

## Darwin Initiative Innovation Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":

(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

It is expected that this report will be a maximum of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2025**

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### Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DARNV023
Project title	Applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict
Country/ies	India, Indonesia
Lead Organisation	International Institute for Environment and Development
Project partner(s)	Nature Conservation Foundation, WALHI North Sumatra, Zoological Society of London
Darwin Initiative grant value	£199,240
Start/end dates of project	April 2024 – March 2026
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2024 – Mar 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2024 – March 2025; Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Ruth Pinto
Project website/blog/social media	N/A - we are in the process of setting up a project page on the IIED website
Report author(s) and date	Ruth Pinto, Shweta Shivakumar, Philiya Himasari, Anita Sohal

### 1. Project summary

Human-wildlife conflict continues to be a growing concern for human wellbeing and biodiversity conservation. The Global Biodiversity Framework and conservation experts have highlighted the need for a human rights-based approach to improve conservation practice. A human rights-based approach has the potential to identify and address human rights impacts, improve stakeholder relations, and build capacities of duty-bearers and rightsholders. However, the application of such an approach to address the impacts of human-wildlife conflict remains unclear. This project is the first to engage with the intellectual as well as the practical aspects of such an approach. The project considers what it means to apply a human rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict, producing international guidance for potential duty-bearers as well as an adaptable site-level multi-stakeholder tool. The project is producing this guidance in consultation with experts in human rights law and practice, conservation practice and human-wildlife conflict. The project team is also testing the site-level tool at four sites in India and Indonesia, integrating learnings into a user manual.

## **2. Project stakeholders/partners**

Project partners bring together a range of expertise on conflicts over wildlife and/or rights-based approaches. These include work on human rights standards in conservation, developing and testing multi-stakeholder tools, designing and implementing human-wildlife conflict mitigation projects, advocating for rights recognition, and involvement in the IUCN SSC Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence Specialist Group.

WALHI North Sumatra (Indonesia) and the Nature Conservation Foundation (India) have engaged long-term with local stakeholders at the tool testing sites, and selected sites based on meetings with representatives of key stakeholder groups. To develop the draft guidance, the project has also consulted technical experts not formally part of the project. In March 2025, IIED presented project progress to a representative from FCDO Post in Indonesia.

The project team held an inception workshop in June 2024 to collectively review the project timeline and activities and develop further detailed plans; map key audiences for the different outputs; and review the project indicators, developing an M&E plan including roles and responsibilities. This has been followed by monthly meetings and a 2-day virtual workshop to continue discussion and development of the guidance and tool as well as monitor progress on project activities. Project team members also organised additional need-based meetings to problem-solve or discuss challenges as they arose. Overall, the partnership has enabled effective management of the project.

## **3. Project progress**

### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities**

All project activities have been carried out in the time planned with minor adjustments requested via an approved Change Request. Under Output 1, 12 case studies of human-wildlife conflict alongside 25 key documents were reviewed and nine experts consulted on rights approaches in conservation (activity 1.1) and on how to identify rightsholders, duty-bearers and their responsibilities were successfully completed (activity 1.2) (list of case studies and experts can be found in Annex 4). In June 2024, an in-person workshop for the project team to produce draft guidance, develop a communications strategy, and refine the project monitoring, evaluation and learning system was held (activity 1.3) (see workshop agenda in Annex 4). Virtual workshops were subsequently held to review and revise the draft guidance (activity 1.4) (workshop notes in Annex 4). In March 2025, the draft guidance was also shared with 10 experts for their feedback (see Annex 4 for draft guidance, list of experts, guidance provided to experts and example email to experts).

Under Output 2, six multi-stakeholder approaches and tools were reviewed (activity 2.1) (review attached in Annex 4) and drawn on to develop a draft tool manual to support tool testing at the first two sites (activity 2.2) (draft manual in Annex 4). Monthly meetings to develop the tool and Output 1 were held in the first nine months of the project (activity 2.3) (meeting minutes in Annex 4).

Under Output 3, strong progress was made testing the tool at two sites (one in India and one in Indonesia) (activity 3.1). Activities 3.2-3.5 will take place in the next year of the project.

### **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

The project has three outputs, all of which are on track to be achieved by the project close. Most activities under output 1 have been completed, with a full draft version of the guidance produced and shared with 10 experts in human rights law and practice, conservation practice and human-wildlife conflict (see Annex 4). Prior to this project, no guidance on applying a human rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict existed. The draft guidance has been developed collaboratively with all project partners providing input at project workshops, meetings and in writing as well as through external consultation with experts.

Output 2 is a new, novel and adaptable tool to assess human-wildlife conflict from a rights perspective, three phases of which have been drafted in the form of a user manual (see Annex 4). This includes guidance on various activities such as a stakeholder analysis, consent process, human-wildlife conflict impact identification, mapping of human-wildlife conflict impacts onto human rights law, multistakeholder dialogue engagement and action planning.

Output 3 involves testing of the tool and producing a beta-version of the user manual. In this first year of the project, the tool has begun testing at two sites (one in India and one in Indonesia) up to the action planning phase. The action plans will be produced and endorsement sought from key stakeholders in the first quarter of next year (Apr-Jun 2025), followed by 6-month progress monitoring workshops.

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

**Project Outcome:** Proof of concept for applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict through the development of international guidance and a site-level adaptable tool

The project is on track to achieve the outcome by the end of funding. The indicators detailed in Annex 2 and reported on in Annex 1 are Darwin Initiative standard indicators covering Groups A, B and C and are adequate for measuring the project outcome. In the last 12 months, international guidance has been drafted and shared with 10 experts in human rights law and practice, conservation practice and human-wildlife conflict. Furthermore, an audience mapping exercise was conducted to identify key conservation donors and organisations from whom to seek endorsement of the guidance.

The site-level adaptable tool testing has been undertaken at two sites, at which nine NGOs participated in meetings and workshops, which included an overview of site-level human-wildlife conflict impacts and associated human rights law as well as identification of capacity needs of these organisations and development of action plans to strengthen them. 25 community women and 70 community men participated in tool testing at two sites at introductory meetings to provide consent, community meetings to identify and prioritise impacts and multi-stakeholder workshops to engage in dialogue and plan actions related to human-wildlife conflict. This included clarifying links between their human rights and human-wildlife conflict impacts and planning actions to strengthen these rights and reduce human-wildlife conflict.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

All outcome and output level assumptions still hold true (see Annex 2 for all assumptions).

### **3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and multidimensional poverty reduction**

**Impact:** Conflicts over wildlife are managed with respect for the rights and duties of different stakeholders resulting in reduced conflict and corresponding benefits for people and nature

The project will contribute to improving how conflicts over wildlife are managed by developing practical and adaptable guidance for duty-bearers (eg conservation organisations, donors, governments and private actors) (Output 1) as well as a tool for key stakeholders (rightsholders and duty-bearers) at a conservation site (Output 2) which the project is also testing at four sites (Output 3). However, as the guidance and tool remain under development, it not yet possible to comment on the contributions they could make to improving respect for rights and duties, reducing conflict and providing benefits for people and nature. As tool testing continues over the next year and the guidance is published, the project will receive feedback from key stakeholders enabling a better assessment of its contributions to the impact stated above.

#### 4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

There is currently no guidance or tool for managing human-wildlife conflict using a human rights-based approach, which is integral to the implementation of the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework. The project has yet to contribute to the Framework (or NBSAPs), but the team has applied to co-organise a side event at the next World Conservation Congress, where project outputs will be presented alongside other tools for applying a human rights-based approach to conservation.

#### 5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

As recognised by the UN Human Rights Council, poverty is the denial of human rights, with a human rights-based approach providing a framework for practical ways to reduce multidimensional poverty. This project provides support to multidimensional poverty reduction by making the application of a human rights perspective to human-wildlife conflict more accessible to key conservation actors. In the long-term, the project outputs will help to increase the capacity of conservation actors to apply a human rights-based approach, improve accountability by clarifying and strengthening rights and duties, increase Indigenous People and local community participation in local decision-making, and reduce wellbeing impacts from human-wildlife interactions.

#### 6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
<b>Not yet sensitive</b>	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
<b>Sensitive</b>	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
<b>Empowering</b>	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	X
<b>Transformative</b>	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

"Do no harm" is integral to a human rights-based approach that considers the differentiated rights of marginalised groups including Indigenous Peoples, women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, peasants, small-scale food producers, fishers, pastoralists, historically marginalised groups and other communities living in or alongside areas with wildlife. This project goes beyond a sensitive approach by seeking to provide rightsholders and duty-bearers with practical guidance and a tool to identify differentiated human rights impacts as well as design and implement actions to increase respect for and promotion of these rights (including identification and strengthening of capacity needs).

In producing the guidance (Output 1), the project has reviewed literature that, and consulted with experts who, consider the core principles (rights, practice, environment, roles and responsibilities, representation and resources) to ensure the final version does not contribute to or create further inequalities. The guidance also includes a process and inventory of tools to meaningfully engage with marginalised groups that considers their rights (e.g., free prior

informed consent) and social identities (such as gender, age, caste, class, disability and ethnicity).

These principles have also been considered when developing the site-level tool (Output 2). The tool includes an exercise that maps stakeholders within rural communities based on existing structural inequalities and accordingly seeks consent from representatives of these different groups. Use of the tool also involves facilitating a community meeting to identify human-wildlife conflict impacts. Community men and women separately identify and prioritise these impacts, and the meeting guidance includes involving representatives of young people, disabled and displaced people, people living in poverty, Indigenous Peoples and Dalit communities. The tool has also been designed to reveal and address inequalities related to human-wildlife conflict through a multi-stakeholder dialogue and action planning workshop. This workshop seeks to reveal unequal power dynamics, improve relationships and increase accountability at the site-level. When testing the tool (Output 3) the project considered the needs of those marginalised because of their gender and other social characteristics with the aim of enabling their full and effective participation.

## **7. Monitoring and evaluation**

In the first quarter of the year, the project team collectively developed a monitoring and evaluation plan which included roles and responsibilities shared by partners (see Annex 4). During the year, the project organised meetings to review progress on activities, outputs and the project outcome. This resulted in the adjustment of project activities and timelines to better align activities with the overall project outcome and impact, which was submitted as a (now approved) change request.

We are using the logframe as our primary monitoring and evaluation tool. Indicators of progress in this first year have largely been qualitative, with production of a draft tool manual and draft guidance to share with experts as key milestones. The draft tool manual has also enabled testing of the tool at two of four sites with meaningful engagement from key stakeholders.

The project team has planned and will conduct further monitoring and evaluation activities with external stakeholders in the coming year (see Annex 4 for the project M&E plan).

## **8. Lessons learnt**

Two key assets to this project are the range of relevant expertise of project partners and the relationships partners built in the first six months of the project. This has enabled open communication, ensuring timely addressal of challenges to project activities. It also allowed us to assess and adjust the project timeline and activities (for example, rather than exchange visits between partners to observe and learn from tool testing, technical experts will be invited to observe tool testing in the second year of the project). However, because this is a comparatively small, low-budget project, it has at times been harder for it to remain a high priority for partners, which has informed some of the timeline adjustments. At the start of the second year of the project, the team is meeting to discuss this and how to better support each other during more busy periods. All partners remain highly committed to this project, its outputs, outcome and impact, and are confident about delivering within the project timeframe.

## **9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

N/A

## **10. Risk Management**

No new risks have arisen that were not previously accounted for.

## **11. Scalability and durability**

The project has actively engaged with key stakeholders, including potential adopters, interested in understanding and applying a human rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict. The project first conducted an audience mapping exercise to identify these stakeholders, and began consulting with a sample of them in the early stages of developing the international guidance (Output 1). The guidance provides an introduction to why a human rights-based approach is important to managing human-wildlife interactions and outlines practical steps and tools, allowing for easy uptake. It also adopts a project cycle approach to better enable its integration in existing safeguarding standards of major conservation organisations and donors.

The new tool under development prioritises adaptability (Output 2) and is being tested at four sites with different stakeholders and levels of conflict (Output 3) in order to maximise its capacity for replication at other sites. The tool includes the identification and strengthening of capacity needs, providing a mechanism for further self-capacity development for organisations that use the tool.

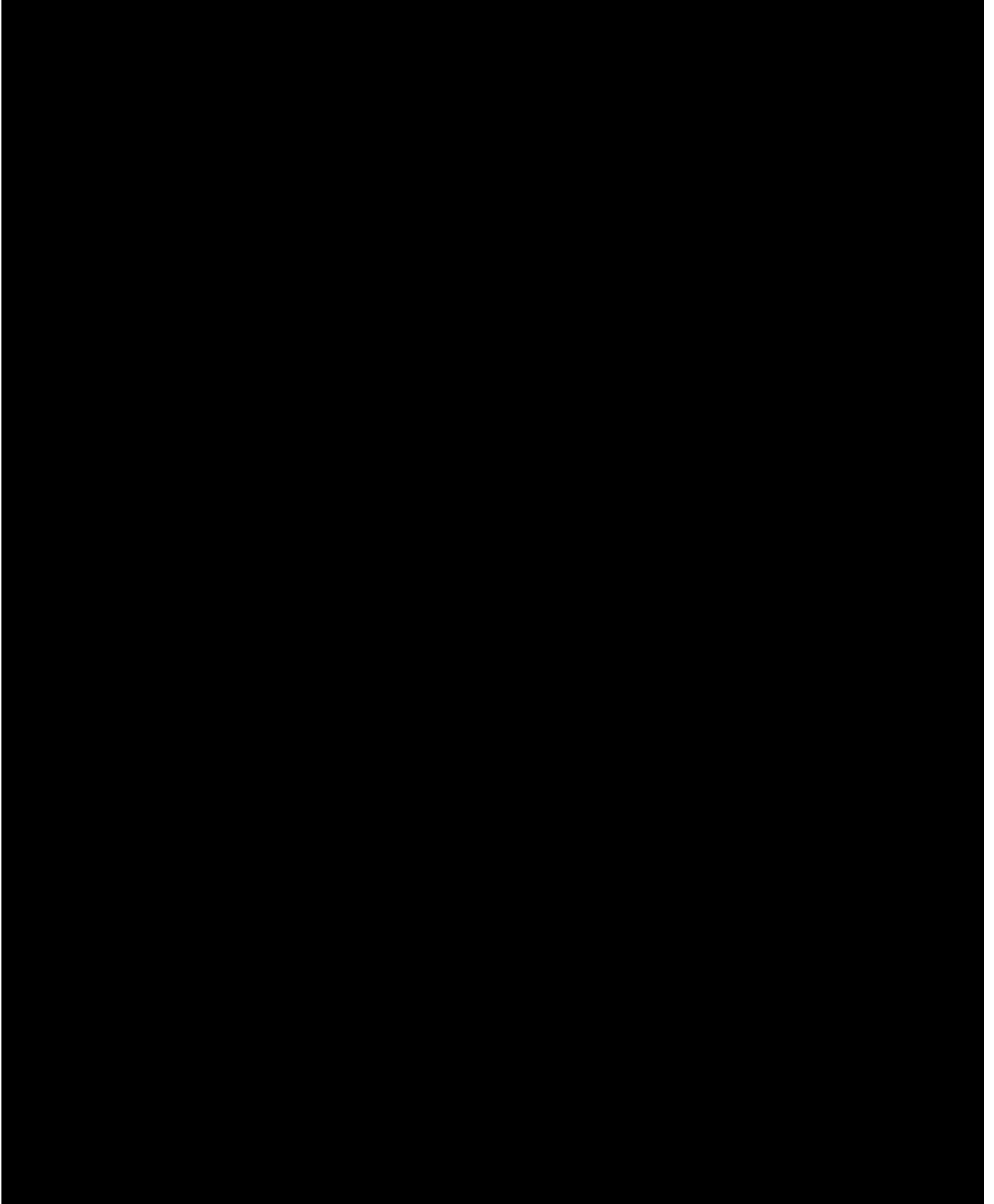
In the second year of the project, the team will focus on promoting the guidance at the World Conservation Congress and through the development of a communications plan (see Annex 4 for the project communications strategy).

## **12. Darwin Initiative identity**

The project does not yet have any public-facing outputs from the project so has not published anything with the Darwin Initiative logo on. We have, however, acknowledged the Darwin Initiative and UK Government's contribution on all project presentations to external stakeholders such during expert consultations and when presenting the project to FCDO, including a representative from the post in Indonesia (see Annex 4).

We are in the process of setting up a webpage for the project on the IIED website. Once we have outputs to share we will promote these via the website but also via our respective social media accounts, tagging BCF accounts where possible.

### 13. Safeguarding



#### 14. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)**

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96,259.9</b>	<b>96,419.8</b>		Overall budget for 2024/25 reduced from 102,493 and difference moved into 2025/26 budget.

**Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)**

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			IIED internal funds
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			



**15. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

No other comments – refinement to the project methods and timeline and associated lessons are outlined in section 8.

**16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

<b>File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)</b>	<b>File Name or File Location</b>	<b>Caption including description, country and credit</b>	<b>Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)</b>	<b>Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)</b>
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2024-2025

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Conflicts over wildlife are managed with respect for the rights and duties of different stakeholders resulting in reduced conflict and corresponding benefits for people and nature</p>	<p>Guidance on applying a human rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict drafted and shared with relevant experts for feedback.</p> <p>Manual for a site-level multi-stakeholder adaptable tool for improving respect for the rights and duties of different stakeholders drafted and tool testing initiated at two sites.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b> Proof of concept for applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict through the development of international guidance and a site-level adaptable tool</p>		
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1</p> <p>By the end of the project, guidance on applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict is endorsed by at least two conservation donors or organisations [DI-C01]</p>	<p>Audience mapping exercise conducted to identify key conservation donors and organisations from whom to seek endorsement (Annex 4)</p>	<p>In Year 2, the guidance will be reviewed, revised, published and shared with at least 10 conservation organisations or donors to seek endorsement</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2</p> <p>By the end of the project, at least 2 local or national environmental organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project [DI-A03]</p>	<p>Nine NGOs participated in the tool testing at two sites (Annex 4), which included an overview of site-level human-wildlife conflict impacts and associated human rights law. The tool testing also involved identification of capacity needs of these organisations and development of action plans to strengthen them</p>	<p>In Year 2, a dialogue and action planning workshop at the remaining sites as well as 6-month progress monitoring workshops at all four sites will be held to further identify needs and improve capacity at these organisations</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.3</p> <p>By the end of the project, at least 200 local community men and women from across 4 testing sites with increased participation in local decision-making related to human-wildlife conflict [DI-B05]</p>	<p>25 community women and 70 community men participated in tool testing at two sites. This included community meetings to identify and prioritise human-wildlife conflict impacts and multi-stakeholder workshops to engage in dialogue and plan actions to address human-wildlife conflict</p>	<p>In Year 2, the tool will be tested at two more sites, and completed with progress monitoring workshops at all four sites.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.4</p> <p>By the end of the project, at least 200 local community men and women from across 4 testing sites with strengthened (recognised/clarified) rights [DI-B06]</p>	<p>25 community women and 70 community men participated in tool testing at two sites which included clarifying links between their human rights and human-wildlife conflict impacts and planning actions to strengthen these rights.</p>	<p>In Year 2, the tool will be tested at two more sites, and completed with progress monitoring workshops at all four sites.</p>

<b>Output 1</b> Guidance on applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict developed and shared with key stakeholders		
Output indicator 1.1 Draft guidance produced and shared with at least 10 experts for feedback by the end of Quarter 4, Year 1	Guidance drafted and shared with 10 experts (human rights law and practice, conservation practice, human-wildlife conflict) for feedback (Annex 4 for draft guidance, list of experts, guidance for experts and an example email)	N/A
Output indicator 1.2 Guidance on applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict is published by the end of Quarter 2, Year 2 <b>[DI-C01]</b>	Full draft of guidance produced (Annex 4)	In Year 2, expert feedback will be reviewed, the guidance will accordingly be revised and subsequently published by the end of Quarter 2
Output indicator 1.3 Guidance on applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict is shared with at least 10 conservation organisations and decisionmakers (policymakers and donors) by the end of Year 2	Full draft of guidance produced, and audience mapping exercise conducted to identify key conservation organisations and decisionmakers (policymakers and donors) with whom to share the guidance (Annex 4)	In Year 2, share the published guidance with at least 10 conservation organisations and decisionmakers (policymakers and donors)
<b>Output 2.</b> A novel and adaptable tool to assess human-wildlife conflict from a rights perspective developed		
Output indicator 2.1 List of relevant tools and approaches developed and reviewed by the end of Quarter 2, Year 1	Six multistakeholder tools to assessing governance challenges, social impacts, human rights impacts, human-wildlife conflict concerns as well as dialogue and action planning methods were reviewed and discussed at project team meetings and workshops (Annex 4 for review of tools, presentation to project team and workshop notes with project team feedback)	N/A
Output indicator 2.2 Prototype of the tool developed and ready for testing by the end of Quarter 3, Year 1	Draft manual for the first three phases of the tool produced (Annex 4)	In Year 2, the draft manual will be revised – adding guidance on the fourth and final phase – based on learnings from the tool testing across four sites
<b>Output 3.</b> New tool is tested and a beta-version user manual produced		
Output indicator 3.1 Testing of the tool is completed at at least 4 sites by the end of Quarter 3, Year 2	Testing of the early phases of the tool has been completed at two sites (the project team is currently drafting workshop and learning reports)	In Year 2, testing of all four phases of the tool will be completed at four sites

<p>Output indicator 3.2</p> <p>At least 4 new/improved [habitat management] action plans addressing human-wildlife conflict produced and endorsed by key site-level stakeholders by the end of Quarter 1, Year 2 <b>[DI-B01]</b></p>	<p>Action planning as part of the tool testing has been initiated (the project team is currently drafting planned action and learning reports)</p>	<p>Four action plans will be produced and endorsed in Year 2</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.3</p> <p>At least 8 individual tool users reporting that they are applying new capabilities 6 months after action planning is completed <b>[DI-A04]</b></p>	<p>Action planning (including identification of capacity needs), as part of the tool testing has been initiated (the project team is currently drafting planned action and learning reports)</p>	<p>NCF and WALHI will conduct interviews with tool users at the 6-month progress monitoring workshop</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.4</p> <p>At least 20 individual tool users reporting that the action plans are effective 6 months after action planning is completed</p>	<p>Action planning as part of the tool testing has been initiated (the project team is currently drafting planned action and learning reports)</p>	<p>NCF and WALHI will conduct interviews with tool users at the 6-month progress monitoring workshop</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.5</p> <p>Beta-version of the user manual developed by the end of Year 2</p>	<p>Draft version of the manual produced (Annex 4)</p>	<p>In Year 2, the draft manual will be revised based on learnings from the tool testing and a beta-version developed</p>

## Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> Conflicts over wildlife are managed with respect for the rights and duties of different stakeholders resulting in reduced conflict and corresponding benefits for people and nature			
<b>Outcome:</b> Proof of concept for applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict through the development of international guidance and a site-level adaptable tool	0.1 By the end of the project, guidance on applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict is endorsed by at least two conservation donors or organisations [DI-C01]  0.2 By the end of the project, at least 2 local or national environmental organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project [DI-A03]  0.3 By the end of the project, at least 200 local community men and women from across 4 testing sites with increased participation in local decision-making related to human-wildlife conflict [DI-B05]  0.4 By the end of the project, at least 200 local community men and women from across 4 testing sites with strengthened (recognised/clarified) rights [DI-B06]	0.1 Written endorsement from key stakeholders  0.2 Interviews with local or national organisations that participate in project activities  0.3-0.4 Interviews and focus group discussions (using outcome harvesting or most significant change) at each testing site, with data segregated by age and gender	0.1 Relevant key stakeholders see value in the guidance and are willing to endorse it. We think this is a reasonable assumption based on informal discussions with IUCN SSC Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence Specialist Group members and international donors.  0.2 Given there is no existing guidance or tools for applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict, the capabilities associated with it will be new to most organisations.  0.3-0.4 Willingness from all key stakeholders to participate in testing the tool. We will be testing the tool at sites where partners have been working long-term. Based on discussions with project partners, it is reasonable to assume willingness from local communities and all key stakeholders to participate in the tool testing process  0.4 We assume that 'strengthened rights' include clarification about a right. We also assume this includes human rights, procedural rights and rights to resources, lands and territories, among others.
<b>Outputs:</b>	1.1 Draft guidance produced and shared with at least 10 experts for	1.1 Dissemination records and written feedback from experts	1.1 Suitable experts are willing to receive draft guidance and provide

1. Guidance on applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict developed and shared with key stakeholders	<p>feedback by the end of Quarter 4, Year 1</p> <p>1.2 Guidance on applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict is published by the end of Quarter 2, Year 2 <b>[DI-C01]</b></p> <p>1.3 Guidance on applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict is shared with at least 10 conservation organisations and decisionmakers (policymakers and donors) by the end of Year 2</p>	<p>1.2 Guidance available online</p> <p>1.3 Audience mapping documents and dissemination records</p>	<p>feedback. We do not anticipate a problem with recruiting experts based on informal discussions had with experts in human-wildlife conflict and rights-based approaches within our networks.</p>
2. A novel and adaptable tool to assess human-wildlife conflict from a rights perspective developed	<p>2.1 List of relevant tools and approaches developed and reviewed by the end of Quarter 2, Year 1</p> <p>2.2 Prototype of the tool developed and ready for testing by the end of Quarter 3, Year 1</p>	<p>2.1 Review report with comments from all partners and project meeting minutes</p> <p>2.2 Basic manual for testing the tool</p>	<p>2.2 It is possible to produce a integrate learnings from relevant tools and approaches and apply a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict. Based on informal discussions with experts in human-wildlife conflict and rights-based approaches within our networks, we do not anticipate a problem with the development of such a tool.</p>
3. New tool is tested and a beta-version user manual produced	<p>3.1 Testing of the tool is completed at at least 4 sites by the end of Quarter 3, Year 2</p> <p>3.2 At least 4 new/improved [habitat management] action plans addressing human-wildlife conflict produced and endorsed by key site-level stakeholders by the end of Quarter 1, Year 2 <b>[DI-B01]</b></p> <p>3.3 At least 8 individual tool users reporting that they are applying new capabilities 6 months after action planning is completed <b>[DI-A04]</b></p> <p>3.4 At least 20 individual tool users reporting that the action plans are</p>	<p>3.1 Site reports and action plans</p> <p>3.2 Site-level action plans developed during tool testing</p> <p>3.3-3.4 Feedback gathered (site-level workshop and individual interviews) when testing progress monitoring element of the tool, with data segregated by age and gender</p> <p>3.5 Final beta-version of the user manual with all testing learnings integrated</p>	<p>3.1-3.4 Willingness from all site-level key stakeholders to participate in the progress monitoring element of the tool. We will be testing the tool at sites where partners have been working long-term. Based on discussions with project partners, it is reasonable to assume willingness from local communities and all key stakeholders to participate in all elements of the tool testing process</p> <p>3.2 The actions in management plans will be developed by key site-level stakeholders using the tool. We assume these will be added to new or improved habitat management plans, however some sites might prefer to include them in species management plans or as standalone action plans instead.</p>

	<p>effective 6 months after action planning is completed</p> <p>3.5 Beta-version of the user manual developed by the end of Year 2</p>		<p>Developing a separate action plan might be preferred by stakeholders to encourage more immediate action implementation.</p> <p>3.4 At least 1-3 people or organisations per site are motivated by their use of the tool to take some actions towards managing or resolving human-wildlife conflict. This assumption is based on IIED's experience with other multi-stakeholder tools that involve action planning.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>1.1 Review case studies of human-wildlife conflict alongside literature review and expert consultation on rights approaches in conservation to identify relevant human rights laws and conventions</p> <p>1.2 Consult experts and review literature in conservation and other sectors on how to identify rightsholders, duty-bearers and their responsibilities</p> <p>1.3 Hold an in-person workshop for the project team to produce draft guidance, develop a communications strategy, and refine the project monitoring, evaluation and learning system</p> <p>1.4 Hold two virtual workshops with the project team to review and revise draft guidance</p> <p>1.5 Share final guidance with rightsholders, duty bearers and other relevant stakeholders at the national and global level</p> <p>2.1 Review multi-stakeholder tools in conservation that involve diagnostic, dialogue, action planning and progress monitoring elements (eg social impact assessments, safeguards and conflict resolution)</p> <p>2.2 Build on identified multi-stakeholder tools and Output 1 to develop a novel and adaptable tool</p> <p>2.3 Hold monthly meetings with the project team to develop, review and revise a user manual for the new tool</p> <p>3.1 Test the diagnostic, dialogue and action planning elements of the tool in two sites per country where there are a diversity of duty-bearers and levels of conflict</p> <p>3.2 Hold a virtual workshop with the project team to share learnings from testing the first three elements of the tool</p> <p>3.3 Hold site-level progress monitoring meetings six months after the action planning element of the tool is tested</p> <p>3.4 Hold a second virtual workshop with the project team to share learnings from testing the progress monitoring element of the tool</p> <p>3.5 Integrate learnings from the testing of the tool into the user manual</p>			

**Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

Please see the Standard Indicator guidance for more information on how to report in this section, including appropriate disaggregation.

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-C01	By the end of the project, guidance on applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict is endorsed by at least two conservation donors or organisations	0.1	Organisations	Country; Language; Organisation type	0		0	2
DI-A03	By the end of the project, at least 2 local or national environmental organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project	0.2	Organisations	Country; Organisation type	0		0	2
DI-B05	0.3 By the end of the project, at least 200 local community men and women from across 4 testing sites with increased participation in local decision-making related to human-wildlife conflict	0.3	People	Country; Gender (men, women, other); Indigenous status (Indigenous, other)	0		0	200
DI-B06	0.4 By the end of the project, at least 200 local community men and women from across 4 testing sites with strengthened (recognised/clarified) rights	0.4	People	Country; Gender (men, women, other); Indigenous status (Indigenous, other)	0		0	200
DI-C01	Guidance on applying a rights-based approach to human-wildlife conflict is published by the end of Quarter 2, Year 2	1.2	Guidance	Country; Language	0		0	1
DI-B01	At least 4 new/improved [habitat management] action plans addressing human-wildlife conflict produced and	3.2	Action plans	Country; Type (new, improved)	0		0	4



DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	endorsed by key site-level stakeholders by the end of Quarter 1, Year 2							
DI-A04	At least 8 individual tool users reporting that they are applying new capabilities 6 months after action planning is completed	3.3	People	Country; Gender (men, women, other); Indigenous status (Indigenous, other)	0		0	8

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

## Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, scheme, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	X
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
<b>Have you provided an updated risk register?</b> If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encouraged to develop a risk register.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	