CONFLICT SCAN

Tuendelee Pamoja II - Moving Forward Together

South Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces - Moba and Walungu Territories

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

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Executive summary

In October 2016, Search for Common Ground (Search) entered into an agreement with Food for the Hungry (FH) to carry out a project *Tuendelee Pamoja II* that contributes to the realization of the Development Food Security Activity (DFSA). The project is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and aims to improve the economic livelihoods and social well-being of vulnerable communities and households. Working in close collaboration with FH, Search supports the DFSA by engaging beneficiary communities in a process of learning and dialogue around gender equity and conflict transformation in their communities.

In September 2019, Search conducted a conflict scan to monitor the changes in conflict dynamics in the communities of Moba, Kalemie and Kaziba. However, due to lack of resources and time constraints, Search, in agreement with FH, decided to only implement the scan in the two areas of Moba and Kaziba. The aim of this research was to enable Search and its project's partners to adapt the programme to the changing conflict environment and ensure the conflict sensitivity of the intervention.

Key Results

The communities of Moba and Kaziba, located in the provinces of Tanganyika and South Kivu in DRC, have been facing intercommunal violence for many years. While a climate of peace, albeit precarious, seems to be establishing itself, disruptive elements related to security forces prevent communities from feeling secure. As such, this conflict scan highlights tensions related to the perceived or actual **abuse of power** by the FARDC and ANR in **Moba**, which are exacerbated by a lack of trust from the community towards state agents.

In **Kaziba**, issues related to marshland drainage have exacerbated tensions related to the **access to natural resources**, including land, forests, and mining resources. This scan indicates that one such key issue related to the perception that arable land is insufficient among communities, creating tensions between farmers and pastoralists, as well as between forest operators and farmers. Additionally, there are rising concerns around mining operations from young artisanal miners, exacerbated by a rumor that FH is collaborating with mining companies in Kaziba to keep young miners out of the area in order to have hegemony over the exploitation. Such rumors and suspicions have led to a disparity in remuneration for the "work for supplies" or "Food for Work" (FFW) in regards to workers perceived as foreigners, with some young people refusing to join drainage activities unless they are "paid in cash" like the "foreign" technicians hired for the works.

The scan also highlights discontentment in relation to a lack of communication expressed by communities regarding the irrigation and drainage activities of the FFW system. This perceived lack of communication has exacerbated existing tensions and fueled negative perceptions of the project. Indeed, the communities' lack of understanding of the system of targeting FFW beneficiaries, as well as changes in the implementation's timing of the works, contributes to influencing negative perceptions of the project. Notably, this issue has the potential to have a

significant influence on the level of participation and ownership, but also on the involvement in the activities of the project, and more broadly on the restoration of a climate of peace in the region.

In order to counter these dynamics, it seems essential to support **social inclusion** and **conflict sensitivity** to limit rumors and generate the bases for a solid collaboration between the different actors.

Key Recommendations for the Consortium Members

The recommendations of this scan were validated by the Kabiza community during a workshop held in Walungu in February 2020. Among the key findings analyzed, the following recommendations were made:

1. **Revise the consortium's communication strategy** by organizing consultation and sharing sessions with the communities concerned on current and future activities, rather than initiating this process through local authorities only. Additionally, it is recommended that traditional communication channels such as radio broadcasts and participatory theatre be utilized in the consortium's communication strategy;
2. **Strengthen accountability and coordination among NGOs** to avoid the spread of rumors by collectively identifying the disruptive elements resulting from individual behaviors or specific activities that potentially challenge the ethics of all NGOs;
3. **Review the modalities of implementation of the FFW system** regarding the decrease of food distribution delays and the modality of payment in cash instead of supplies, taking into account both the specific vulnerabilities within the framework of the proposed products and the alignment of activities with the agricultural calendar;
4. **Facilitate relations between communities and state services** in order to strengthen social cohesion by facilitating activities for rapprochement and dialogue between the community and the state services such as popular expression forums and utilizing scorecards to better take into consideration the population's needs;
5. **Strengthen the inclusion of young people** so that they become actors of peace through outreach activities or dialogues and ensure that the *economic inclusion of young people* is an active category touched upon in such initiatives.

Recent Developments

This conflict scan analyses the evolution of conflict dynamics from June to September 2019 by comparing the developments that took place since the conflict analysis produced in 2017 and the developments indicated through the data collection carried out as part of this study.

The results of this scan are structured according to the following three specific objectives:

1. Understand the evolution of conflict dynamics compared to the initial analysis and their effects on project activities, particularly with regard to irrigation, drainage and road rehabilitation;
2. Identify the existing connectors and dividers and highlight how these affect and/or are affected by project activities;
3. Identify risks and opportunities for the project to ensure compliance with the "Do No Harm" principle.

I. Conflict dynamics

In both Moba and Kaziba, the on-going conflict dynamics continue to paralyze economic activities, exacerbating sources of isolation among communities. This observation is widely shared among the communities who also express an urgent need for a return to agricultural activities in order to satisfy the bases of economic and social well-being. Responding to such pressing issues, several state and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have joined forces to establish a climate of peace and collaboration among community members, taking decisive steps to facilitate the appropriation of actions enacted by the population. This resulted in activities to relay information to churches and to the media, but also in awareness-raising activities utilizing participatory theatre and mobile cinema sessions. Despite such efforts, the communities of Moba and Kaziba continue to face challenges related to irrigation works that are undertaken in both respective territories. Although community members seem to be aware of the benefits of such works from the perspective of the general interest, the lack of communication from the consortium on the execution of the works, the accumulated delays, the use of labor perceived as foreign, and finally the modes of remuneration of the local population (through the FFW) could become sources of conflict if the causes are not addressed quickly.

Impacts of abuse of power on the sustainable return of peace in Moba

This conflict scan indicated that overall, intercommunal conflicts have decreased remarkably in Moba. However, the climate of peace remains extremely fragile as the previous conflicts still affect the population, hindering their reception towards those perceived as foreigners, imported work forces, potential investors, and humanitarian organizations. Such negative perceptions from communities have had a direct impact on the agricultural production sector. Since then, the various efforts made by the multiple actors often supported by community leaders have increased

acceptance among communities to accept the implementation of various community services aimed to strengthen social cohesion. However, this climate of appeasement remains uncertain and fragile as respondents state that it only takes one disruptive occurance to trigger latent conflicts. Indeed, respondents reveal that in Moba, some state agents are known to abuse their power when interacting with the population and they accuse such acts of abuse as being potentially disruptive to maintaining peace in the areas covered in this scan.

Examples of cases related to abuse of power by security forces identified in this scan are outlined below:

- The **FARDC** were cited by some respondents as perpetrators of various annoyances, including the erection of barriers on the roads, the extortion of goods, and the looting of agricultural products. These sporadic abuses have increased feelings of insecurity and mistrust among communities towards law enforcement agencies as a whole. Moreover, taking advantage of the culture of insecurity towards security actors, respondents also cited cases of intrusion into homes and armed robbery committed by unidentified people dressed in military clothing;
- **The National Intelligence Agency** (ANR) is perceived by some respondents as responsible for several cases of abuse of power such as arbitrary arrests or the collection of fines from potential defendants. The ANR was also cited as perpetrators of interference in family and customary affairs;
- **The public health service** functions to support the population in the prevention of and response to epidemics and access to health care. However, respondents indicated that this service imposes specific fines on the population, particularly when a family does not have garbage bins, rubbish holes or latrines. Respondents feel that this service does not take into account the low incomes of sanctioned families who are unable to pay the fines.

Access to natural resources as a source of conflict in the Walungu Territory

In **Walungu** the scan indicates that collaboration between national and international organizations has led to positive progress in the return of peace to the area. This positive change had been observed specifically in conflicts related to the access to natural resources. However, despite such efforts and progress, access to some natural resources remains limited and it risks exacerbating existing tensions. Arable land has become insufficient to feed the community and as such, various tensions continue to emerge as illustrated below:

- **Access to Land:** The small amount of land that was once unfarmed and used for watering livestock has been sold to private individuals for construction or farming. Due to the lack of space, pastoralists pass through the cultivated fields with their animals in search of pasture and while doing so, destroy the plantations in their path. Moreover, drainage works often begin without having informed the farmers and don't adequately anticipate their possible relocation. As a result of these works and the deprivation of agricultural land, the community is facing a shortage of food, leading to a surge in prices, especially for sorghum.

- **Access to Wood:** In order to have access to the relevant raw materials for the transformation of wood into boards and firewood, the communities proceed with three alternatives:
    - (1) Communities use the supply from areas with steep slopes, reforested by FH, which poses major environmental risks in terms of landslides and mudslides. Some community members claim that FH should have supported them in having the skills to use these lands instead of reforesting them;
    - (2) The community is buying from large concessionaires who have bought back land to plant trees to make money from timber sales. This reforestation, perceived as "intensive" by many farmers, impacts the quality of the arable soil of the neighboring farmers because of the shade hovering over their crops. This leads to the abandonment of the land by the farmers, whose production was intended to feed the community;
    - (3) Communities engage in the intensive and illegal exploitation of natural forests, such as in Mubuga and Kamano, leading to tensions with the authorities and also enables the migration of wild animals that devastate fields and houses in the surrounding area;
- **Access to Mining Resources:** Concessions for various mining activities in the Luzinzi swamp area have been extended to new actors by the Kaziba chiefdom authorities. Young small-scale miners working with basic materials are competing with mining companies which own advanced equipment and have been granted concessions to exploit the sites. Indeed, according to the respondents, young people used to have access to exploit these swamps, which reduced the unemployment rate in the area and reduced vagrancy. The people interviewed during this study expressed their concern about the impact on the behavior of these young people, which could lead to episodes of violence driven by the loss of their source of income. However, according to interviews conducted, FH has made promises to hire these young people in the drainage works, however, fears remain in relation to the method of payment of the FFW system, according to which food is provided instead of cash (even though the young people ask to be paid in cash) in the same way as the technicians of the contracting company who supervise the works and who are perceived as foreigners. As a result, many artisanal miners are increasingly lacking financial resources and as such, are turning to illegal exploitation of the marshlands in search of minerals. This creates tensions with local authorities and farmers as such illegal exploitation widens the already drained marshland beds, causing landslides that devastate agricultural land.
- **Access to Water:** Since the destruction of the cisterns by another financial partner in 2017, access to free drinking water through community taps has become difficult and households have had to pay significant fees to the state services for reopening access to private water. As a result, water is no longer accessible through community taps, causing conflicts

between vulnerable households that no longer have the financial resources to enable a private reopening by state services in charge of water management.

Overall, the outlined tensions above impact the well-being of the population and appear to contribute to communities opposing project activities. Moreover, these tensions, if not addressed, could form the basis for future violent conflicts, affecting the cohabitation between community members and the project team.

II. Identification of Connectors and Dividers

This section focuses on presenting connectors and dividers identified in focus groups and key interviews with community members.

The connectors include:

- The communities **need** for social stabilization through the support of FH in order to facilitate an effective return to agricultural activities. Stabilization of the situation will thus enable community members to **feel they have a secured stable subsistence income**, which can promote social cohesion;
- **Common water points** are places where people can meet and share resources beyond existing differences. Despite the difficulties outlined in Kaziba, the collection of water from wells and standpipes was mentioned several times as an opportunity to interact with all members of the community;
- The **rehabilitation of roads** is an effort that is unanimously supported by the community and in which many community members actively participate. Indeed, in both Moba and Walungu (following the closure of mining sites), young people have been employed as laborers in this work. This activity responds to the common need for access to landlocked arable land (in Muhumba, Ihonga, Mubuga and Kahe), and other community roads (Buchimbwa-Buhumba and Lukube-Mudereke) through providing adequate infrastructure. It also leads to the creation of opportunities for community work to strengthen social cohesion and dissipate existing tensions between groups.

As for dividers, it has been identified that the **feeling of exclusion of some groups** in the community in Moba and Walungu in relation to the targeting of activities contributes to the exacerbation of pre-existing divisions and frustrations. More specifically, the groups concerned include the following:

- **Young people** feel that NGOs are in the region to enrich themselves at the expense of the local population. These perceptions stem from the fact that they see themselves excluded from project activities. This could hinder the smooth running of the project, and take on a more violent, if unaddressed, connotation. Indeed, young people have organized campaigns

to prevent the population from adhering to the irrigation works, and arrests have followed, as highlighted by the FH Rapid Assessment Report in July 2019;

- Furthermore, the community is also divided on the recruitment of labor for the drainage works carried out by the project. The **feeling of exclusion of some groups** of the community in Moba and Walungu in the targeting of project activities contributes to the exacerbation of pre-existing divisions, thus creating frustrations. More specifically, young people feel that they were not considered as skilled labor during the recruitment process as the job advertisements were in the city rather than in rural areas and they also point out disparities in payment between local workers, who are paid in "food", and the technicians of the contracting company, who supervise this work and are paid in "cash". Moreover, this attitude of young people accentuates the social division at the community level according to ethnicity. Indeed, the staff employed by the consortium are considered to belong to "foreign" ethnic groups, which can monopolize and destabilize the interests of the "locals".

These dividers create misunderstandings that can lead to the rejection of the project in part of the population in the medium term.

III. Do No Harm: What are the Opportunities and Risks for the Project?

This section highlights the opportunities and risks to the project that the team needs to consider in order to ensure that they "Do No Harm". Among the opportunities for peace, this analysis identifies the need for **greater accountability from government departments** and more **transparent communication from the consortium** as key elements to build on in order to alleviate tensions between the population and the project team.

More specifically, anything that is decided without consulting the population is perceived as being intended to harm them. The lack of communication on the variability of the schedule of activities and the additional slowness in the implementation of the irrigation works are indicated to be at the root of many rumors. In fact, the key people interviewed in this scan express that the lack of communication with the authorities regarding the implementation of the project activities on the part of the consortium is a key issue that contributes to the exacerbation of the already existing tensions between the community, especially the youth, and certain state services. This has had economic repercussions for the population. Indeed, the project team limits itself to indirect communication through the local authorities to the populations, who see it as a way to exclude them from the activities. Thus, the authorities would like to be more involved alongside FH, as they seem to be rarely informed of future activities. Otherwise, they (the authorities) are targeted by the communities because of their envisaged role in the administrative facilities supposedly granted to FH. Ultimately, there is a pressing need to rethink the communication strategy so that it better supports a shared understanding by all the actors involved, with a particular emphasis on those at the community level.

Additionally, this scan indicates that the **involvement of community leaders** in the activities undertaken in the project would provide an opportunity to bring people with antagonistic views closer together if they have more up-to-date information on project activities and if their capacity for accountability is strengthened. Moreover, the community interviews lead to the conclusion that if these leaders have up-to-date information on the project, they can significantly influence the behavior of community members to adhere to actions of the project, such as irrigation works, by sharing accurate information to the communities and encouraging acceptance. These community patriarchs are widely supported, hence the significant credibility they hold in the eyes of the community has the potential to positively influence the behavior of their respective community members.

While the population seems to be largely in favor of irrigation works that respond to a public interest, the risk of exacerbating pre-existing tensions is closely linked to the actual implementation of such works. As such, this scan indicates that particular attention should be directed to the **implementation modalities of the Food for Work (FFW) activity**, to address its limits. Such limits expressed by workers include their complaints about both the process (forms) and the deadlines for receiving remuneration. Other complaints also related to the community feeling that the organization favors the recruitment of staff perceived as foreigners by paying them in cash, whereas local labor under FFW is paid in food rations in exchange for the service provided. Additionally, the accumulated delays in providing such food rations raise questions and rumors about the food's origin, such as it possibly coming from abroad, as well as questions related to its quality (expiry dates unknown). Finally, some of the products distributed (maize flour) cannot be consumed by a part of the population affected by diabetes.
This scan identified that there are many rumors about irrigation work due to a lack of communication from the project team. While some community members believe that the work is being carried out for the well-being of the population, others consider that it benefits ill-intentioned people seeking to plunder or buy back their land once it becomes more valuable. Some respondents even see it as a conspiracy to relocate a distressed community from elsewhere. The delays in completing the works have caused a significant economic cost in **Moba**, which is illustrated by the shortage of food, soaring prices on the local market, the paralysis of activities, the idleness of the farmers concerned, and the reduction in sources of income and food rations. In **Walungu**, the population believes that it would be preferable to carry out the work gradually so that work in the different marshes is not suspended at the same time. This request for a phased approach is particularly relevant to the **Luzinzi marshland**, which is considered to be a key area for the cultivation of sorghum, an essential food and environmental health commodity. This recommendation is based on the need to ensure that the work that has begun is completed, rather than starting several projects that involve accessing the marshes at the same time.

Recommendations

On the basis of the observations made in this analysis, it emerges that various recommendations and lines of thought should be addressed to the consortium partners to ensure the smooth running of the activities.

1. **Revise the consortium's communication strategy**. This scan indicates that the population increasingly deplores the lack of information provided on the activities carried out by the consortium within the framework of the irrigation and drainage works in the marshes. The communication strategy, including traditional channels such as radio programs and participatory theatre, needs to be revised in order to improve communication on project activities. The communication strategy can also build on existing connectors, such as community fountains, which are places for meetings and exchanges between community members. The project team should take advantage of these moments of exchange to gather opinions, communicate about upcoming activities and connect resource persons such as community leaders, youngsters and women;

2. **Strengthen accountability and coordination among NGOs**. Rumors and some misdeeds have tarnished the image of the NGOs present in the region. NGOs need to collectively identify the disruptive elements resulting from individual behavior or specific activities which potentially challenge the ethics of all NGOs. Finally, the target audience of this communication should include not only local authorities, but most importantly, the communities concerned;

3. **Review the modalities of implementation of the FFW system.** On the basis of the results of this scan, it is necessary to adopt corrective measures to address the complaints of the target communities with regard to FFW, including: reducing the time required to distribute food rations; the method of payment in cash instead of food; and, the planning of activities be aligned with the agricultural calendar, particularly irrigation and road rehabilitation works. This will contribute to greater coordination among the various worksites and the relevance of activities to the agricultural season, such as the actual payment of food rations according to the agricultural period. Finally, it is suggested that environmentally friendly seeds be made available and that the breed of poultry likely to reproduce more easily be selected;

4. **Facilitate relations between communities and state services**. It is only when communities perceive the state services as accountable that exchanges with the population, especially with the youth, will be effective and that the proper execution of community work will be facilitated. In order to strengthen social cohesion, the consortium must support the effective implementation of activities to bring the community and state services closer together, such as efforts to facilitate dialogue. This may take the form of the creation of popular expression forums or using scorecards to better capture considerations of the population's needs in terms of security, economic and social well-being. In the long term, this strategy may also support the sustainability of actions, since it will be up to these services to ensure the sustainability of

these activities, particularly with regard to the maintenance and rehabilitation of infrastructures while continuing to provide other basic services;

5. **Strengthening the inclusion of young people.** Young people have proven to be disruptive actors in existing conflict dynamics, yet significant opportunities exist for them to become actors for peace if their grievances are effectively addressed. This can be done through outreach activities or dialogues, promoting mutual understanding and trust to achieve participatory, equitable and sustainable development, putting a particular emphasis on the *economic inclusion of young people* as an important dialogue category.

Conclusions

Peace, although precarious, seems to be establishing itself as more commonplace in the territories of Moba and Walungu, where there is an overall decrease in the frequency and extent of conflicts in both territories. In addition, this scan indicates that members of communities in both target locations understand the value of the project's activities in the long term. Nevertheless, there are still key aspects of the project that need to be addressed as this scan identifies three main sources of tension in the implementation of works, particularly those related to land irrigation.

In **Moba**, the abuse of power (and perceived abuse of power) contributes to hindering good relations between the community and the local authorities. Moreover, their role in relaying key project information to certain groups contributes to other groups of the population feeling excluded, particularly young people. The establishment of a solid basis for a more flexible collaboration between these actors will have a significant influence on the sustainability of the project's results, helping to better address needs for security and accountability. In **Walungu**, access to natural resources has become extremely problematic, partly due to the execution of irrigation works which have contributed to the exacerbation of community relations with the project team. Future planning will need to be done in a concerted manner with the entire community to better effectively align with their daily survival and local labor needs. Finally, the lack of targeted and transparent communication around project activities has a direct impact on connectors and dividers, representing a potentially significant on upholding social cohesion. The project team needs to take measures to maneuver its communication strategy to restore the communities' confidence in the works. To do so, it must build on existing connectors and transform the dividers into an opportunity to be seized in order to “Do No Harm” and to strengthen the overall adhesion and ownership of the project’s actions.

Ultimately, the vital need for the population to establish a climate of peace in order to be able to return to work and ensure their livelihood and social well-being should be emphasized. This can be facilitated by the implementation of existing community work, particularly that of road rehabilitation, which is a significant connector for communities identified in this scan. However,

a fundamental reflection must be undertaken on the methods of remuneration and recruitment of labor, as well as on the image conveyed by the organizations active in the region. Information on this could be circulated directly by the project team to community gathering hotspots, such as water points. A concerted effort to sensitize the community to project activities will help to provide accurate and timely information and help address rumors that are at the root of misunderstandings and frustrations expressed by communities.

Annexes

Annex 1: Terms of reference

1. About Search for Common Ground

Search for Common Ground (Search) is an international non-profit organization that promotes the peaceful resolution of conflicts. With headquarters in Washington, DC and a European office in Brussels, Belgium, Search's mission is to transform the way individuals, organizations and governments deal with conflicts – moving away from confrontational approaches in favor of cooperative solutions. Search is active in 36 countries including 21 countries in Africa, starting with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where Search has been working since 2001.

2. History and context of the intervention area

In order to address the underlying causes of food insecurity and livelihoods in the South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces, Food for the Hungry (FH) in partnership with Search developed a theory of change based on the achievements and lessons learned from Tuendelee Pamoja I and on the best practices in health-nutrition resilience and food security. Phase II of the project, funded by USAID under its Development Food Aid Program (DFAP), aims to contribute to an enabling environment for conflict reduction, improved gender relations and reduced gender-based violence (GBV) as cross-cutting outcomes. The project will also aim to improve functional female adult literacy and create entrepreneurial opportunities for women and men (especially the youth) to improve household incomes and provide alternative livelihoods for agriculture and conflict transformation.

3. Objective of the project

The main objective of the project is ***to improve the food and nutrition security and economic well-being of vulnerable households in South Kivu and Tanganyika.***

4. Scope of the study

In order to garner a deep understanding of the conflict dynamics and to follow these evolutions in the areas of intervention, Search plans to organize participatory conflict analyses with the communities of Moba and Walungu to collect relevant information. It should be noted here that the various drainage and irrigation sites (Kala in Moba; tobacco drainage in Kalemie and Kaziba in South Kivu) were suggested by the partner (FH) following the resurgence of various conflicts related to the exploitation of the land or land estate to be drained or irrigated by FH. The results of this analysis will enable Search and its partners to determine the level of change around the conflict dynamics to adapt the programming to the evolution of these conflicts and to ensure that the intervention in the aforementioned marshlands is conflict sensitive and does no harm.
More specifically, this study aims to:

- Understand the evolution of the conflict dynamics compared to the initial analysis and their effects (positive and negative) on project activities, especially in relation to irrigation and drainage;

- Identify the existing connectors and dividers and how these affect and are affected by the project activities, specifically land irrigation in Moba, drainage in Tobacco and Kaziba, and rehabilitation of agricultural feeder roads (Food for Work);
- Identify risks and opportunities for the project to ensure compliance with the "Do No Harm" principle.

5. Main Questions of the Study

The main questions of this study are organized around the objectives identified above, and are worded as follows:

Objective 1: Understand the evolution of conflict dynamics in relation to the initial analysis and their effects (positive and negative) on project activities.

- Have conflict dynamics evolved to a more violent level compared to the initial conflict analysis?
- Were land irrigation, tobacco drainage and the rehabilitation of project feeder roads in Moba and Kaziba impacted by these conflict dynamics in the last three months?

Objective 2: Identify the existing connectors and dividers and how these affect and are affected by the project activities, specifically: irrigation and land drainage in Moba, Kalemie and Kaziba, rehabilitation of feeder roads (Food for Work).

- What unifies and divides people in the target communities?
- What are the effects of project activities and staff behavior on these connectors and dividers?
- Do these connectors and dividers impact irrigation, land drainage in Moba, Kalemie and Kaziba, rehabilitation of project feeder roads?

Objective 3: Identify risks and opportunities for the project to ensure compliance with the "Do No Harm" principle.

- Which considerations need to be taken into account to ensure that land irrigation and farm-feeder road rehabilitation in Moba do not exacerbate existing dividers and amplify connectors?
- What are the options that can facilitate smooth irrigation and land drainage, swamps in Moba, Kalemie and Kaziba and feeder road rehabilitation?

6. Methodology

In view of the objectives assigned to this study and in order to achieve the expected results, the methodology employed uses a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach envisages focus groups (FGD) and individual interviews with explorers of these marshes, the communities around the targeted marshes in the territories of Moba (Kala), Kalemie (Tobacco) and Walungu (Kaziba)

The interviews will be carried out on the principle of free consent of the respondents. Anonymity and confidentiality of data will be respected throughout the data collection process in the field.

6.1. Qualitative approach (Key interviews et Focus group)

a) Key interviews

Semi-structured interviews will be held with key informants:

- Representatives of civil society;
- Youth leaders;
- Political and administrative leaders;
- Customary and local authorities;
- Representatives of IPAPEL's state services;
- An Agronomist;
- A representative of the members of the Capitas (Food for Work) committee in each marshland.

A total of 16 interviews will be organized and distributed as follows:

Table 1: Type of person consulted for key interviews

Type of person	**Per site**
Territorial authority and/or its representative	1
Civil society representative (male and female)	2
Customary and local authorities (chiefdoms, groupement, land chiefs, villages, ...)	6
Nursing staff and IPAPEL (Male and Female)	2
Agronomist of the territory	1
Youth leader (Male and Female)	2
Member of the Food for Work Committee (Male and Female)	2
Total	**16**

b) Focus Groups

The collection team will identify community members to participate in focus groups with the help of project staff assigned to the area, CSOs and/or local leaders. The group of FGD participants will

be homogeneous according to age, gender and ethnicity/structure. A total of 16 FGDs will be conducted in each site, including the territory of Moba, Kalemie and Walungu with project participants and non-participants.

Table 2: Focus Group Participants Category

	Per Site: Kala, Kalemie and Kaziba	
CATEGORY	**Farmers**	**Non-farmers**
Males	1	1
Females	1	1
Marshland farmers and non-farmers	1	1
Female farmers	1	1
Young women	1	1
Young men	1	1
Members of the structures of Food for Work (Capitas)	1	1
Members of the Community Development Committees (CDC - mixed)	1	1
Total FGD	**8**	**8**

7. Team Composition and Skills Required

Qualitative

The collection of qualitative data will be conducted by the Conflict Analyst. Three consultants (facilitator and rapporteur) will support the Conflict Analyst in the collection of qualitative data. Once collected, the data from the interviews and FGDs will be transcribed into the Excel matrix and a preliminary analysis for each question will be done by the Conflict Analyst.

Preliminary data analysis and writing of the first draft of the report will be done by the Conflict Analyst from Search, DRC with the support of the Institutional Learning Team (ILT).

8. Conflict and Gender Sensitivity in the Study

In order to ensure conflict sensitivity, the study leader will consider representation on the basis of gender, age and ethnicity. The study leader shall ensure that women's focus groups are not only homogeneous, but also facilitated and led by an individual of the same sex, to be sensitive to issues related to gender dynamics and conflict. In addition, the study should also target farmers of the marshes to be drained or irrigated and non-farmers, in order to collect the different perceptions and views of the community on irrigation and drainage works.

9. Study Areas

The study areas are the territories of Moba, Kalemie and Walungu. The villages targeted by this study will be those around the Kaziba, Kala and Tobacco marshes.

The villages to be covered by the data collection are as follows:

- Villages around the Kaziba marshes in Walungu
- Kala, Nkumbula, Ponde and Kalaba in the central part of Moba
- 13 villages around the Lugumba marshes or Tobacco in Kalemie

10. Budget

The available budget for this study is 6000 USD.

11. Deliverables

The following deliverables are expected:

- Investigator training
    - Supervision of the (qualitative) data collection as well as its encoding;
    - Data analysis and production of a first draft of the report in French;
    - Production of a final report in French (15 pages maximum, plus appendices) including the following sections:
        - An executive summary with key findings and recommendations;
        - A table of contents;
        - Methodology and limitations of the study;
        - Key findings and recommendations
        - Appendices, including research tools, list of key informants and focus groups and terms of reference
    - A PowerPoint presentation of the report and delivery of the results to the team to provide recommendations for the development of the follow-up plan.

12. Logistical support and field planning

Field data collection will be carried out as follows:

- Presentation of civility and identification of interviewers will be done by the Assistant Conflict Analyst once in the field;
- Training of interviewers will be conducted in Kaziba, Kalemie and Moba by the Assistant Conflict Analyst;

- Qualitative data collection (KII and FGDs) will be carried out by the Conflict Analyst Assistant supported by 3 consultants, including 2 rapporteurs and a facilitator. The note rapporteur will make a daily transcription of the FGDs in accordance with the principles laid down by the supervisor;

The Kalemie and Bukavu office will provide the following logistical support:

- Purchase of air ticket
- Vehicles and fuel for collection;
- Drivers;
- Lodging and food for the team during the collection;
- Office supplies for the collection;
- Training rooms;
- Focus group rooms.

13. Calendar

The data collection will take 27 days and will take place from 04/06/2019 to 30/6/2019. A first draft of the report will be submitted internally on 15/07/2019. The final version of the report is expected on 20/07/2019. The table opposite describes the different stages of the study:

Phase	Tasks	Date	Person responsible
Conception	Finalization of the methodology	28-30 January	Conflict analyst Anselme Wimye Regional DME specialist
	Conception of tools	28-30 January	Conflict analyst Anselme Wimye Regional DME specialist
	Recruitment and training of investigators	tbd	Conflict analyst
Collection	Data collection in the 3 areas	04/06 – 30/06	Conflict analyst Local consultants
Analyzes and redaction	Data entry	01/07 – 04/07	Data Entry Operators
	Data analysis and report writing	5/07 - 12/07	Conflict analyst Conflict analyst assistant
	1st draft of the report	15 July	Conflict analyst
	Final report	20 July	Conflict analyst Anselme Wimye Regional DME specialist