

PEACE FILTER FOR DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT

1. The peace building tool (peace filter), developed by Nepal Resident Mission, aims at supporting the conflict- (post-conflict)-sensitive approach adopted by Asian Development Bank (ADB) Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) in Nepal. The filter has been used as an analytical tool, to identify potential project risks linked to social conflicts, and develop adequate mitigation measures.

Peace Building Tool (Peace Filter): Matrix of Project-Based Conflict Risks and Opportunities

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Post Conflict Environment	What have been the main impacts of 10 years insurgency in the project area?	Migration to capital city is a phenomenon, which will continue in the years to come. The carrying capacity of capital city is poor due to uncontrolled urban growth, insufficient delivery of urban basic services such as water, wastewater, and solid waste. Associated risk of diseases and health hazards reduce mental alertness and increase depressions. Further, high competition for economic opportunities, increased costs of living (such as food and fuel), sharing of scare water sources, etc., might create more social tensions and domestic violence in the Valley.	Infrastructure for wastewater management and modernization is essential to increase operational efficiency, improve service delivery, and result in positive impacts on quality of life for inhabitants of Kathmandu Valley. These services are expected due to knowledge about ongoing projects. If delivered in time with good quality, it could enhance the government's peace process by reducing community grievances.	Project has analyzed the post conflict context of the Valley and capacity of institutions to deliver wastewater services. Implementing agency (KUKL), KVWSMB, five municipalities, NGOs, and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) have been consulted in the project design for adequate capacity building measures for efficient, reliable and responsive delivery of wastewater services.
	What are the current trends of conflict? Are new conflicts emerging?	Incidence of criminality, cases of abduction, and extortion cannot be ignored in the Valley. Ongoing political instability might affect the trend negatively.	Lessons learnt from other similar projects and approaches would help minimize potential problems.	Potential risk factors due to current law and order situation during contract execution should be taken into account, especially for contract administration.
	What are the structural (root causes) reasons	Potential structural causes of conflict: Lack of consultation	Regular, meaningful, widespread consultations and	To ensure meaningful consultation with

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	of conflict in the area?	with residents of Valley in planning and prioritizing of subprojects; poor availability and unfair distribution of limited services; ignoring un-served and under-served areas for service delivery; poor construction methodology used by the contractors; lack of awareness of the residents about project's contribution to improve environment; etc.	focus group discussions (FGD) would help in generating goodwill. Consultations were organized during project design to identify list of problematic areas, potential solutions, and activities for project interventions. Adequate provisions should be made for consultation during implementation, in particular with beneficiary groups, which would help in minimizing potential grievances.	stakeholders and users, services of "community awareness and participation consultant (CAPC)" has been provided. Similarly, institutionalized mechanisms to ensure consultation with local area committees (Tole committees) and Ad-hoc political committees of municipalities; and adequate provisions for sufficient disclosure of information to citizens have been included in the project.
	Does the project respond to the development priorities of local communities?	Lack of information and consensus on priority areas to provide services may create grievances.	The project supports the priority of local communities and municipalities to manage wastewater which is also consistent with the Country Partnership Strategy.	To ensure the priority is not diverted toward other interests, project focuses only on wastewater management and services in Kathmandu Valley. Fair and objective selection criteria have been used to identify project components through technical appraisal, FGDs, meeting with communities and workshops.
	What does the community regard as its post conflict rehabilitation and	Inefficient and ineffective service deliveries to improve the living conditions of communities create	The project design incorporates provisions such as design and supervision	Rehabilitation and expansion of sewerage network, modernization and

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	reconstruction needs?	grievances and lack of support.	consultant, and NGOs for monitoring project outputs and outcomes. This will strengthen the capacity of concerned institutions (KUKL, PID, municipalities) to provide better service to their citizens.	new construction of wastewater treatment plant will supplement ongoing ADB's supports to improve water supply services. These efforts for services improvement will be mostly appreciated and accepted by the community.
Formal Decision-making and Implementation Structures	Distribution of Power/Control			
	How representative, transparent and accountable are current formal (local/central) decision making structures? Give examples.	Continued political instability might create some delays in implementation, as affected by changes in staffing, non-delegation of authority, and underlying political motives.	MOUD, KVWSMB, KUKL, PID, PSC, are the appropriate organizations to work as formal decision making bodies. Adequate continuous consultation with all party mechanisms, major stakeholders, departments and ministries, will help foster the support for the project.	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Action Plan and Community Awareness and Participation Plan (CAPP) have been agreed for community consultation, awareness, and increased participation of women, poor and ethnic minority. Consultation with direct beneficiary groups, local leaders and social leaders, NGOs, CSOs, will help receive support and mitigate potential conflicts during implementation. Efficient visual and audio materials for dissemination through FM Radio & Television Channel will be used for wider reach.
	How will the	Chances of project	--	--

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	project affect existing formal political structures and decision-making processes?	affecting such structure are less likely.		
	What formal peace structures (Local Peace Committees, Community Mediation) are currently operating? How will the project interact with them during implementation?	Local Peace Committee does exist in Kathmandu district, however, not been effective in interacting with development activities.	Involvement of local political and social leaders including civil society organizations (youth clubs, local NGOs etc) helps build peace opportunity.	Grievance redress committee will be established to resolve project-related disputes, if any.
Local Acceptance				
	How does the project ensure that hiring practices are regarded as equitable?	Favoritism, nepotism and non transparent hiring usually create personal or organizational tensions which might affect implementation plan.	Following standard hiring practices with fair, objective, and transparent systems will ensure quality of staff and minimize grievances.	Project will adopt transparent and inclusive hiring practices. Relevant gender-specific clauses on core labor standards and equal pay for women are included in bidding documents of all contracts and enforcement of these clauses included in the terms of reference of DSC.
	How does the project structure ensure transparent decision-making and actions?	Lack of transparent decision-making structures may deter competent, qualified contractors to bid in the project.	Compliance with ADB procurement procedures, and committee-based consultative decision-making procedures for bid evaluation and approvals would instill confidence in potential stakeholders including citizens, contractors, etc.	Project will follow ADB procurement procedures; procurement committee will be constituted as per the Public Procurement Act for bid evaluations and approvals; transparent and fair practices of procurement and contract

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	What steps have been taken to ensure stakeholders accept the implementation approach?	Lack of enforcement of proclaimed approach causes loss of confidence and grievances in the stakeholders.	Following standard procurement procedures and establishment of grievance redresses committee helps manage potential grievance; regular dissemination of information regarding enforcement of proclaimed practices will strengthen confidence of stakeholders.	administration to be followed. Following standard tendering process, transparent and fair hiring practices, social auditing, mobilization of local users groups, regular dissemination of information to public, coupled with tangible improvements in service delivery will be ensured for smooth implementation and enhanced acceptance by citizens.
	How does the project ensure that selection of direct beneficiaries (individuals/ user groups/ areas/regions) is regarded as transparent, equitable, and inclusive?	Improper methods of selecting poor and women-headed households (as envisaged) in mixed settlements of Kathmandu valley may lead to unrest and misunderstanding.	Application of proper criteria of selection of poor and women-headed households might help people understand the project focus and thus reduce complaints.	FGD and consultation with relevant institutions were conducted. Clear definitions have now been developed for the poor, women-headed households, and socially disadvantaged groups.
	How does the project ensure that selection of indirect beneficiaries (government, PIU, private sector, NGOs etc.) is regarded as transparent and equitable?	It has mostly been representing government agencies. Exclusion of private sector and civil society might create some tensions. Organizations on activism might raise voice if the interventions or approaches are not in favor of their causes.	The management structure seems appropriate in terms of their mandates and expertise. However, involvement of Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kirtipur, and Thimi municipalities and other government departments in project planning and implementation will help in understanding the	Project has institutionalized involvement of important stakeholders such as Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kirtipur, and Thimi municipalities and other government departments. Project will organize regular

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			rationale of the project.	meetings with the Ad-hoc committees of municipalities. Provisions of mass meetings, focused group discussions, consultation with informal groups, clubs, NGOs will be followed accordingly.
Informal Peace-building Structures	Social Capital			
	How will the project impact existing collaboration among social groups?	Not known at this moment.	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Traditional Institutions			
	Are there local/traditional structures, authorities or institutions in place for decision making or conflict management? How will the project interact with these?	Conflict with traditional institutions not likely.	There are various local clubs, NGOs, users groups usually who do get engaged in local dispute management and reconciliation. Moreover, project Grievance Redress Committee is responsible to resolve conflicts, if any	Identifying and consulting with such entities to set up a relationship between them and the project might be helpful in terms of creating a critical mass in support of the project.
Social Issues	Participation/Interests			
	Does the project impact on vested interests (traditional authorities, political parties, business interests, state actors)? If so, how?	Not likely.	Provision of regular consultation with political parties will improve the relationship in favor of the project. The parties are also likely to benefit by winning support of beneficiary groups.	Project will build-in space for consultation with all-party mechanisms in the project to ensure their ownership and reduce potential conflict.
	Intergroup Relations			
	Types of Social Tensions in the Project Areas			
	What are the existing social	Communities in the neighborhood of	Modern technology and convincing the	Promoting and creating

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	tensions in the project areas?	existing sewer ponds have raised issues of land ownership and are concerned about construction activities and project impacts on social and natural environment.	citizens about the potential benefits would help in getting support for the project, especially WWTPs.	awareness are mandatory requirements for the project, especially WWTPs. Local NGOs with technical expertise will be mobilized for this purpose. Modern energy-efficient WWTPs with high effluent standards, adequate odor management, landscaping and plantation will help reduce such concerns.
	How might the project impact these tensions?	The project component to construct and rehabilitate WWTPs has increased tensions in Kodku and Dhobighat area	Will have positive impact by treating wastewater and providing job opportunities.	Promoting and creating awareness are mandatory requirements for the project. Local NGOs with technical expertise will be mobilized for this purpose. Modern energy-efficient WWTPs with high effluent standards, adequate odor management, landscaping and plantation will help reduce such tensions.
	What are the various ways project might affect the relationship between different identity groups?	No such potential tension likely between identity groups.	--	--
Socio-economic Issues	How will the project affect differential access and competition over			

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	any of the following:			
	Education?	--	Though project does not focus on formal education, integration of awareness and education on health, hygiene, sanitation will impact positively on quality of life for target population and improve their satisfaction of public services	Project has included awareness building and information, education, communication activities (IEC) on health, hygiene and sanitation; behavior change; proper sewerage disposal; management of water supply, solid waste and wastewater services, etc.
	Health?	Not negatively.	Project will help public health by improved delivery of wastewater services, which will improve quality of life and healthy population. Incidence of water borne diseases is likely to be reduced Public awareness campaigns HIV/AIDS	Project has included awareness building and information, education, communication activities (IEC) on health, hygiene and sanitation; behavior change; 3 R's (reduce, reuse, recycle), rainwater harvesting; proper sewage disposal; management of water supply and wastewater services, etc.
	Employment?	Lack of employment opportunity in urban centers creates social tension and ongoing grievances. It is one of the root causes of conflict in urban centers.	The provision of construction of sewerage infrastructure creates direct employment, skilled and unskilled in urban areas.	Training of local people in repair and maintenance of sewerage network and operation of WWTPs will be helpful to ensure employment opportunity for Nepali people to ensure sustainability of

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				the project.
	Natural Resources?	The distinction in areas where the rehabilitation of sewerage and modernization of wastewater treatment plants will be carried out or not, may create potential grievances. Grievances might arise from the issue of unequal distribution.	Project has made adequate provisions of consultation, in particular with beneficiary groups, which would help in redress of potential grievances.	No ambiguity in the project scope, GESI action plan, CAPP and pro-poor criteria and public information disseminated about the benefits would avoid potential conflict.
	Productive Resources?	--	Project will enhance capacity of urban areas to attract private investment, increase economic productivity and create enabling environment for higher economic growth	Water is one of the important resources for any industrial investments and agriculture, and high quality effluent from WWTPs can be source of water for irrigation and industry. Clean waterways and rivers will foster tourism and create environment for economic growth.
	Land/Housing/Property?	---	Price of land/house will increase due to improved access of waste water management system, thus contributing to people's satisfaction.	---
	What is the potential for benefits/inputs to be captured by unintended groups (local elites, business interests, political actors, "conflict economy" etc.)?	Temporary inconvenience during construction such as temporary loss of parking, temporary impact on business or informal sector, employment may result in lack of support from the citizens and potential beneficiaries.	Mitigation measures (advanced information about the construction program, sound construction methodology) to reduce the inconvenience may resolve the problems.	Resettlement Plan has been prepared to take care of temporary inconvenience to the citizens; Proper provisions have been made in the project to enforce compliance with resettlement plan.

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Geographic Issues	How does the project affect linkages, divisions and/or competition?			
	Within regions?	Not applicable	Will have no differential impact	--
	With adjoining regions?	Not applicable	--	--
	Between rural and urban/semi-urban areas?	Not applicable	--	--
	With international neighbors?	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Security	Does the project support specific conflict-affected groups or geographic areas? If yes, describe which ones and how?	Post conflict project interventions are supposed to provide peace dividends to conflict victims	Provision of basic services such as wastewater for displaced (conflict affected people) will impact positively toward government's policy of focusing on conflict victims	Project to benefit all including conflict victims for provision of wastewater services and other project activities.
	Is the security of women and children an issue? How? (e.g.: human trafficking, abduction, food, forced labor etc)	Increasing population trend, and lack of infrastructure capacity has posed challenges to health conditions of urban population in the valley.	Not applicable.	Project will avoid child labor, forced labor, and will follow equal pay for equal work—in general, will follow standard labor law/practice.
	Is the project area stable and security appropriately managed? How?	---	Improved political environment and stability to support decision-making and timely implementation including provision of law and order situation will help minimize grievances.	It is expected that the project area will be stable and security adequately managed.
	Is the security environment favorable for the internally displaced people (IDPs) if and	Most have returned home -- the issue might not be relevant to this project.	Improvements in carrying capacity of the valley infrastructure will automatically serve the remaining IDPs,	Project will deliver equitable services to all.

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	when returning home? How?		thus helping to reduce their grievances.	
	How does the project itself impact local security directly or indirectly (through improved access, environment etc).	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
	How does security impact the project? (e.g., staff safety, abduction, extortion, threat etc.)?	Security might be a problem working with Kodku and Dhobighat WWTP sites	Representatives of political parties will be informed about the project's scope and its importance. Improved law and order situation helps in mitigating such risks -- it also depends on political stability.	Project will follow caution and document incidents, will maintain evidence of any threats-verbal or written, extortion, abduction, etc.

3Rs= reduce, reuse and recycle, ADB=Asian Development Bank, CAPC=community awareness and participation consultant, CAPP= community awareness and participation plan, CBO=Community Based Organizations, FGD=focus group discussion, GESI= gender equality and social inclusion, IDP=internally displaced people, IEC= information, education, communication activities, KUKL= Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani Limited, KVWSMB=Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Management Board, MOUD=Ministry of Urban Development, NGO=nongovernment organization, PID=Project Implementation Directorate, PIU=project implementation unit, PSC=project steering committee, WWTP=wastewater treatment plant.