) of (potential) impact have been mapped
- Relevant human rights laws and customary rules have been identified and analysed
- Rights holders and duty bearers have been identified and their rights documented
- A list of (potentially) affected communities including those with distinct rights (such as Indigenous Peoples or customary communities), and their claims to rights has been compiled
- A list identifying potential risks to rights and suggested mitigation measures has been compiled
- Appropriate expertise is on hand or can be sourced

**Table 2 HRBA considerations and actions and tools to support Step 1: Situation assessment**

| Issues to address as part of a HRBA  | Practical actions   | Useful tools and approaches   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>i. Define the ‘area of impact’</b>  | <b>Conduct a screening</b> to identify the geographical, environmental, and social scope of the potential project or activity, including areas outside formal boundaries where HWC impacts may occur.   | <p>This <a href="#">Screening and Clearance Report template</a> from the <a href="#">IUCN Environmental and Social Management System</a> is a helpful template for use in screening exercises.</p> <p>Section 1.1 of the “Scoping Practitioner Supplement” within the <a href="#">Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) Toolbox</a> provides detailed guidance on how to conduct a scoping exercise including links to useful templates and resources.</p>  |
| <b>ii. Conduct a law assessment</b>  | <p><b>Review</b> the State’s (international and national) legal obligations including fundamental rights under customary international law which are applicable to all.</p> <p><b>Consult</b> community leaders or representative bodies on customary law.</p>  | <p>Section 1.2 of the <a href="#">Scoping Practitioner Supplement</a> of the HRIA Toolbox lists sources to which to base a legal analysis.</p> <p><a href="#">Guidance on how to conduct a legal assessment</a> has been produced by the Accountability Framework Initiative.</p> <p>Check the country’s most recent <a href="#">Universal Periodic Review</a>.</p> <p>The ratification status of <a href="#">UN human rights treaties</a> and the most recent reports and recommendations by <a href="#">monitoring bodies</a> and <a href="#">UN Special Procedures</a>.</p> <p>Regional human rights body reports: for <a href="#">Africa</a> and <a href="#">Americas</a> may also include useful information as may international human rights monitoring reports, from organisations such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, and Freedom House.</p> <p>To collect information on relevant local/customary laws consider the use of key informant interviews, ethnographies or anthropological studies.</p> |
| <b>iii. Identify the duty bearers and rights holders as well as rights which may be impacted</b> | <p>Map all rights holders and duty bearers in the area of impact.</p> <p>Identify subgroups whose rights may be impacted (eg women, children, Indigenous Peoples and marginalised communities) and specific rights affected.</p> <p>Identify specific rights related to specific groups that may be affected.</p> | <p>The <a href="#">HRIA Toolbox</a> includes detailed guidance on stakeholder mapping in its Stakeholder Engagement Practitioner Supplement (Section 1.1, Table A).</p> <p>The <a href="#">Living Convention Volume 1</a> is a compendium of relevant human rights instruments linked to HWC and other environmental issues.</p> <p>Box 2 on Page 14 in <a href="#">Human Rights Standards for Conservation: An Analysis of Responsibilities, Rights, and Redress for Just Conservation</a> provides information on international legal instruments that contain provisions relevant to upholding Indigenous Peoples’ and local communities rights in a conservation context.</p> <p>The <a href="#">HRBA Resource Library</a> provides links to these instruments.</p>   |

| Issues to address as part of a HRBA  | Practical actions   | Useful tools and approaches  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>iv. Analyse power dynamics</b></p>   | <p>Conduct a power analysis or power mapping to identify who influences or restricts rights holders' ability to claim rights. Focus on vulnerable or marginalised groups.</p> <p><b>Assess</b> political, economic and developmental <b>factors</b> affecting human rights, including the key poverty indicators.</p>   | <p>There are multiple sources of tools for conducting stakeholder analysis and power analysis.</p> <p><a href="#">ActionAid's Village Book</a> is designed to support facilitators to effectively guide community members through participatory and inclusive processes of analysis and planning.</p> <p>Tools for political economy analysis (PEA) can also help with understanding power relationships:</p> <p><a href="#">The Policy Practice</a> offers resources on political economy analysis on their website, including a library of online PEA tools.</p> <p><a href="#">The 'Mainstreaming nature in development: a brief guide to political economy analysis for non-specialists'</a> publication includes useful guidance and templates for conducting power analysis as part of a political economy analysis.</p> |
| <p><b>v. Assess (and address any gaps in) institutional capacity and expertise</b></p> | <p>Source diverse expertise to meet key implementation challenges including how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Balance human rights and conservation goals</li> <li>▪ Develop field protocols and methods integrating human rights eg free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) protocols</li> <li>▪ Meet evolving expectations for businesses to move from respect to 'respect, protect and fulfil' human rights.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that sources of expertise include local, Indigenous and experiential knowledge holders not just external 'experts'.</p> <p>Integrate expertise into the organisation through long-term capacity development, knowledge transfer and retention strategies.</p> <p>Embed human rights responsibilities at senior management and staff levels, including key performance indicators (KPIs), job descriptions and performance reviews.</p> <p>Operationalise human rights standards throughout activities (eg via an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS))</p> | <p>The Forest People's Programme provides tools, template and links to resources and examples for increasing internal capacity on safeguarding and human rights due diligence in its publication: <a href="#">Conservation and Human Rights – an introduction</a>.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Organisational Capacity Assessment Instrument</a> is specifically for assessing internal human rights capacity. It is targeted at businesses but could be adapted for NGOs.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Toolkit for Respectful Collaboration with Indigenous Peoples</a> is designed to provide guidance on building equitable relationships with Indigenous Peoples. While focused on Canada its principles are widely applicable.</p> <p>IUCN provides a <a href="#">useful example of an ESMS</a>.</p>                                 |

## STEP 2: Decision making/planning



Decision making/planning refers to “establishing what the plan [or project or activity] will aim to achieve; defining the agreed shared vision; developing overarching strategies, including short-term activities that must be completed to ensure that longer-term goals are met; and determining what needs to be done to achieve the desired results, including how results will be monitored and evaluated” (IUCN 2023). This aligns with the ‘plan’ step in the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation framework (CMP 2020). This step will be influenced by the human rights impacts identified in Step 1.

The considerations outlined below can help guide the integration of a HRBA into the HWC project plan, which is further detailed in Table 3.

- i. Co-design the goals, objectives, strategies, and activities of the plan/project/activity** with affected rights holders, appropriate engagement of duty bearers, and, where relevant, the inclusion of other relevant stakeholders.
- ii. Assess the project’s goals, objectives, strategies and activities** to identify the type and severity of current or potential human rights impacts.
- iii. Develop mitigation measures** for current or potential human rights issues in collaboration with affected rights holders, duty bearers, and relevant stakeholders as appropriate. Ensure that mitigation measures are proportional to the type and severity of the human rights issue or impact. For instance, in the case of crop damage causing food insecurity, responses should be proportional to the scale of the damage (for example, number of people affected and degree of food insecurity) to address human rights concerns effectively.
- iv. Secure sufficient financial resources** to support human rights due diligence, remediation efforts, grievance mechanisms and stakeholder engagement.

**Additional considerations**

- **Utilise the UNGPs framework** (Table 1) to define the nature and scope of responsibilities, especially when discussing mitigation measures.
- **Apply the human rights principle of participation and inclusion** to determine appropriate stakeholder engagement. Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is required for Indigenous Peoples and local communities holding collective land, resource or cultural rights, especially when interventions may affect these rights. Consultation, collaboration or information sharing is appropriate for other affected stakeholders, depending on the level of impact and their rights.
- **Uphold the human rights principle of equality and non-discrimination**, particularly in the allocation and distribution of resources, including finances. For instance, some duty bearers may face challenges in meeting their responsibilities due to resource constraints and may need support.

**Example outputs**

- ☑ A HRIA report documenting actual or potential human rights impacts and their severity
- ☑ Rights holders' concerns and aspirations have been integrated into project planning frameworks (for example, a log frame or equivalent)
- ☑ Workplans have been developed through participatory or inclusive processes involving rights holders and duty bearers
- ☑ A budget that supports the implementation of human rights actions and activities has been developed and approved

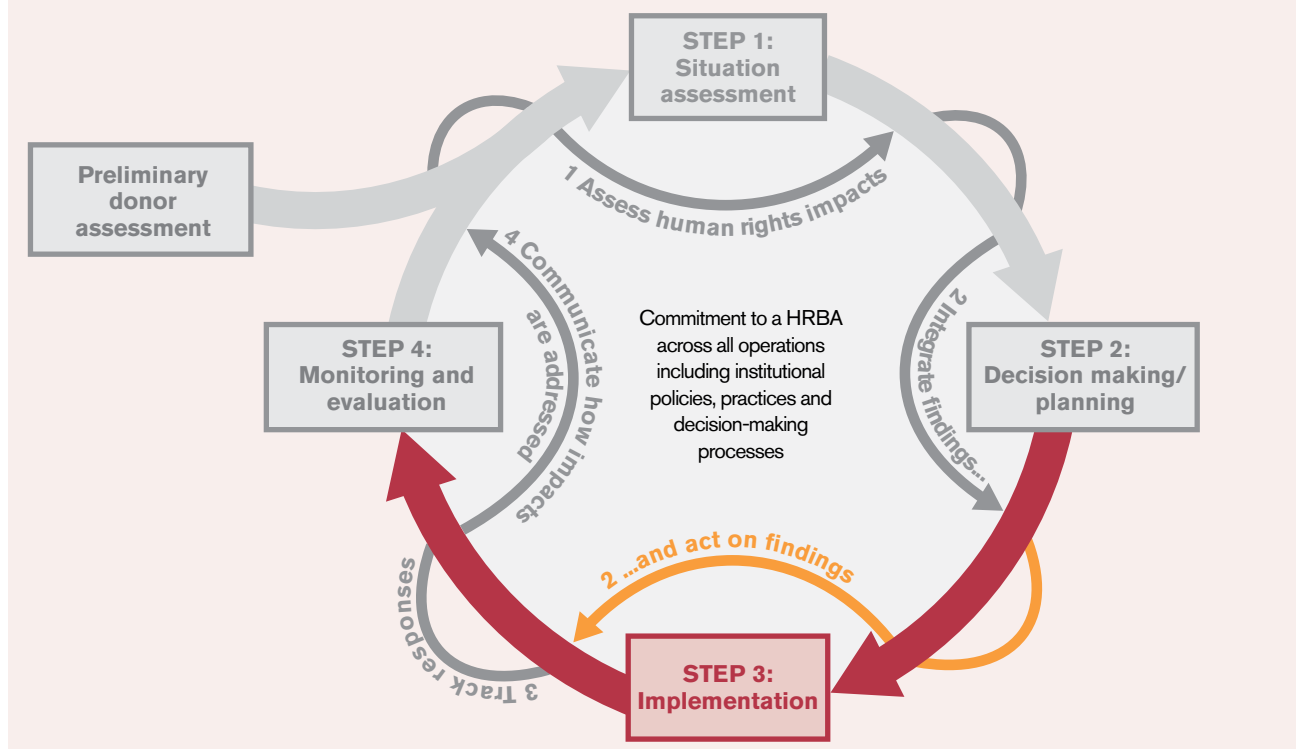
**Table 3 HRBA consideration, actions and tools to support Step 2: Decision-making/planning**

| Issues to address as part of an HRBA | Practical actions  | Useful tools and approaches   |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| <p><b>i. Co-design project</b></p>   | <p><b>To support effective participation of rights holders:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish appropriate platforms or mechanisms for inclusive decision making</li> <li>▪ Make available the resources and support required for participation (eg transport, translation, childcare or caregiving support)</li> <li>▪ Share information in accessible formats.</li> </ul> <p><b>To ensure duty bearers are appropriately engaged:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Clarify and communicate duty bearers' responsibilities and obligations towards rights holders</li> <li>▪ Provide access to relevant guidelines, legal frameworks and tools that clarify rights obligations and support effective action</li> <li>▪ Offer targeted human rights training relevant to the duty bearers' roles and responsibilities</li> <li>▪ Provide technical or advisory services to support duty bearers in fulfilling their obligations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Inclusion of other relevant stakeholders is encouraged where they can:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support rights holders in exercising their rights</li> <li>▪ Support duty bearers in fulfilling their responsibilities.</li> </ul> | <p>Various tools are available to provide guidance on stakeholder engagement. See for example:</p> <p><a href="#"><u>Toolkit for meaningful engagement with Indigenous Peoples in Conservation</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Stakeholder Engagement in IUCN Projects Guidance Note</u></a></p> <p>Technical support to provide information to duty bearers can be sourced via human rights training and advisory services and legal services.</p> <p>And see also the links provided in Table 2 of this resource.</p> |

| Issues to address as part of an HRBA                               | Practical actions   | Useful tools and approaches  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>ii. Assess current or potential human rights impacts</b></p> | <p><b>Conduct a HRIA</b> as part of a social impact assessment, due diligence process, or as an independent exercise or</p> <p><b>Integrate human rights frameworks</b> into existing social impact assessments and participatory evaluations</p>   | <p>There are several tools and guidance for conducting a HRIA. Some need to be purchased (eg <a href="#">Handbook on Human Rights Impact Assessment</a>) but others are freely available.</p> <p>The Danish Institute for Human Rights has developed an <a href="#">HRIA Toolbox</a>. This is aimed at businesses but could be adapted for NGOs.</p> <p>The Nature Conservancy has developed a <a href="#">screening tool</a> to identify human rights-based project risks and prioritise risks for further attention and action in collaboration with communities.</p> <p>IUCN has produced a <a href="#">review of a wide range of social impact assessment methods</a>.</p> <p>IIED and partners are developing a <a href="#">tool for site-level assessment of human rights impacts in an HWC context</a>.</p> <p>The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) guidelines <a href="#">Akwé: Kon Voluntary guidelines</a> are a useful resource for conducting impact assessments of initiatives on sacred lands of those occupied by Indigenous Peoples.</p> |
| <p><b>iii. Develop mitigation measures</b></p>                     | <p><b>Use HRIA and situation assessment (Step 1) analysis</b> to inform the development of mitigation measures.</p> <p><b>Prioritise the most severe and immediate human rights-related impacts</b> identified in the assessment.</p> <p><b>Ensure mitigation measures are proportional to severity.</b></p> <p><b>Engage rights holders and duty bearers</b> in co-developing mitigation measures (eg HWC plans).</p> <p><b>Integrate FPIC</b> where required.</p> <p><b>Use proven interventions</b> from similar contexts.</p> | <p>The <a href="#">Danish Institute for Human Rights HRIA Toolbox</a> includes a section on impact mitigation and management as well as guidance on prioritising impacts and ensuring proportionality.</p> <p>The Legacy Landscapes Fund has guidance on <a href="#">HWC mitigation strategies</a>.</p> <p>The <a href="#">IUCN ESMS</a> and the <a href="#">Legacy Landscapes Fund</a> have guidance on how to mitigate impacts associated with access restrictions.</p> <p>Sources of guidance on FPIC include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Forest Peoples' Programme</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Indigenous Rights and Resource Governance Research Group</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Rainforest Alliance</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Legacy Landscapes</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">UNDP FINAL FPIC FAO Guidance</a></li> </ul>  |

| Issues to address as part of an HRBA         | Practical actions   | Useful tools and approaches   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><b>iv. Secure financial resources</b></p> | <p><b>Apply context-driven budgeting</b> informed by impact assessments, situational analysis and consultation with affected rights holders.</p> <p><b>Integrate human rights-related activities</b> into budget lines or allocate additional funds.</p> <p><b>Ring-fence funds</b> for severe human rights impacts and maintain financial controls to prevent reallocation of ring-fenced funds.</p> <p><b>Highlight human rights allocations</b> in funding proposals and agreements, showing how they support effective mitigation and project outcomes.</p> <p><b>Engage funders early</b> by discussing planned human rights activities and associated costs.</p> <p><b>Provide human rights training</b> to finance managers.</p> | <p>Specific tools for integrating human rights activities into budget processes do not exist but regular budget templates, reports and tracking tables can be adapted to ensure human rights-linked activities are effectively factored in.</p> <p>Similarly participatory mechanisms for allocating budgets to different activities can ensure that affected rights holders have a say in how resources are prioritised.</p> |

## STEP 3: Implementation



Implementation refers to “putting into practice...[actions] guided by detailed workplans, which help ensure that sufficient resources are available, appropriate partners are fully involved, and all those involved have the necessary capacity to implement the plan effectively” (IUCN 2023).

This step is referred to as ‘implement’ in the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation framework (CMP 2020). In the context of a HRIA, this step is commonly referred to as the ‘Impact Mitigation and Management’ phase. In a typical funding cycle, this stage typically correlates with the disbursement of funds for on-the-ground activities.

The considerations outlined below help guide the integration of a HRBA and are further detailed in Table 4.

- i. Prioritise immediate and severe human rights issues** — whether actual or potential — identified during the Step 1 situation assessment. Ensure that vulnerable groups receive special consideration.
- ii. Ensure fairness, inclusion and non-discrimination** in the implementation of activities to avoid exacerbating negative impacts, concentrating benefits among elites, or imposing additional burdens — especially on vulnerable groups.
- iii. Promote equity in budget management and implementation** to address disparities in the capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their responsibilities, thereby supporting both rights holders and duty bearers in meeting their obligations.
- iv. Co-design and establish user-friendly and culturally appropriate grievance mechanisms** that align with international human rights standards and the national legal framework.

### Additional considerations

- **Apply the human rights principle of accountability** by ensuring that duty bearers fulfil their responsibilities, including:
  - Allocating budgets appropriately
  - Keeping rights holders informed
  - Establishing opportunities for dialogue and access to remedy.
- **Use all resources available** to progressively achieve human rights and fulfil core responsibilities. Do not allow limited resources to be used as an excuse for inaction or neglecting human rights obligations (Skogly 2012).

### Example outputs

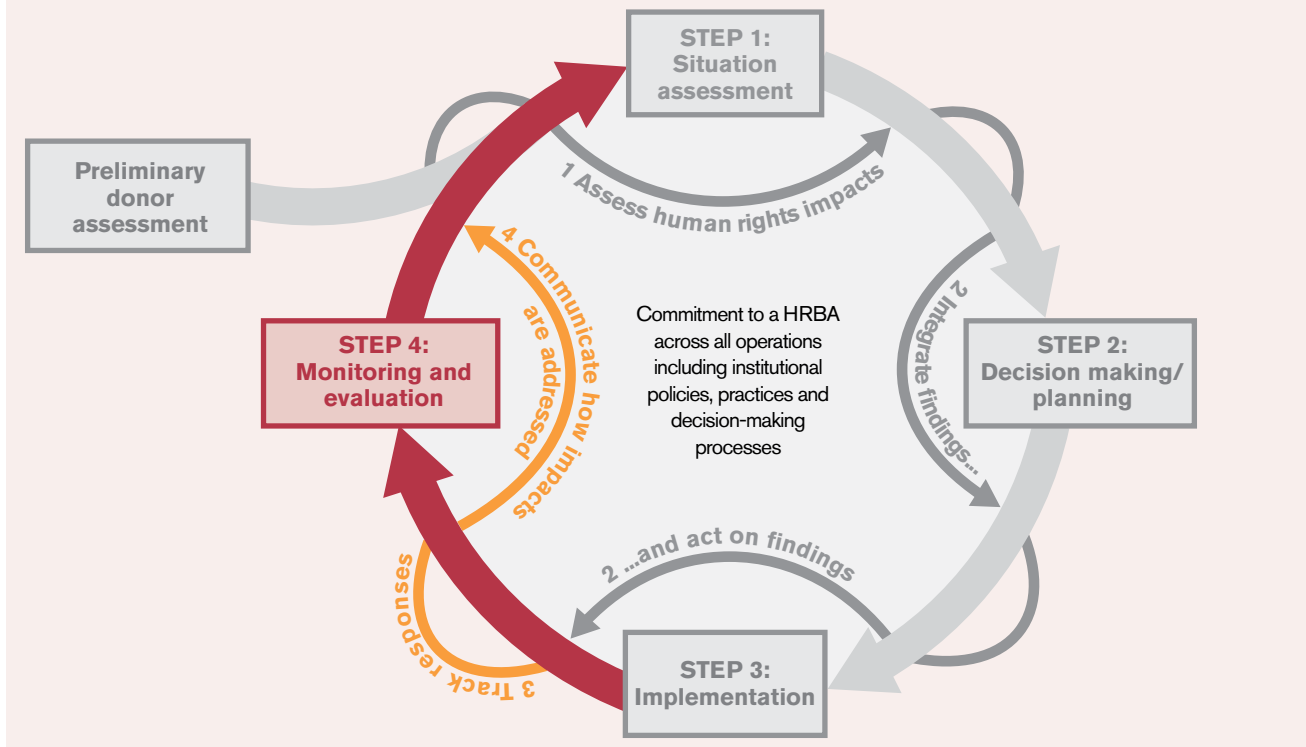
- ☑ Processes for holding duty bearers accountable are instituted and made clear to duty bearers and rights holders
- ☑ Clear mechanisms are in place for representing rights holders in implementation activities
- ☑ Financial support to rights holders and duty bearers is targeted
- ☑ Opportunities/mechanisms for dialogue between rights holders and duty bearers are established or supported
- ☑ Effective grievance mechanisms are established

**Table 4 HRBA considerations, actions and tools to support Step 3: Implementation**

| Issues to address as part of an HRBA   | Practical actions   | Useful tools and approaches  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>i. Prioritise immediate and severe risks and impacts</b>                                  | <b>Prioritise rights holders who are 1) most severely impacted, 2) disproportionately affected or 3) face the highest risk.</b>   | The Danish Institute for Human Rights includes guidance on prioritising impacts in its <a href="#">HRIA Toolbox</a> .<br><br>UNHCR has produced <a href="#">guidance on participatory risk assessment</a> which while directed at refugees and displaced people provides useful principles and insights that could be adapted to participatory human rights risk assessment.   |
| <b>ii. Ensure the implementation of activities is inclusive, fair and non-discriminatory</b> | <b>Structure workplans</b> to implement activities addressing the most severe and immediate human rights impacts first.<br><br><b>Ensure that the timing and accessibility</b> of activities do not exclude or disproportionately burden vulnerable or marginalised groups.<br><br><b>Engage affected rights holders</b> to identify priority activities, accessibility needs and potential risks of exclusion. | While there are no human rights-specific tools for developing workplans, HRIA tools can be used to inform workplan templates. Co-designing workplans will help ensure activities are timely, appropriate and accessible. There are many participatory tools that can help (see for example <a href="http://www.participatorymethods.org">www.participatorymethods.org</a> ).<br><br>The <a href="#">Danish Institute for Human Rights HRIA Toolbox</a> provides guidance on inclusive engagement.<br><br>The International Finance Corporation has developed a <a href="#">guide on stakeholder engagement for businesses</a> which could be adapted for other types of organisations. |

| Issues to address as part of an HRBA                                      | Practical actions  | Useful tools and approaches  |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>iii. Promote equity in budget management and implementation</b></p> | <p><b>Prioritise human rights issues in budget allocation:</b> Ensure that budget disbursement prioritises the implementation of activities that address immediate and severe human rights impacts.</p> <p><b>Maintain contingency funds:</b> Set aside flexible funds for unanticipated costs or urgent responses, such as additional fencing, emergency response to predator incidents, or rapid community engagement.</p> <p><b>Participatory budgeting:</b> Involve affected communities in reviewing priorities for mitigation expenditures, agreeing on contingency fund use and monitoring how budgets are adjusted during implementation.</p> <p><b>Provide training and oversight to finance personnel:</b> Build finance personnel capacity in HRBA and HWC financial management; conduct periodic human rights budget scrutiny.</p> | <p>While no specific tools are available to help ensure equity in budget management and implementation, budget tracking tables, social audits and reporting templates can ensure that affected rights holders see how funds are allocated and spent. Providing human rights training for finance staff is also key.</p>  |
| <p><b>iv. Co-design appropriate grievance mechanisms</b></p>              | <p><b>Co-design grievance mechanisms</b> with rights holders to ensure accessibility, fairness, trust and inclusivity, particularly for marginalised groups.</p> <p><b>Conduct periodic reviews</b> of the grievance mechanism by rights holders and establish an independent committee.</p>   | <p><u>The Forest Peoples Programme publication on Conservation and Human Rights</u> provides guidance on grievance mechanisms.</p> <p>The World Bank has also produced a <u>guide on grievance mechanisms</u> targeted at development projects but could be adapted to other HWC initiatives.</p> <p>Other simple tools could include community reporting tools (for example, hotlines, suggestion boxes).</p> |

## STEP 4: Monitoring and evaluation



The final step of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is “a process in which the data collected before, during and after implementation are analysed in order to measure change and, ultimately, success, usually at different levels (eg outputs, outcomes and impacts)” (IUCN 2023).

The ‘analyse and adapt’ step in the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation framework (CMP 2020), closely aligns with this step.

The considerations outlined below help guide the integration of a HRBA into the overall M&E approach and are detailed in Table 5.

- i. **Integrate and align human rights indicators** into the overall M&E framework.
- ii. **Ensure the participation of rights holders** in developing monitoring indicators, reporting incidents, verifying procedures and consulting during evaluations.
- iii. **Incorporate a human rights perspective** into data collection, data analysis, assessing findings and reporting.
- iv. **Enable rights holder to participate in the M&E process**, providing opportunities for them to give feedback to duty bearers on progress or incidents, particularly for vulnerable or marginalised rights holders.
- v. **Utilise M&E results to hold duty bearers accountable for their actions and responsibilities.** Ensure that findings are shared with rights holders for transparency and informed action.

### Additional considerations

- **Track progressive realisation of human rights** through M&E processes, understanding that the full achievement of certain rights may not be immediately feasible due to resource constraints. However, duty bearers must continuously take deliberate and effective steps toward fulfilling these rights.

**Example outputs**

- ✓ Community-defined indicators
- ✓ Community-generated data
- ✓ Action plans updated to reflect feedback
- ✓ Disaggregated data reports
- ✓ Feedback mechanism reports

**Table 5 HRBA considerations, actions and tools to support Step 4: Monitoring and evaluation**

| Issues to address as part of a HRBA  | Practical actions  | Useful tools and resources  |
|--|--|---|
| <p><b>i. Integrate human rights indicators into M&amp;E frameworks</b></p> | <p><b>Develop human rights-specific indicators:</b> Include indicators that measure effectiveness of human rights interventions, compliance with institutional policies, and progress in addressing immediate/severe HWC impacts.</p> <p><b>Context-specific monitoring:</b> Periodically update site- or context-level human rights indicators to reflect risks, HWC patterns or community priorities.</p> <p><b>Integrate into M&amp;E framework:</b> Align human rights indicators with overall project monitoring tools, log frames and reporting cycles to support accountability and transparency.</p> | <p>Monitoring frameworks that integrate nature and human rights, eg <a href="#">monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</a>.</p> <p>HRBA monitoring tools and guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Rights-based approach to programming</a> (see Annex IV And V) (IOM 2015).</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Human Rights Indicators: A Guide for Measurement and Implementation</a> (UN-OHCHR 2012).</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>ii. Ensure participatory development of indicators</b></p>           | <p><b>Collaborate</b> with affected communities to define acceptable thresholds for HWC impacts.</p> <p><b>Include</b> local ecological knowledge indicators.</p> <p><b>Use participatory methods</b> such as workshops, focus groups, community mapping or scoring exercises to ensure meaningful input.</p>  | <p><a href="#">The Indigenous Navigator</a> is a framework and set of tools for and by Indigenous Peoples to systematically monitor the level of recognition and implementation of their rights.</p> <p>Other approaches could include participatory indicator development workshops.</p>   |

| Issues to address as part of a HRBA   | Practical actions   | Useful tools and resources  |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>iii. Ensure ethical, inclusive data collection and analysis</b></p>   | <p><b>Apply ethical research guidelines:</b> Secure both informed and collective consent, respect confidentiality, and ensure voluntary participation. Collective consent should be sought from community leaders or representative bodies, while individual consent is obtained from participants directly affected.</p> <p><b>Ensure a representative sample</b> of all rights holder groups or affected peoples to avoid skewed or biased data.</p> <p><b>Analyse data for equity and inclusion:</b> Examine data to identify disparities in access to resources, participation and outcomes, paying particular attention to groups that may be marginalised or under-represented.</p> <p><b>Evaluate progress and effectiveness</b> of HWC mitigation measures to ensure duty bearers are fulfilling their responsibilities. Helpful indicators may include incident reduction rates, stakeholder satisfaction levels, and adherence to agreed-upon policies and human rights commitments.</p> <p><b>Accessible reporting:</b> Share results with all stakeholders in a manner that is accessible and easy to understand, for example translate materials into relevant local languages and use visual aids (eg infographics, diagrams).</p> <p><b>Feedback:</b> Ensure feedback mechanisms are in place for stakeholders to respond to findings or suggest improvements.</p> | <p>Use informed consent forms and ethical research protocols for both individual and collective consent.</p> <p>Stakeholder mapping tools can be used to guide representative sampling (see Table 3 for stakeholder mapping tools).</p> <p>Use participatory rural appraisal tools for community engagement and co-collection of data (see Tables 2 and 4, and below, for participatory tools and methods).</p> |
| <p><b>iv. Ensure rights holder participation in the M&amp;E process</b></p> | <p><b>Involve affected rights holders</b> in writing, reviewing or submitting incident reports.</p> <p><b>Provide training</b> on community-based data collection methods, including HWC monitoring techniques.</p> <p><b>Establish feedback mechanisms</b> allowing rights holders to question findings, report concerns or suggest adjustments.</p> <p><b>Integrate feedback</b> into M&amp;E reporting, adaptive management and revised mitigation measures.</p>   | <p>Many tools exist for community-based monitoring and reporting. <a href="#">The Forest Peoples Programme Conservation and Human Rights publication</a> provides a useful overview and examples.</p> <p><a href="#">Community scorecards</a> can be a useful tool for participatory reporting.</p> <p>Other participatory monitoring resources are available at <a href="#">EvalCommunity</a>.</p>             |
| <p><b>v. Strengthen accountability of duty bearers</b></p>                  | <p><b>Conduct periodic reviews</b> of M&amp;E results with rights holders and duty bearers.</p> <p><b>Build capacity:</b> Provide rights holders and duty bearers with necessary training or information to understand M&amp;E findings and contribute meaningfully to the review process.</p> <p><b>Accessible reporting:</b> Share M&amp;E results with rights holders and duty bearers in accessible formats.</p> <p><b>Independent validation:</b> Where appropriate, involve independent observers in reviewing findings and ensuring transparency.</p>  | <p>Many of the participatory tools described above can be used to strengthen accountability of duty bearers including community scorecards.</p> <p>Focus group discussions can capture diverse perspectives and feedback.</p> <p>Visual, verbal and digital tools can aid with accessibility of M&amp;E results.</p>  |

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Knowledge  
Products

# Toolkit

March 2026

## Biodiversity

*Keywords:*

Human rights, human-wildlife conflict,  
wildlife, community conservation

Conflict between people and wildlife has long been a challenge both for the wellbeing of local communities and for the conservation of nature. While human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is often described in terms of its direct social and economic impacts on local communities, it also has an impact on individual and collective human rights. This resource is intended to raise awareness of the link between HWC and human rights, and to provide insights into the key issues to consider when treating HWC as a human rights issue. It is intended to help individuals and organisations concerned with HWC ensure that they are not violating the human rights of the Indigenous Peoples and local communities who live alongside wildlife.



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