



► Operationalising Decent Work Across the HDP Nexus - ILO Tools

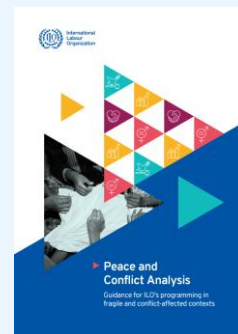
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Checklist for Conflict-sensitive and peace responsive Value Chain and Inclusive Market System strategy



Key points

- This checklist is designed to help ILO teams developing value chain strategies in fragile and conflict affected contexts ensure their strategies are aligned to the Humanitarian Development and Peace Nexus (HDPN), and make a contribution to peace and avoid inadvertently exacerbating conflicts.
- Using this checklist is ideally based on a peace and conflict analysis. See ***Peace and Conflict Analysis: Guidance for ILO's Programming in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Contexts*** (ILO, 2021).



► KEY PEACE AND CONFLICT DYNAMICS: WHAT ARE THE KEY PEACE AND CONFLICT ISSUES?

For example:

- Active and potentially violent conflicts, and how they impact and are impacted by any economic sectors under consideration
- Likely projections / key scenarios of peace and conflict trends
- How key identity and interest groups affect and are affected by conflict, and by perceptions of inclusion and exclusion; what is the gender composition of these groups and how this may impact their perceptions and interests.
- The main drivers of conflict, and how these interact with any economic sectors under consideration
- The main capacities and opportunities for peace, and how these interact with any economic sectors under consideration
- How the interests of powerful stakeholders align with peace and conflict
- How women and men are affected differently by peace and conflict;

► HIGH LEVEL CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE OR CONFLICT		
How might the proposed approach contribute to or undermine:	Contribute to peace?	Undermine peace? (Identify mitigation measures)
Stability?		
Fair access to livelihoods, resources and services to women and men ¹ ?		
Functional and trusting relationships between and within social groups (including women and men)?		
Functional and trusting relationships between people and authorities?		

► PROGRAMME LEVEL	
Inclusion.	► Which social groups are likely to benefit from the intervention? (Consider gender and age, as well as ethnicity, religion, etc.) ► How will this be seen by others? ► Is there a risk that other groups or interests may fear they will lose out? ► If so, how might they respond? Can the strategy engage them too?
Gender	► How does the gender of different stakeholders impact their security and ability to participate into: - Economic activities of the value chain - Dialogue/decision making platform - Other aspects of the programme
Fairness and bias	► Will the project strategy be seen as fair by all? ► Might a particular group be perceived as benefiting disproportionately from the strategy?

¹ A differentiated analysis by sex as well as an overall analysis of the people in that specific location might be needed. A proposed approach may have consequences on gender equality and ensuring women have equal opportunities as the approaches seek to focus attention and resources on giving men alternatives to engaging in conflict and less on women.

	▶ How will the programme's partners in government and the private sector be perceived? ▶ Will they be perceived as fair, or potentially biased? ▶ Are they perceived as inclusive or discriminatory towards certain groups? ▶ If perceived as biased or discriminatory, how can the strategy address this?
Communication and conflict management.	▶ How will the approach be communicated in an inclusive and transparent way, and how will it be understood by different stakeholders? ▶ Does the strategy include mechanisms for managing differences, tensions and conflicts?
Interaction with pre-existing conflicts.	▶ Are there existing conflicts linked to the value chains under consideration, e.g. regarding access to land, credit, technical expertise, markets? How will the programme impact these? ▶ How does the intervention take into account existing conflicts and ensure activities do not increase these conflicts, but if possible reduce these? ▶ In the case of conflict within households, what is the level of gender-based violence in the groups? If members of a community are brought up in households where violence is prevalent and normalized, it may be more difficult to have different actors recognize conflicts and how these are detrimental?
Openness and rights.	▶ Are there stages in the value chain where access to the means of production or markets are restricted to particular groups? ▶ How will the strategy address this and will this strengthen peace or risk fuelling conflict? For example, does the intervention address challenges and inequalities faced by some groups in regard to land rights?
Security.	▶ Might insecurity prevent specific communities or people (to be specified by gender, age, religion, ethnicity) from participating, including programme staff? ▶ Would the proposed strategy improve or worsen their risk? ▶ Might some people be at greater risk due to the strategy, e.g. because they are seen as threatening others' interests?
Goals, monitoring and evaluation.	▶ Has a peacebuilding contribution been identified and integrated into the design, including goal and indicators? ▶ Have regular conflict sensitivity scans been incorporated into the M&E plans?