Using Business and Human Rights Due Diligence to Advance Peace

Yadaira Orsini
Head of Economic Development for Peace
Human Rights and Peace

More peaceful societies

- Access to remedy, accountability, better governance;
- Better enjoyment/realisation of human rights;
- Economic, social and political conditions;
- Better enjoyment and realisation of human rights.

Human Rights and Peace
Introduction

- Identify and Assess
- Communicate
- Conflict
- Act upon Findings
- Monitor and Track
What are the differences between conducting HRDD in CAS and a relatively stable environment?
Conflict today

“21st-century violence does not fit the 20th-century mould (...), the remaining forms of conflict and violence do not fit neatly either into “war” or “peace,” or into “criminal violence” or “political violence”. Many countries and subnational areas now face cycles of repeated violence, weak governance, and instability”.

World Development Report 2011, World Bank
Four types of conflicts

- Armed conflict
- Armed violence
- Post conflict/Transitions to democracy
- Social unrest
**Answering the Question**

**How the process is designed**
- Include it as a step on its own
- Ensuring it is conflict-sensitive
- Allocating sufficient time and resources
- Anticipating conflict issues, barriers, and risks

**How impacts are identified and assessed**
- By integrating a conflict analysis
- Grievances, affected stakeholders, mobilisers, and resilience factors
- HR implications of conflict risks

**How stakeholder engagement is done**
- Access
  - Willingness
  - Capacity
  - Risks involved
  - Language used
  - Anticipate barriers to engagement

**Acting upon both negative and positive impacts**
- Look out for negative unintended consequences
- Make changes and difficult decisions
- Understand and use your leverage
- Collaborate, work in partnerships and develop relationships
- Act upon opportunities to have positive impacts
- Act upon opportunities to address causes and consequences of conflict
- Consider divestment
Address causes and effects of conflict

Conflict prevention and management dimension when companies address the causes and consequences of conflict.

Risk of “offsetting” should be recognised.

Importance of critical voices.

Challenge business!!! It is possible and here’s how.

In many cases, it makes business sense.

“Going beyond”
Three Areas of Example

**Institutional strengthening**
- Strengthening justice, law and order
- Enhancing capacities on project design and management
- PPPs and link with development plans

**Contributing to address root causes of land disputes**
- Land titling
- Land governance
- Compensating before impact

**Working with those affected by conflict**
- Prevention of forced recruitment
- De-mining
- Refugee crisis
Thanks!

Yadaira Orsini
yorsini@international-alert.org