

Conflict Analysis in South Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces, DRC



CONFLICT ANALYSIS

Tuendelee Pamoja II Project

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Lead Author:

Léon Irengé

Conflict Analyst, Search for Common Ground

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Acronyms

ANR	National Intelligence Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FH	Food for the Hungry
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
KII	Key Informant Interview
PNC	Congolese National Police
PPDR	People's Party for Democracy Reconstruction
SEARCH	Search for Common Ground
TPII	Tuendelele Pamoja II
TA	Territorial Administrator

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Project Background

To address the underlying causes of livelihood insecurity in DRC, in the provinces of South Kivu and Tanganyika, Food for the Hungry (FH) in partnership with Search For Common Ground (Search) under funding from USAID as part of its Development Food Security Activity, have developed phase II of the five-year (2017-2021) Tuendele Pamoja (TP) project, which aims to improve food security, and improve the health and nutritional status of targeted vulnerable populations in both provinces. The project also aims to give participants the skills needed to address conflict in their communities and to improve the functional literacy of women and men, especially youth, providing them with livelihoods other than agriculture, thus increasing their household incomes.

The project is being implemented in the provinces of South Kivu (Kaziba and Mubumbano Health Zones) and Tanganyika (Moba and Kalemie Health Zones, as well as Kabalo and Nyunzu for conflict prevention activities).

The overall objective is *to improve the food and nutrition security and economic well-being of vulnerable households in South Kivu and Tanganyika*, while specific objectives are:

- (i) Improving food security and the incomes of vulnerable households through improved productivity and storage of crops and livestock and increasing the incomes of poor households;
- (ii) Improving the nutrition and health status of adolescents, children under five, and women of childbearing age through nutrition improvement activities, improved access and use of quality health services, thereby reducing the incidence of diarrheal diseases in children under five and unwanted teen pregnancy.

The main results targeted by the TP II project are:

- a) *Community capacities in the context of food security and nutrition are strengthened,*
- b) *Chronic malnutrition in children under five reduced in a sustainable manner,*
- c) *The social and economic well-being of households has improved.*

1.2 Study Objectives

To achieve these learning objectives and to inform a successful theory of change, Search was mandated to conduct a Conflict Analysis within the two provinces. The purpose of the analysis was to identify local conflicts to ensure project sensitivity regarding said conflicts and adherence to Do No Harm. The objectives of this conflict analysis are to:

- Identify the dynamics, actors, causes and consequences of local conflicts; particularly livelihood, food, and nutrition related conflicts.
- Understand the relationship between conflict and gender issues and analyze how men and women are affected differently by local conflicts.
- Understand the relationship between conflict and vulnerability, particularly conflict and ethnicity of young people by analyzing how different population groups are affected by local conflicts.

- Analyze conflict-related risks that the project might work to mitigate, project activities that could influence (positively and negatively) conflict and identify some key areas to be monitored in conflict to ensure conflict sensitivity of the project and respect for the principle "Do no Harm"

Search's approach to conflict prevention and resolution, requires a thorough understanding of conflict dynamics including the causes, consequences, actors and local mechanisms of conflict resolution. The social and dynamic fabrics that have helped to prevent or resolve conflict can also reveal potential areas of community strength and resilience. To create solutions to conflict and food insecurity in a participatory way, the analysis and programming need to pay special attention to roles and responsibilities that women and men, including girls and boys play in either promoting or mitigating conflict.

1.3 Methodology

A mixed methodology approach was used to collect data.

Qualitative data was collected from key stakeholders through key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussions (FGD). Respondents consented to participating in the interviews. Anonymity and confidentiality of the data were respected throughout the process of collecting data in the field. To further protect such anonymity, no names are used in this report.

The focus groups targeted girls and boys between 15 and 18, adolescent girls and boys, male and female members of local community structures, community members, and members of civil society. Each focus group had about 10 participants.

KIIs targeted representatives of civil society, youth leaders, politico-administrative officials, journalists, humanitarian workers, health workers, agronomists, farmers, nutritionists, and local leaders. The interviews targeted men and women as well as female and male youth leaders. In some villages, there were not many women / female youth leaders but the research team made concerted attempts to reach out to them. It is important to note that in some villages in Walungu, many women leaders are marginalized and stigmatized by the community. This poor consideration of their role reduces their participation in associations and other activities. One male participant in a FGD in Mubumbano highlighted this perspective: "Many women leaders in the village are women whose homes have not been successful because of their bad behavior. Some have exaggerated in their struggle forgetting that there is also customs and other family norms that they must respect, but unfortunately they have failed, that is why we do not accept that our girls / women are actively engaged in association activities. We fear that they can be discredited in the long run by members of the community."

Table 1: Distribution of focus group participants and key interviews by sex

Territories	Focus group ¹	Key interviews	Gender based Focus Group		Breakdown of interviews by sex	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Kabalo	36	12	180	180	8	4

1

Kalemie	36	10	186	174	5	5
Moba	36	12	183	177	7	5
Nyunzu	36	10	200	160	4	6
Walungu²	36	10	180	180	8	2
Total	180	54	929	871	32	22

Quantitative Data was collected from included heads of households. A questionnaire was developed by the team. A general analysis of the data was conducted prior to segregating data by specific variables such as territories, gender, ethnicity and age. This data was triangulated with qualitative data to assess gaps, necessary explanations, and emerging trends.

1.4 Sampling

The sample size was determined using the Sample Size Calculator by Roaosoftware³. The sample was determined based on a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. The calculator proposed 385 people would be representative of the population however it was increased to 1,200 to account for any errors. The number of respondents in each territory was determined by the population of that territory as shown below.

Table 2: Distribution of sample size according to the proportion of the population of each site

Territories	Population⁴	Sample
Kabalo	321,393	149
Kalemie	607,020	281
Moba	339,201	156
Nyunzu	609,406	282
Walungu	716,671	332
Total	2,593,691	1,200

Table 3: Summary of characteristics of the study population

Characteristics	Demographic Data	Gender	
Sex	Men: 50% and Women: 50%	Men	Women
Ethnicity	Bantus: 98.2% and Twa: 1.2%	Bantou=49,33% Twa=0,67%	Bantou=48,83% Twa=1,17%

² It concerns Walungu centre, Mubumbano and Kaziba

³ www.raosoftware.com

⁴ Estimated population on the date of September 6, 2016 and looked up at the website www.caidd.cd on March 15, 2017 at 13h33

Age	Under 18 years old: 4.4%	2,25%	2,17%
	Between 18-24 years old: 17.7%	8,00%	9,67%
	Between 25-35 years old: 36.8%	16,67%	19,17%
	More than 35 years old: 41.1%	22,08%	19,00%
Education	Without education: 21,6%	7,92%	13,67%
	Primary level: 33.1%	13,5%	19,58%
	Secondary level: 42%	26%	16%
	University level: 3.3%	2,58%	0,75%
Occupation	No profession: 10.9%	5,75%	5,17%
	Farmer/Cultivator/Stockbreeder/Fisherman: 60%	28,92%	31,08%
	Trader: 11.7%	4,33%	7,33%
	Teacher: 9.2%	6,00%	3,25%
	Humanitarian : 0.5%	0,50%	0.0%
	Other : 7.7%	4,50%	3,17%

1.5 Limitations

The collection of quantitative data was met with some resistance in the province of Tanganyika, particularly in the territories of Moba, Kabalo and Nyunzu, where some respondents requested money and/or food as compensation for their time. These community members did however participate in the survey because of the hoped for benefits of the project.

“I don’t have anything to eat here, I have to go and get some food. Your survey may take me a lot of time unless you decide to give me something to eat. But if your survey is linked to food security and would benefit me, be welcome. Otherwise other people come through here to interview us but finally we don’t see a thing happening. We are kind of wasting our time for nothing”

Survey Participant, Moba

Data analysis has some limitations on the level of ethnic representation. The security situation did not allow the team to meet many Twa in Tanganyika province because most of them were displaced due to the insecurity in the region. It should also be noted that among the Twa encountered, some individuals did not give their consent to participate in the investigation and did not explain why they chose not to. As a result, the data is almost mono ethnic, representing 98.2% of Bantu and 1.8% of Twa.

A Twa met in Kabalo explained to one of the investigators: “We are already tired by inquiries of humanitarians because they pass and end without any results. We suffer and we miss to eat, the time

that we will give you is not paid so you must leave us alone. I have to get the food now, so I do not have time for you unless you can reassure me that I'm going to eat today.”

Some responded in this way and others did not even answer. To mitigate this challenge, data collectors were encouraged to explain the objectives of the study and the use of related results. The aspect of accountability (restitution of data) was also an element that attracted some of them to participate in the questionnaire. They indicated that they would be curious to see Search render the results of the data collected, however, this was still overall a critical limitation.

Additionally, it should be noted that the majority of investigators belonged to the Bantu and there was only one Twa. The team tried to approach Twa leaders to encourage more to engage, but there was still some resilience to participate. In the future, it would have been more effective to start discussions with the Twa leaders before the data collection and identify among them people capable of conducting an investigation.

1.6 Key Findings

The study found a lack of social cohesion in the two provinces. Cultural and ethnic differences, economic inequalities and differences in political opinion are the driving factors of the disharmony. From this, there is an increase in insecurity.

The most recurrent conflicts are related to **land, access to economic and natural resources, domestic discord, social discrimination, political disagreements** and **conflicts on abuse of power**. Land, access to resources and domestic discord were the three main types mentioned in South Kivu, while social discrimination, political disagreements and abuse of power were highlighted in Tanganyika.

Among these conflicts, land related conflicts (in South Kivu) and those related to social and ethnic discrimination (in Tanganyika) are perceived as the most violent conflicts by community members. Participants indicated that conflicts were often incited by local leaders, politico-administrative authorities, customary chiefs, family members, and ethnic groups.

In South Kivu, land conflicts resulting from inheritance, unclear demarcation of farm land, and farmer-herder conflicts over farming and grazing lands were identified as those most likely to endanger the future of the community. In Tanganyika, conflicts resulting from social discrimination and abuse of power have the potential to destroy the harmony of the local community.

In Moba, respondents indicated that there was a lack of confidence in the local community, a lack of trust in the politico-administrative authorities because of social discrimination and abuse of power. However, for the province of South Kivu, especially in Kaziba and Mubumbano, the risk of violence and the deterioration of the relationship between BANRO Mining and the community is exacerbated by conflicts around the Mukungwe mine.

For both South Kivu and Tanganyika, mob violence, physical aggression, extrajudicial killings, and corruption within the justice system form the main risk points. Other risk points include youth involvement in armed groups, increase in insecurity due to unemployment, famine, disease during mass population displacement after insecurity situations.

Recommendations

❖ Cultural and Ethnic Differences

In Tanganyika, cultural and ethnic differences are the biggest dividing lines in the Tanganyika Province (Kalemie, Kabalo, Nyunzu and Moba) and this is key in understanding the recurrent inter-communal conflicts between the Twa and the Bantu. Through the Tuendele Pamoja II project, it would be important to consider how to promote better communication among these two groups which focuses on common ground as opposed to highlighting differences. Community leaders, traditional authorities and CSO⁵ key actors should be involved in a process aiming to develop and implement additional strategies to reduce stereotypes among the specific ethnic groups.

Another key aspect of the issue at this level remains the historic stigma and discrimination of Twa community members who do not have access to land even to traditional authority positions, even in villages where they are in majority. TP II should have a particular sight on this issue, as well.

❖ Political Conflicts

In Tangayika, Moba is the only territory in which political disagreements seem to be a major cause of disagreement in the community. In light of this, the project should address this by providing more opportunities for reconciliation among members of different political backgrounds with focus on youth who are mostly instrumentalized. This needs a particular focus during this electoral period which is the more likely to lead to conflict. It should also consider how ethnicity intersects with this issue as it was identified as a key factor of division among participants in Kabalo, Kalemie and Nyunzu.

The abuse of power is reported as the main root cause of conflict in Moba district (13.8% of respondent). Among strategies and actions to be developed for reducing the impact of this issue, TP II should include, as appropriate, particular topics related to Human Rights promotion during awareness sessions.

In South Kivu, neither political or problems related to social and ethnic discrimination are identified as major lines of division.

Additionally, TP II should consider the findings of the study which highlight that there is existing conflict related to the collection of taxes between the chief and the territorial administrator (TA) which is linked to the economic and power inequality in the Walungu Territory. As a result, the project should carefully manage this situation to avoid being perceived to support any specific side in this tension. Whilst most people have a stronger affiliation with the Mwami than the TA, the TA should not be neglected as being representative of the government and efforts should be made to avoid all approaches that favor one or the other.

❖ Economic and Land Conflicts

In South Kivu, land conflicts were identified as one of the most common causes of conflicts in the area. Participants indicated that conflicts were caused as a result of inappropriate, unclear and confusing land border limitations, conflict within families on inheritance issues and conflicts between farmers and cattle herders. Additionally, in Mubumbano and Walungu, the results highlight that access to economic and natural resources are also a significant issue.

Additionally, TP II plans to drain marshland to improve land access in the area. MOU with authorities for land reclamation should prevent conflicts during exploitation.

⁵ Civil Society Organization

The TPII project could address this through using communication and campaigns as a means of raising awareness about land rights and access to resources by having radio programs that capture key information around this issue. This could also include building or supporting existing platforms for citizens to become part of the discussion. Additionally, as land conflicts are subdivided into three main types including inheritance, land demarcation and conflicts between farmers and herders over use of communal lands, it is important for the project to address these three key issues separately in order to improve land access in the area. Specifically in Tanganyika, it should be anticipated that this type of tension could lead to violence.

The diversification of economic activities by promoting youth VSLAs would lead to a reduction in total dependence on mining and associated violent conflicts. TPII should also engage a learning process around the opportunity to work with private enterprise, local leaders on addressing this source of conflict.

❖ **Food Security**

Food security is a key factor in the instability of both South Kivu and Tanganyika, which leads to conflict both within and outside of the household. This has a clear impact on the education and health of children as parents are less able to provide the resources and adequate nutrition to support them. Inaccessibility to land is an outcome of the ensuing tensions. The TPII project should address these tensions and provide alternatives to violence by building and supporting existing conflict management structures, which will enable communities to be more inclined to access lands without resorting to or being a victim of conflict. This should especially target women and girls who are extremely vulnerable when they are in the field alone and efforts should be taken to maximize their security.

Additionally, TPII Project should also design strategies to address the high dependence of Twa community on Bantu for their livelihood strategy. This community needs to be empowered and able to land, farm or trade for their own behalf.

❖ **Preventing Gender Based Violence**

In view of the violence highlighted in this study, which specifically affects women and girls, it would be desirable to organize training and sensitization on GBV in these territories. These trainings should target men, women, boys and girls (separately) in order for the issue of GBV to be discussed and understood on a multi-dimensional level. As the findings highlighted, engaging men and boys needs to be considered as a critical aspect of such training as domestic conflicts are one of the key types of violence affecting women and girls.

Additionally, as the findings highlighted in Moba, young boys are particularly affected and manipulated by authorities and law enforcement, leading to arbitrary arrests and unlawful detentions, assault and targeted killings, making many young boy victims of violence and abuse of power. As a result, it is key to ensure that trainings around gender based violence consider how both men and women, adults and youth, suffer based on their gender. In view of the consequences (escalation of rapes and sexual violence against girls / women) resulting from the clashes between the Bantu and Twa in Tanganyika Province, it will be crucial to increase awareness campaigns for youth and other categories of community members on sexual violence and thus popularize the laws and other related legal instruments.

It should also be a focus of this project to engage local leaders in addressing GBV so that they part of the dialogue and provide support to local mechanisms. The involvement of community leaders as well

as politico-administrative authorities is crucial in avoiding violent reprisals or the marginalization of victims by the community.

❖ **Capacity Building**

The context of conflict management in most of the areas where the study has been conducted progressively offers the possibility of conflict resolution in a non-violent manner. Thus, the Tuendele Pamoja II project should provide direct technical support to structures or actors involved in conflict resolution. Given that some communities already have mechanisms to address community conflicts, it would be important for the program to consider these as entry points on which to build on these mechanisms for peaceful resolution and conflict resolution. These mechanisms can also provide a foundation on which to build social cohesion among communities.

❖ **Key players and entry points**

The analysis has shown that some local structures, or even local leaders and traditional chiefs contribute to the amelioration of conflicts within communities. The TP II project should target these actors and increase their knowledge of conflict transformation techniques. Sensitivity to gender and social inclusion is relevant at this stage in order to improve the effective participation of women and girls usually excluded from decision-making processes. Communities pay much attention to community interest activities in which they participate. These activities need to be planned and highlighted in this project as they help to strengthen community linkages and reduce conflict within the community. A framework for exchange and discussion should be maintained by this project between these different actors in order to mitigate the risks affecting cohesion at the community level. The representativeness of all communities in all sectors and activities of the TP II Project should be a key element contributing to reduction of tensions and risks of violence and promoting equity.

❖ **Recommendations for Activities**

The findings indicate that the activities of common interest are essential in bridging differences and finding common ground. For the TP II project this should be a key factor in shaping activities. For instance activities such as sporting, which could bring youth together, including boys and girls, would be ideal in providing an opportunity for different groups to interact in a zone which puts differences aside. This could also include musical and theatrical activities as well as other community events which could encourage inter-community interaction and breed better social cohesion. In view of this and for the communities to mutually accept each other and share common interests on a regular basis, it would be important for Search to integrate participatory theaters and radio messages conveying acceptance of difference and respect for values and the dignity of the other.

2. Methodology

2.1 Objectives

The Search approach involves a thorough understanding of conflict dynamics including the causes, consequences, actors and local mechanisms to effectively engage in conflict prevention and resolution. The social and dynamic fabrics that have helped prevent or resolve conflict can also inform potential areas of community strength and resilience. To create solutions to conflict and food insecurity in a participatory way, communities need to adapt to the roles and responsibilities that women, men, girls and boys play in either promoting or mitigating conflict.

The purpose of the Conflict Analysis was to understand local conflicts in order to ensure project sensitivity to conflict and respect for the “Do no Harm” principle. The objectives of the study were to:

- Identify the dynamics, actors, causes and consequences of local conflicts, particularly livelihood, food and nutrition related conflicts.
- Understand the relationship between conflict and gender issues, and analyze how men and women are involved and affected differently by local conflicts.
- Analyze conflict-related risks that the project might work to mitigate, and project activities that could positively and negatively influence conflict. Identify key areas to be monitored in conflict to ensure conflict sensitivity of the project and respect for the principle "Do no Harm".

The main questions relating to this study are:

What are the recurring conflicts in your community?

- What is the nature of these conflicts? Are they mainly political, social, ethnic, economic, cultural and/or ideological conflicts?
- What is the story of these conflicts and how did they develop at this stage?
- What are the long-term conflicts and which ones have a rapidly changing dynamic that needs to be monitored regularly?
- What are the main divisions observed in society? Which are most likely to lead to violent conflict?

Who is involved, and why?

- Who are the primary and secondary actors in these conflicts? What are their main interests?
- Who are the spoilers and peace facilitators? What level of influence do they have on the system?
- What are the power dynamics between these groups?
- What are the strategies and tactics of each of these groups?
- Who in each conflict group is a natural "base" with whom we can work?
- What role do men and women play in conflict and resolution?
- Do men and women have the same interests and positions?
- What role do youth and the elderly play in conflict and resolution?
- What are the interests and positions of youth and elderly in specific conflicts?

How is the conflict manifested?

- How does the conflict manifest (mistrust, tension, petty crime, low level violence, armed conflict, etc.)? How is violence used strategically? What are the triggers of violence?
- How does the conflict affect livelihoods, food security, nutrition and health?
- How are the main actors pursuing their objectives?

- What information is disseminated about the conflict? How is it broadcast? By whom?
- What are the perceptions of conflict and other key actors? How are these perceptions formed?
- What are the main narratives of the conflict? Are they competitive or compatible? How are these stories shaped? Are they mutable?
- How does the conflict affect girls, women, boys and men differently?
- How has conflict affected gender roles? What are the root causes?
- What are the root causes of conflict?
- What are the main driving factors that contribute to conflict? Some of these factors are related to food security, nutrition and health? How these key driving factors interrelate?
- What are the dynamics that create an environment conducive to violent conflict?
- What are the prevailing attitudes within the population that create conditions conducive to violence? What roles do men and women have in creating / supporting violent conflict?

What are the opportunities to positively transform conflict?

- What are the possibilities of building peace (promoting peaceful coexistence, supporting non-violent conflict resolution mechanisms)?
- What are the entry points to the key actors we should be engaging? How can local community structures, civil society, leaders at various levels, the legal framework, and the international community develop / support these opportunities?
- What change do we want to effect in the conflict system?
- What immediate actions can have a long-term effect on the system?
- Which tools will be most effective?
- What process should we use?
- Where is there complementarity with others and potential overlaps?

2.2 Data collection and analysis

The study was conducted using mixed methods and a participatory approach. The approach combined qualitative data collection, including FGDs and KIIs, with a quantitative approach which employed a household survey. All respondents interviewed gave their consent before the surveys and questionnaires were conducted. Confidentiality measures were put into place throughout the study period.

Qualitative Data:

The FGDs were held with boys and girls between the ages of 15 and 18, male and female members of local community structures, community members and members of civil society. With regard to semi-structured interviews, the targets were representatives of civil society, youth leaders, politico-administrative officials, journalists, humanitarian workers, health workers, agronomists, farmers, nutritionists and local leaders.

Quantitative Data:

Locally recruited enumerators were trained by the study supervisor and used to implement the household surveys.

2.3 Sampling

To ensure sufficient data collection for analysis, enumerators interviewed 1,200 people: 149 in Nyunzu, 281 in Kalemie, 156 in Kabalo, 282 in Moba and 332 in Walungu (including 104 in Kaziba, 116 in Mubumbano and 112 in Walungu Center).

The SFCG team held **180 FGDs** made up of 10 people per focus group. In total, 1,800 people were reached, 929 men and 871 women. Additionally, **54 individual interviews** were held with 32 men and 22 women.

Table 4: Distribution of data collected by survey type and gender

Quantitative Survey			Qualitative survey (focus group)			Key interviews		
Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
600	600	1,200	929	871	1,800	32	22	54

For the quantitative section, a total of 1,200 people were interviewed, of which 19% are women, 22% are men, 31% are girls and 28% are under 35 years of age.

Following is a breakdown of the survey target by professional category:

Profession	Breakdown
Farmers/cultivators, stockbreeders and/or fishermen,	60%
Traders	11.7%
Teachers and/or state workers,	9.2%
Unemployed	10.9%
Humanitarians	0.5%
Other	7.7%

The high proportion of farmers is explained by the fact that, the study was carried out in mostly rural areas, where the project is to be implemented.

Further breakdown shows the groups in terms of their educational levels:

- 21.6% cannot read or write,
- 33.1% have primary school education,
- 42% have reached secondary school
- 3.3% have university level education.

2.4 Limitations

As mentioned above, there were challenges in data collection in the Tanganyika Province, particularly in the territories of Moba, Kabalo and Nyunzu because some respondents requested payment while others wanted meals to be provided during the time spent with interviewers and data collectors.

The security situation negatively impacted data collection among the Twa in Tanganyika Province as a large part of that population has been displaced due to insecurity. Additionally, many of the Twa refused to participate in the survey but did not explain why so the study primarily reflects the input

from the Bantu. Due to this, the survey may not provide a representative perspective on the security situation, social cohesion, conflict dynamics and other aspects of community or individual interest.

3. RESULTS

This section shares the study results according to the four objectives of this study. The first part centers on identification of conflict dynamics including actors, causes, consequences and local mechanisms for conflict transformation. The second part will present the relationship between conflict and gender and an analysis of how women, men, girls and boys are involved and affected by local conflicts. The third part addresses the relationship between conflict and vulnerability, and ethnicity in order to understand how different ethnic groups are affected by conflict. The final section analyzes the conflict-related risks and mitigation, how project activities could positively or negatively influence conflict, and the identification of some key elements that need to be monitored to ensure sensitivity to project conflict and respect for the principles of "Do no Harm."

3.1 Conflict dynamics

This section presents the situation of social cohesion as well as the most recurrent conflicts at the level of the different territories. Many (46.7%) confirmed that communities wish to be more closely knit and cohesive. Fifty-two percent of participants think that the causes of social divisions are recurrent insecurity in their communities. In addition, 33.6% of participants felt that the populations are moderately well knit and that cohesion is manifested especially during particular events (parties, funerals, markets, etc.). However, cultural and ethnic differences (36.4%) and economic inequalities (22.6%) were also identified as obstacles to social cohesion.

In South Kivu the most prevalent and recurrent conflicts were around land, access to economic and natural resources, and domestic conflicts. South Kivu also experiences social discrimination conflict. In Tanganyika major drivers of conflict include political disagreements and abuse of power. This section presents the causes, the manifestations and consequences of these conflicts. The actors of these conflicts will also be studied, including an analysis of their roles and interests.

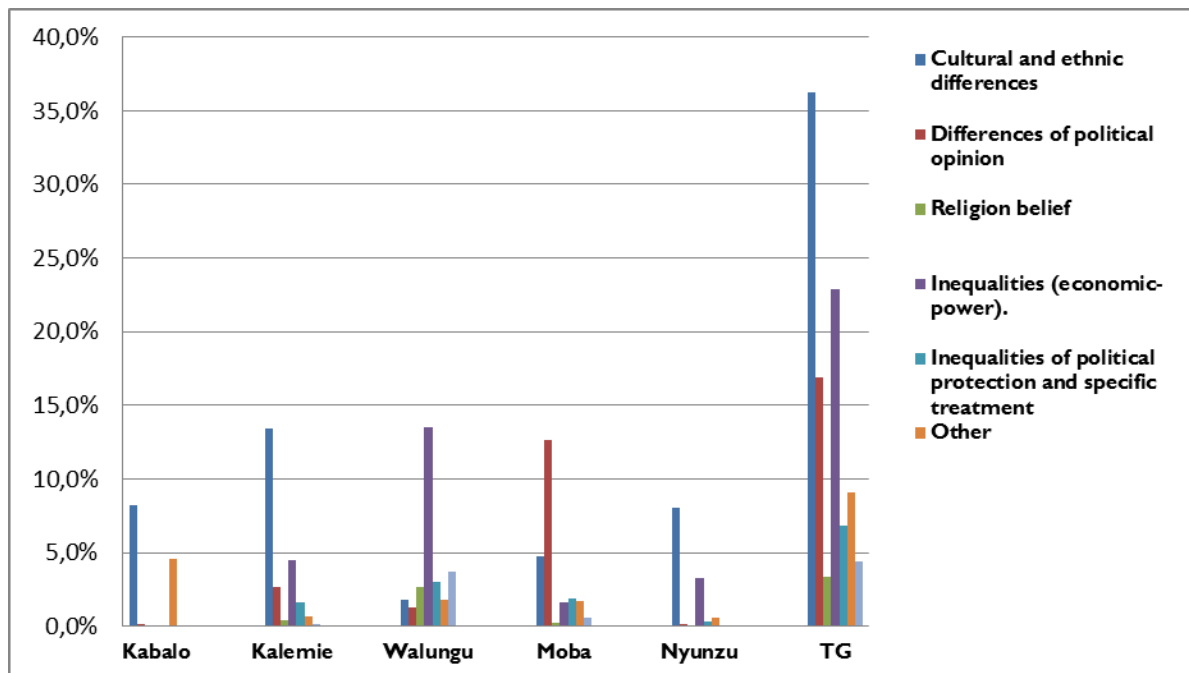
3.2 Social cohesion and trust

Social cohesion and trust are understood as separate concerns by respondents in this study. Respondents defined cohesion as the sharing of commonly accepted values and rules by different communities or individuals. They define trust as a feeling that creates a spirit of reliance between people. Respondents felt that it is difficult to build trust between each other given that they do not understand their neighbors.

It is therefore important to examine how the surveyed population understands the context of social cohesion.

Many of the participants (46.7%) indicated a low level of social cohesion lack of unity in the population, whereas 33.6% of respondents stated that there is an average level of cohesion and 17.7% believed cohesion is good. The latter group mentioned cohesion at the community level manifests itself especially during social activities such as weddings, funerals cultural and sports activities. Participants (36%) mentioned that division at the community level is caused by cultural and ethnic differences, while 23% attributed it to power and economic inequalities, and 17% emphasized political differences, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 1: What generally differentiates people in conflict in your environment?



Cultural and ethnic differences (36%) is the biggest dividing line in the Tanganyika Province (Kalemie, Kabalo, Nyunzu and Moba). This cultural and ethnic differentiation is linked to the very recurrent inter-communal conflicts between the Twa and the Bantu. This ongoing conflict impacts the attitudes of the community negatively, resulting in a weakened social cohesion between communities. It is likely that this low trust among people has been the cause of violent acts such as looting, burning houses, killings, displacement of populations, etc.

Power and Economic Inequality (23%) is the second cause of discord. This inequality has varying consequences within communities at different levels. First, it creates a setback in cohesion and peaceful coexistence among community members, and thus promotes the emergence of bad attitudes such as hatred, jealousy, and mistrust. In Kabalo, for example, survey participants noted differences in socio-economic status among members of different communities generated different kinds of emotions that caused division.

Differences in political opinion (17%) is the third reason for conflict. This was most prominent in the territory of Moba. The population of Moba spoke about the political rivalries observed between the "Bunvuano"⁶ and the members of the People's Party for Democracy Reconstruction (PPDR)⁷. The members of the Bunvuano are accused of being a channeling force against the political supremacy of the PPDR causing conflicts between the members of the two groups. This has often led to violence, destruction, assault and battery, including deaths. These differences in political opinion divides the young people who are prone to manipulation by politicians.

In Kaziba, more than in any other location, difference in religion is a key factor. Although economic and power inequality remain key factors, it has been noticed during the focus groups and KIIs that religion is a major conflict factor in this area. The *Mujakazi*⁸ phenomenon, which brands many people especially old women as witches, is said to be main cause of the division between the people of Kaziba. This phenomenon is gaining momentum leaving several effects on the community Mujakazi.

⁶ Tabwa community mutuality

⁷ People's party for democracy reconstruction

⁸ Shi dialect name meaning « Servant ». This name is commonly used in the community to identify a woman who would be active through the activities of the prayer room and considered by some as a servant of God (exorcist), but others call her rather a witch and source of conflict or even division.

Violent mobs take the laws into their hands and attack these women. These actions increase the tensions and the negative relations within the community.

On economic and power inequality in the Walungu Territory, the results of the analysis show that there is conflict related to the collection of taxes between the chief and the territorial administrator (TA).

The 2010 decentralization law stipulates that local taxes must be levied by the chiefdom and not by the territory, leaving the local administrative authority (TA) without any source of tax revenue. The 2010 law is formally applicable, but no specific directive or measure has been developed to manage the legal application of the new law. The Mwami says that this law must be put into practice immediately, while the TA refuses to apply the new law until there is a clear indication of how the territory should work. This situation has created a division between the Mwami and the TA which hinders the operation of the services and divides the population into "pro Mwami" and "pro TA" camps. The TA assistant supports the Mwami and refuses to obey his superior. The TA was summoned to Bukavu in November 2016 by the former governor of South Kivu, Marcellin Cishambo, who temporarily suspended him. To add confusion to this complicated situation, the National Minister of the Interior (who is also Deputy Prime Minister) apparently issued two circulars: the first asking the Mwamis to accept, according to their goodwill, and allocate funds to the territory; and the second asking the governors not to suspend territorial administrators. The TA understood this last circular as a decision in his favor, reintroducing him to his office, but he faced resistance from both the Mwami and the TA assistant.

In view of all the above, the TPPI project needs to incorporate elements of social cohesion in all project activities. It is crucial to show that social cohesion is possible between different people, actors, communities, etc. who have different perceptions and expectations. For communities to mutually accept one another and share common interests on a regular basis, it is important to integrate participatory theater and radio messages conveying acceptance of differences, respect for values and the dignity of the other. The project should aim to create empathy beyond sympathy and broadcast messages that confirm that cohesion is possible outside of the family.

3.3 Common Conflicts

The level of social cohesion within the community is affected by the conflicts it faces. In South Kivu, in the territory of Walungu (Kaziba, Mubumbano and Walungu Center), land disputes, domestic conflicts and access to economic and natural resources are the most recurrent causes of conflicts. In Tanganyika, conflict was induced by tension surrounding access to land, political systems and its related power abuse, and access to services.

1. South Kivu Province

When asked about what most often causes conflict in the community, respondents indicated it was mostly land related conflicts, domestic conflicts, and problems linked to accessing natural and economic resources in all three sites in South Kivu (notably in Kaziba, Mubumbano and Walungu Center).

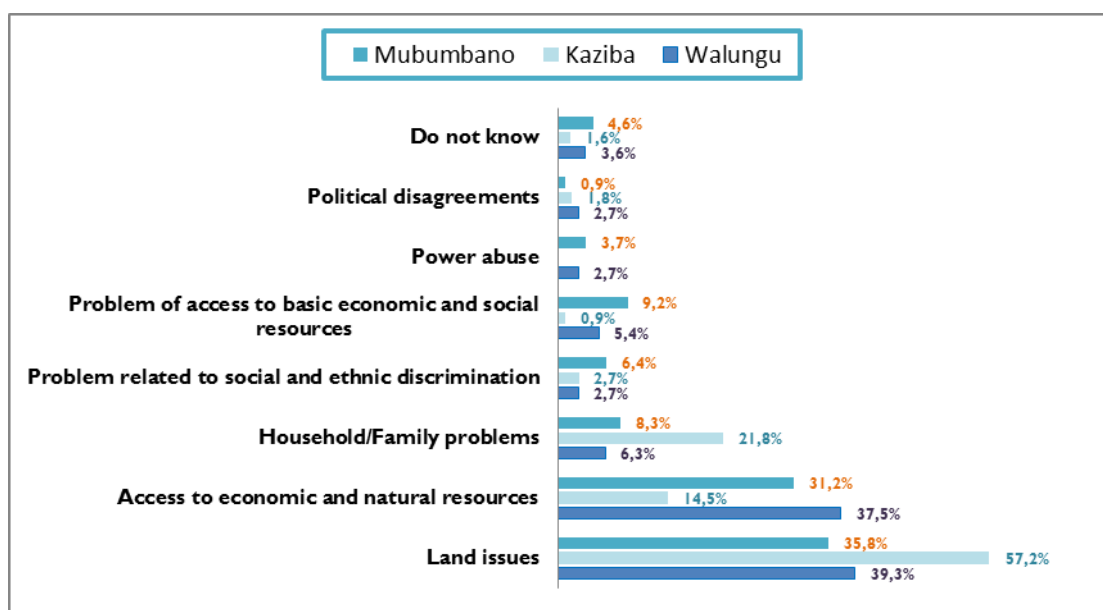
With regards to land conflicts, the participants reported that conflicts were caused as a result of inappropriate, unclear and confusing land border limitations, conflict within families on inheritance issues and conflicts between farmers and cattle herders.

Access to natural and economic resources refers to access to the Maroc and Kaziba mining sites owned by operated by BANRO Mining.

Domestic conflict includes a wide variety of issues, the most commonly mentioned by respondents being disagreement over the use of financial resources from agriculture. Adultery, domestic violence and alcoholism were also mentioned.

The figure below shows the problems that most often create community-level conflicts in these different sites.

Figure 2: What types of problem / disagreement creates conflict in your community? Results from South Kivu



❖ Land disputes (44.1%)

As mentioned above, land conflicts are subdivided into three main types. There are conflicts related to inheritance, those concerned with land demarcation and conflicts between farmers and herders over use of communal lands.

Poverty and insecurity are also drivers of land conflict. People argue and fight over the land because they depend on it for their survival. If alternative income generating options existed, dependence on the land as the main source of revenue generation could potentially be reduced.

“We do not have not known sources of income apart from the land on which we rely and support our families If we had other sources of livelihoods we would not exert so much pressure and attention on land as a source of income. With alternative sources of income land related conflicts would reduce.”

Member of the Community, FGD in Kaziba.

The recurrent insecurity in several villages leads inhabitants to abandon their villages to converge in the center where there is minimum security. This displacement of the population towards the center leads to further land disputes. Similarly, respondents mentioned that when stability returns to their villages, and they return home, they sometimes find that their plots have been sold, stolen or occupied by the military and other civilians.

Some respondents stated that tensions also arise when local landowners, political and administrative authorities lease or sell land to more than one person. Though no specific authority was explicitly mentioned, respondents indicated that this could include customary chiefs and heads of state institutions.

Inheritance based conflicts are also widespread, manifesting itself differently. First, they often start at the familial level caused by the unequal distribution of inheritance. Often children disagree about sharing the land bequeathed to them by their parents. Sometimes "older sons" take over a large part of the family plot at the expense of the girls and the youngest children. Alternatively, the '*decujus*', (the elder or the father's representative), may refuse the right for the sisters' to inherit land despite the fact that Congolese law permits this. It is important to note that there is a certain contradiction or friction between Congolese law and customary law on inheritance which is at the root of inheritance conflicts. The main discrepancy is that while Congolese law gives girls the same right to inheritance as boys, this is not the case in the vast majority of customs that limit the inheritance rights of female descendants.

Land boundary conflicts arise from unmarked borders making land difficult to respect or prove. Most respondents mentioned that conflict is caused by the total absence of registration of land titles that deprive most land users of all security and protection. Most plots are not registered by either the state or the customary authorities. As a result, many do not have land titles/certificates, so the boundaries are not respected or adhered to.

Additionally, the population is not familiar with the land laws and therefore places less importance on the legalization of their land titles. This difficulty is especially observed in rural environments where the notion of "property ownership" is aligned more as a moral issue than one that is administrative or legal. Rural communities assume ownership of land by virtue of the fact that their ancestors lived on, leased, or cultivated a tract of it. They then conclude that this automatically gives them ownership status without caring to seek the administrative paperwork. In other cases, the parents or ancestors could agree on a demarcation of the lands orally using landmarks and other objects. Later generations of descendants, due to lack of traceability of their ancestors' agreement, do not have the exact demarcation of the land and must rely on any evidence they have.

This problem can also be seen from an institutional angle. There is a duality of land regulation standards in the DRC. Land in the country is governed by the Land Law of 1973 and managed by ad hoc services (Cadastre⁹) at the national, provincial, communal and territorial levels. Traditional and customary entities are recognized geographically, culturally and legally by the state. Since customary rule is land-based, the Mwami (leader) has the right and the duty to control the territory over which he rules, and to manage the land.

Conflicts between farmers and herders were also mentioned during the study, although this is more of the case in Kaziba than in Mubumbano and Walungu Center. Farmers complained about animals straying onto their farm lands to graze. The analysis concludes that herders are viewed as the main culprits of these conflicts. Some farmers mentioned that the herders let their animals stray onto farm lands intentionally to spite farmers. Additionally, during TP I, it was found that bush fire was caused by herders to regenerate grass for cattle grazing leading to further cause for conflict. Many of the

⁹ Land and real estate titles service

herders are suspected by participants to be linked to powerful politicians, senior officials and military executives. Some respondents suggested that the cattle belong to the same powerful elements of the society.

The consequences of these land problems are diverse. On the issue of inheritance related conflicts, the consequences are first manifested at the familial level, affecting family cohesion. Respondents believe that it causes tensions and stress in family relationships, and family confidence and trust diminish daily. The fights, assaults and injuries only aggravate the pains already inflicted as a result of the violence from the disagreements.

On boundary related conflicts, and those between herders and farmers, the effects are seen at **the** community level with a deterioration of neighborhood relationships and a loss of trust between members of the population and the traditional authorities.

At the individual level, there are cases of psychological and physical violence, including fights, beatings and murders.

The effects are also economic, as shared by many participants. They claim these conflicts increases poverty levels through the loss or reduction of crops or even the decrease in production due to the destruction of fields by livestock and land grabbing in the aftermath of insecurity. These elements have a negative influence on agricultural production, food and ultimately, on household income. These situations directly compromise household food security and affects the potential stability of children to access education and primary health care because their parents are no longer able to afford these costs.

“Farmers allow their cattle to graze our fields without fear simply because many of them are financially strong and supported by the big shots of society”

A farmer - FGD in Kaziba

The survey found that the key actors in conflict situations, depend on the type and location of the conflict. The study identified the main class of actors of conflicts in the South Kivu as:

- **Families:** Siblings, family members of fathers, frequently brothers. The interests here are to take over ownership of the property (land and other real estate) following the death of their relative.
- **Neighbors:** contention exists around land demarcations and limits
- **Local authorities (customary and state):** often accused of deliberately allocating or selling land already owned by an individual to several others.
- **Powerful actors of society (political leaders (politicians), high-ranking army officers, police, etc.):** These individuals have local level representatives whom they protect. They entrust them with large herds of cattle or large concessions of land.

On average 46.2% of the population think that the land problems are the ones that cause the most physical violence, with a strong tendency in the Kaziba site (60.9%).

❖ Conflicts resulting from access to economic and natural resources

Data from the analysis suggest that issues around access to economic and natural resources (27.7%) were the most prominent after land. During FGDs however respondents referred to access to the Mukungwe land for economic use commonly known as Maroc.

The Mukungwe conflict pits the Kurhengamuzimu family against that of Cunu in the Mushinga grouping in Walungu Territory. The Cunu family had obtained, from Kurhengamuzimu, a field in the village of Mukungwe for a customary royalty (kalinzi). Later, gold was discovered in this field. This discovery pushed the Mushinga's chief, Mr. Kurhengamuzimu, to withdraw his lease of the land

arguing that he had leased the land and not the contents underground. Mukungwe¹⁰, unable to face Kurhengamuzimu, sought help from the Rubango family who has substantial financial means to recover the field. Kurhengamuzimu's son set up a militia (Mudundu 40) to protect the property of his family. The Mudundu 40 is said to have been supported by the government. Later, the government sold this land to BANRO for mining purposes. According to the interviewees, this company has never exploited the place because the various parties are still claiming ownership and are heavily opposed.

The main issue here is the exploitation of the land in Mukungwe. Respondents indicate that the exploitation of this site remains largely artisanal even today. Certain economic activities such as restaurants, small businesses and housing, which benefit the local population, have developed.

However, most local citizens do not have a positive view of the mining sector. Interviewees in Mubumbano and Walungu Center spoke of how men and young men abandon their families to go work in the mines. Others contend that only the vendors' benefit from the exploitation. In Kaziba, respondents indicated that young people have become delinquent and disrespectful towards their parents and elders because they earn substantial money from mining. According to many interviewees, this situation is also at the root of domestic conflicts in the chiefdom of Kaziba and Walungu.

It appears this conflict has led to several deaths and the respondents said that the provincial authorities do not seem to want to be involved in mitigating the problem. This has led to consequences such as disputes, assassinations, looting, and displacement of populations, illicit enrichment, and the erection of illegal barriers. The community has recorded losses in human lives due to poor working conditions, the lack of protective uniform and the lack of general safety associated with mining. Deaths have also occurred due to mines collapsing and Shimoke gas.

Respondents questioned the sincerity and content of the agreements signed with companies. They highlighted corruption, cited bad governance, and complained about the failure of the state among other reasons.

There are many players who have tried to bring the various antagonists to the discussion table so that they can reconcile their differences and seek a peaceful way forward with BANRO. Some of the key actors here include the Governor of South Kivu, the central authorities in Kinshasa, the chiefdom of Ngweshe, the Walungu Peace Court, the Law Court, and some governance and peace organizations. These attempts have failed. This conflict is very violent and complex because it has both an armed and a political character.

Respondents think this economic and resource conflict generates the most violence, with 14.7% of the population (25% in Walungu and 15.5% in Mubumbano) claiming that conflicts resulting from access to economic and natural resources cause the most physical violence. It therefore deserves more attention and action from the key actors.

❖ Domestic conflicts

Respondents in Kaziba (21.8%) Walungu (6.3%) and Mubumbano (8.3%) cited that domestic problems are most common following land disputes. During FGDs and KIIs, it was noted that many women still consider their husbands as "demi gods" or "kings." For them, the man is always considered "the head of the family" and is therefore responsible for making all the decisions. According to participants, all other

"Poverty and the absence of husbands are at the root of domestic violence in many households. Some men give up their families when they learn the bad behavior of their wives during their absences. Others fight from day to day. But some women justify their misconduct following the prolonged absence of their husband and the difficulties they experience."

Participant, FGD with women in Walungu

¹⁰ Mining site

members of the household must comply with the head of the household. Respondents insisted that women do not have a choice but to agree with the decisions of their husbands, because disagreements often lead to marital conflict or even physical or psychological violence. As a result, these conflicts create mistrust, a lack of dialogue in the household and, in turn, negatively impact women's participation in decision-making. Dedication to traditions was reported as contributors to domestic conflicts, mostly between men and women. According to 14.8% (20 % in Kaziba) of respondents, domestic conflicts are those that involve the most physical violence.

In addition to the above,

respondents also mentioned

poverty as a causal factor of domestic conflict.

Respondents claim that poverty drives a lot of women and girls into prostitution including among married women

whose husbands are absent for longer periods and thus are not providing for their families – this can include men who leave for opportunities in mining. The seemingly bigger shopping centers of Butuza, Nzibira, Walungu center, the Mukungwe mine site, Mugogo and Kaziba are cited as the bastions of prostitution. Participants in FGDs indicated that due to economic poverty, women are likely to engage in prostitution, making them more vulnerable to violence. Poverty is a driver of prostitution.

"Men always continue to manipulate women the way they want and our custom is also the basis of that. Our custom is that man always be superior to woman and that her word must be respected without any contradiction. Personally I am amazed to see that the women cultivate the fields but it is the men who decide the harvest, in my opinion it is slavery"

Participant, FGD with men in Kaziba

2. Province of Tanganyika

This section presents the conflicts common to all survey sites and those that are specific to some sites only. The study was carried out in Moba, Nyunzu, Kabalo and Kalemie.

Respondents indicated that the problems related to social and ethnic discrimination (67.4%) are the most recurrent in Tanganyika but other conflicts are more prominent depending on the location. For example, in Kalemie and Nyunzu, the problems of access to economic and natural resources were mentioned as a recurrent issue. Specifically, in Moba, conflicts related to abuse of power (13.8%) and political conflicts (42.2%) were cited as the most recurring. The manifestations and the effects of these conflicts will be presented in this section.

Table 5: The most recurrent conflicts in Tanganyika province

The conflicts	Kabalo	Kalemie	Moba	Nyunzu	Average
Political disagreements	1.9%	0.4%	42.2%	0.0%	11.1%
Abuse of power	0.0%	2.1%	13.8%	6.7%	5.7%
Domestic Disagreements	0.0%	7.1%	3.5%	0.0%	2.7%
Land disagreements	9.7%	2.5%	6.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Access issues to economic and natural resources	1.3%	10.0%	1.4%	13.4%	6.5%
Access to Basic Social Services Issues	0.0%	2.1%	2.8%	0.7%	1.4%
Problems related to social and ethnic discrimination	87.1%	75.5%	27.7%	79.2%	67.4%
Do not know	0.0%	0.4%	2.5%	0.0%	0.7%

A. General conflicts

❖ Conflicts linked to social discrimination

On average, 67.4% of those surveyed stated that conflicts related to social discrimination are the most frequent in Tanganyika Province. Among these factors were rumors, economic issues, land, injustice, the constant death threats, burning of houses, assaults and battery, and the threats of the self-defense groups such as Perci and Elements, create fear in communities.

“The conflicts that divide us here are that the Bantu do not consider us. If you do your investigations properly, you will find that the Twa are in the minority in the lower instances. The lands for agriculture are mostly occupied by the Bantu and the Twa do not have enough land to cultivate. They consider us as shepherds, foresters, etc. that's why we fight to get our consideration across the board.”

Twa leader participating in FGD in Kabalo

This situation becomes more explosive when combined with divisions at the level of social and economic inequalities. Discrimination is the exclusion of some members of the community who do not benefit from the same treatment with members of other communities, such as the Twa and Bantu. The results from the study have shown that the feeling of division is widespread among the different communities and that the majority of Bantu people would appear to be the most favored.

In general, the consequences of these conflicts are manifold in these territories. The effects include killings, arson, displacement of people, and abandonment of schools by children. Additionally the population, especially the children, is vulnerable to many diseases which cause many deaths. Similarly, focus group participants spoke of famine and widespread malnutrition of children in the various territories, given the insecurity that prevents people from cultivating the lands. In addition, there is a steep rise in the price of food. To illustrate this situation, our respondents indicated that a basket of corn that once costs \$1.50 is currently selling at about \$5. Other consequences mentioned include an increase in illiteracy rate in the province of Tanganyika as many children are out of school currently due to the security situation.

“It's true that Twa are not considered members of other communities. But to consider them, it is necessary to have a strong awareness of their integration into the normal life of the communities since they themselves consider themselves foresters and that is why they are discriminated against in the province of Tanganyika”

Bantu man participating in civil society FGD in Nyunzu

Overall 65% of the respondents, (Kabalo (86%), Nyunzu (80%) and Kalemie (64%)), think that conflict around social discrimination causes the most physical violence in the community.

B. The conflicts most common to the Kalemie and Nyunzu sites

❖ Problems of access to economic and natural resources

In both Kalemie and Nyunzu Territory, the study illustrates that the problems of access to economic and natural resources refer both to land-related conflicts and customary¹¹ problems. For example, in Kalemie, the conflict of access to economic and natural resources is one of the major causes facing the different traditional chiefs of the Kalemie territory which indirectly upsets the stability of the community.

For example, 10 years ago some customary leaders of the group Maila in the entity Bendera (in Tanganyika) had a bitter dispute over the management of the group. On several occasions, people slaughtered one another because of the differences of the leaders. As neither of the warring factions won the final battle, they decided to create two groupings from the single one that existed. The dividing line is the national road N°5- with the Maila group on one side and Makutano on the other. Despite this arrangement, this conflict resurfaces regularly as the leader of the Makutano group continues to want to claim leadership over the Maila group.

The study conducted in November 2016¹² confirmed that the market management arrangement installed along the road at Mapanda (National Highway No. 5), the tax management of the Bendera hydroelectric plant, the mining pits, and other natural resources are at the heart of their conflict. Apart from the market, most of the other resources are occupied by the Maila group, which is why the leader of the Makutano group continues to claim the land. Though some respondents claim that the matter has already been settled by the authorities, several respondents accused certain hierarchical authorities of colluding and promoting the Makutano group and blame them for indirectly inciting this conflict.

As it relates to respondent attitudes to this conflict, many have shown that violence is often the most preferred option as some believe that violence is the only way to achieve a rapid solution. While others say they resort to “barza” (place in the shade where people sometimes congregate) because violence often does not provide the best solution. It is key to provide and build on these existing platforms so that different groups and chiefs in the Kalemie territory can resolve conflicts without resorting to violence. Communicating the effectiveness of approaches such as “peace committees or barzas” could encourage more individuals to use these mechanisms to solve conflicts.

C. Conflicts specific to the territory of Moba

“We live very badly in our territory. For example, if you happen to have a problem with justice and you're not strong socially, materially, and/or an influential member of the PPRD, you will not have a chance to succeed in this case.”

A civil society member attending a FGD in Moba

Moba is particularly distinctive from other territories. Qualitative and quantitative analysis revealed that in the Moba territory, political problems/disagreements (42.2%) and abuse of power (13.8%) occur frequently. However, this study does not conduct an analysis of the political concerns since these problems have intensified since voter registration began in the zone. This and the high numbers and frequency of politico military officers travelling from the larger towns have caused tensions to rise. During the voter registration exercise, supporters of these different political camps plunged into

¹¹ Traditional leaders problems

¹² SFCG_Conflict scan_2016_november 2016, Kalemie_COD740,
<https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B-T7XJ2F7qCZfk1fZGNrNGxvbjZVOFhobTIWZ1pQS3Z2dkp1ZTZaUGhLWDk3SmZrNy1VbjQ>

rivalry that ends in violence. The political rivalry between members of the "Bunvuano" and PPRD led to negative consequences during the three months preceding the study. Moba especially recorded wanton destruction of property and lives, assault, and fights. FGD participants indicated that many of the victims of these conflicts were youth.

Conflicts related to abuse of power

Conflict over abuse of power is defined by respondents as the powerful against the vulnerable. Participants suggested that these conflicts are a result of the high level of impunity and corruption observed at different levels of the State, be it at the local or national level. For instance, the agents of the (Congolese National Police) PNC, Tripaix and the National Intelligence Agency (ANR) are accused of rent taking when processing disputed files. The socially and financially incapable suffer at the expense of the powerful and wealthy. This is reinforced through bribery and the peddling of negative pressure and influence on certain individuals in the community to abuse their power in favor of their close collaborators at the expense of others.

Respondents also believe that political rivalries between Bunvuano and PPRD may be the source of this abuse of power. For them, the power acquired from political or ethnic affiliation is also a source of disaccord. There is favoritism of party members as they hold power to the detriment of non-members creating a sense of exclusion. Members of the Bunvuano Mutual and those of other political groups qualify this as abuse of power. Many FGD participants feel excluded from any decision about their community confirming that power belongs to the wealthy. Respondents feel a sense of exclusion and lack of community participation.

The lack of confidence in the State (PNC, FARDC, Tripaix, ANR, and others), the distance and sometimes hatred between the powerful (who are often rich) and weak (who are often poor) are the main consequences of this type of conflict. There is a certain degree of mistrust on the part of the community towards people working in state institutions, especially those working in the ANR, the Tripaix and the PNC. There is also a loss of confidence in the ability of the state whether to protect its citizenry, to guarantee their well-being or to consult them about their opinion in national development issues.

3.4 Relationship between conflict and gender

This section analyzes how men, women, young boys and girls are involved and affected by local conflicts in the two studied provinces. The first part of this section presents the results of the study from the province of South Kivu and the second that of the province of Tanganyika.

1. Province of South Kivu

The results of the quantitative analysis indicate that these conflicts affect both men and women (of the 77.7% of participants who are affected, 41.9% are women). Similarly, they also affect both young boys and girls (59.9%, of which 32.8% are girls). The results from the qualitative analysis confirm this data, but they tease out the vulnerability of women and the exclusion of girls and boys. For example, for inheritance related conflicts, women and girls are more affected. Custom dictates that a woman should not remain in her father's house for a long time since she is expected to leave her paternal home and to get married. Thus, she should not benefit from her father's property since it is assumed that she will benefit from her husband's assets. Thus, the tendency is to totally exclude girls from their father's inheritance. Other infringements on the rights of women and girls are traced to the lack of access to or ownership of land, bias and blatant discrimination against girls by their brothers, the absence of a will by the deceased which re-enforces discriminatory practices between heirs, and a lack of knowledge of gender and its related notion and advantages.

With regard to domestic conflicts, women are the main victims. The results indicate that in the event of serious consequences following a conflict, most husbands abandon their families and leave women to shoulder the family expenses. If she is unable to meet all the needs of the household, children drop out of school and become street children or members of armed groups, posing a risk to security and social cohesion in the future. The social marginalization and psychological trauma suffered by women, must therefore be addressed

All ages and genders are affected by access to economic and natural resources but not in the same way.

2. Province of Tanganyika

Quantitative analysis suggests that domestic conflict affects both men and women (85.3% of which 42.2% are women). Similarly, they also affect young boys and girls (79.7%, of which 20.3% are girls).

In all the territories (Moba, Nyunzu, Kabalo and Kalemie), inter-communal conflicts affect everyone, regardless of age and sex. These conflicts are at the root of mass displacements of the population, corroding trust and building mistrust, and, envy and hatred. This leads to the halting of agricultural activities, the burning of villages, difficult access to health care and education by households, and the denial of basic rights to victims. Respondents stated that they know and believe women suffer certain consequences that men and boys do not such as sexual violence, of which many women and girls are the greatest victims.

In **Moba** specifically, conflicts of abuse of power affect men, women, boys and girls differently. Data shows that these conflicts affect men, and especially boys, more than women or girls. As young boys are more easily manipulated by politicians, many respondents say that arbitrary arrests and unlawful detentions, assault and targeted killings make many young boy victims.

3.5 Relationship between conflict, food vulnerability and ethnicity

This section explores how different population groups are affected by local conflicts.

1. Province of South Kivu

As highlighted by the qualitative analysis, these conflicts affect life in all sectors. Participants mentioned an increase in cases of children's deaths caused by malnutrition. A nurse from Kaziba Health Center interviewed during a KII indicates that child mortality is explained by two main reasons: poverty and the lack of medical care.

The nurse mentioned that poverty is an effect of conflict as many people have abandoned their fields leading to widespread famine in the Kaziba chiefdom. She also stated that over the last three years many parents put their trust in prayer rather than medical care provided by the health centers. For Christians without the financial means to get a treatment at the health centers, prayer is their only solace.

When men are no longer able to provide for their families, women are no longer able to support the needs of their household. This situation has a negative impact on the education of children. The study reveals that many children dropped out of school in the last three years due to their parents' inability to pay school fees. For example, in the territory of Walungu specifically in Mubumbano, Kaniola and Ciherano, the religious sister of the Nutritional Supplementation Unit of Mubumbano and head of the

health center in Ciherano, condemned the increase in children showing signs of malnutrition. With regret she confirms that she had no Plumpy Nut and other products that could help reduce these cases. The director of the Mubumbano hospital addressed the problem of access to natural and economic resources in the Mushinga group. He believes the mine of Mukungwe has affected several sectors of economic life and brings adverse health and education consequences to children, many of whom dropped out of school so as to get into surface mining. Members of civil society, some leaders and some local organizations already work to address this problem, but they regularly face many logistical difficulties, as indicated during a KII with a female mediator: “We have tried several times to sensitize the population of Mukungwe to stop the violence and live together, we even tried to organize mediation sessions between some people living in conflict in this entity, but lack of the logistical means we can not follow up on a daily basis.” Indeed, to mitigate these conflicts, an effective and common coordination between the actors involved in this entity should be considered in order to approach the various leaders of this entity to discuss the problems that hinder social cohesion and find palliative solutions.

2. Province of Tanganyika

In Tanganyika Province, conflicts related to social and ethnic discrimination are at the root of the many material and human destruction including burning and looting, insecurity, destruction of fields and community infrastructure. These are the most commonly cited and which have negative impacts on access to health, education and child nutrition.

Indeed, these conflicts have generated insecurity and population movements in several territories. This situation has rendered inaccessible the various places suitable for education, agriculture and other economic activities. This has accentuated the famine in the area. In Kabalo and Moba, for example, respondents said that the insecurity caused by the clashes between the Twa and Bantu has significantly reduced or even reduced the frequency of people going to the fields for fear of being killed, raped or kidnapped.

3.6 Risks to social cohesion

This section analyzes the effect of risks on community cohesion. Risks are analyzed according to the combination of the probability that they occur and the severity of their potential consequences for social cohesion.

About 30% of the respondents say that problems related to social discrimination represent the most risk, whereas 20.5% stated land problems, 19.7% identified problems in accessing economic resources, and 11.6% highlighted political problems.

For the Province of South Kivu, the problems of land and access to economic resources represent the greatest threat. For the Province of Tanganyika, problems related to social discrimination, access to economic resources and political disagreements are perceived as the greatest threats, and these pose a grave risk to social cohesion. Note that these are the biggest threats and affect women, men, girls and boys risk regardless of their location, ethnicity, age and gender.

Table 6: What is the main problem / disagreement that may affect the future of your community?

	Tanganyika	South Kivu
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Site	Kabalo	Kalemie	Moba	Nyunzu	Kaziba	Mubumbano	Walungu	Average
Political disagreements	0.6%	5.3%	73.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	1.6%
Abuse of power	0.0%	0.7%	12.5%	6.7%	4.5%	3.6%	2.7%	4.4%
Domestic Disagreements	1.3%	2.1%	0.7%	0.0%	10.0%	5.5%	5.4%	3.6%
Land disagreements	10.3%	5.0%	1.1%	0.0%	57.7%	34.1%	38.0%	20.9%
Access issues to economic and natural resources	7,1%	17.1%	3.2%	10.7%	1.5%	35.5%	48.6%	19.7%
Access to Basic Social Services Issues	10.3%	2.1%	1.4%	17.4%	.6%	15.5%	2.7%	7.6%
Problems related to social and ethnic discrimination	68.4%	60.1%	6.8%	63.8%	3.0%	4.1%	0.7%	29.6%
NSP	1.9%	7.5%	1.1%	1.3%	2.7%	1.8%	0.9%	2.5%

To confirm threats posing risk to social cohesion, participants in the focus groups were asked to list the different risks they identified for community cohesion. Then the group was asked to indicate where they would place each of the listed risks on a scale of 1 to 10 in terms of their severity if they happened to occur, and in terms of the probability that they would occur.

1. Province of South Kivu

- Persistent deterioration of the relationship between BANRO mining and the community and the risk of violence between the population and the firm around Mukungwe mining site.
- Famine and malnutrition in children due to persistent insecurity and land conflicts in the area.
- Discrimination, marginalization, family rejection against girls and women who are often victims of rape and sexual violence and unwanted pregnancies. This situation, as discussed in several focus groups and key interviews, would also be among the causes of domestic and psychological violence against women.
- Mob violence, physical aggression, killings, etc. because of the lack of state authority, people tend to take the laws into their own hands.

2. Province of Tanganyika:

- Many young people are unemployed and so the community fears the increase in insecurity, youth delinquency and prostitution of girls. Many respondents associate this risk with the problems of discrimination faced by young people in their participation and taking advantage of development opportunities. Most of the people surveyed agree that young people may be tempted to turn to activities like theft, looting, and armed robbery, to meet their needs. They could also revolt as a result of the discrimination they suffer.
- Deep seated division between the community and the state, community mistrust of the politico-administrative authorities, hard divide on partisan lines, and this risk was linked to the problems of social discrimination and abuse of power. The most incapable or vulnerable whether socially and financially feel victims of these discriminations and abuses. It is felt that there is a tensed cohabitation and this could manifest itself in an ugly way any time in the future.
- Mob violence, physical aggression, killings, extra judicial killings and meddling in the Congolese judiciary system. Congolese judicial system is almost non-existent (more information below in "Degree of Presence of the State"). Judicial institutions and staff are not adequately paid and lack appropriate technical capacity. Politicians and military often interfere in prosecution and judgments.¹³ This state of affairs makes justice personalized, corrupt and

¹³ DRC 1993-2003, UN Mapping Report, August 2010, par. 929 ; Amnesty International, The Time for Justice is Now, August 2011 ; ITUC, Violence against Women in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Whose responsibility? Whose complicity ?, November 2011

subjective. The length of prosecutions, the remoteness of police stations and jurisdictions, the high cost of accessing justice, and the lack of trust in the system are major reasons why the public rarely seeks a judicial solution to a conflict or human right violation.¹⁴ So people tend to take the law into their own hands and engage in violence.

- Famine, endemic disease, decreased schooling of children because of the mass displacements of the population observed in several parts of the province of Tanganyika (Nyunzu, Kabalo, Moba, Kalemie).
- Risk of youth involvement in armed groups: Poverty and lack of opportunity gravely impacts and causes high levels of poverty. There is almost no formal employment in rural areas. Due to a lack of opportunities, young people are easily mobilized to join armed groups. Respondents mentioned that children abandon education because of massive displacements of the population and the difficulty for families to pay school fees is one of the biggest challenges facing communities.

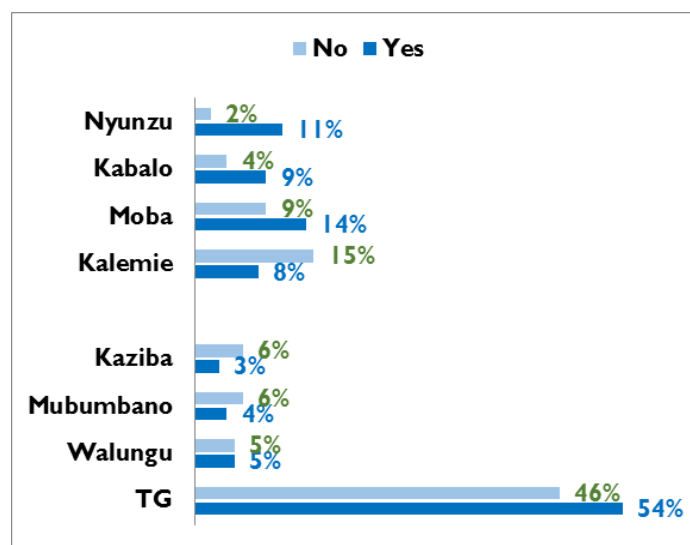
The respondents discussed the existence of tensions related to humanitarian interventions. Fifty four percent of respondents confirm the tensions. Results of the qualitative analysis illustrate some criticisms of the way in which some humanitarian interventions have taken place in the past. Respondents stated that humanitarian assistance did not respect the basic principles of interventions, taking community opinions into account. Further, the assistance did not respond to population needs. The interventions did not show enough respect and consideration for the beneficiary communities.

It would therefore be advisable to encourage inclusiveness through open communication with communities, the civil society, the youth, community leaders and local authorities. Collaboration should focus on clear communication of project objectives, project activities, target groups, selection criteria, etc. Constant communication is required as the context frequently evolves.

Jealousy and mistrust between individuals is very often noted as a major source of conflict as well as a factor negatively affecting social cohesion. Therefore, in order to avoid being perceived as unfairly providing benefits to a certain group or destabilizing social cohesion, it would be crucial not to grant real or perceived special privileges discriminatorily.

Additionally, there should be an understanding of how local leaders are perceived and respected. Accusations or testimonies against leaders should be investigated, and the project team should act on the results of the investigation to avoid doing greater harm to the project by engaging with divisive leaders.

Figure 3: Are there tensions related to humanitarian interventions in your communities



¹⁴ ibid

Since conflicts are never simple, it is necessary to prescribe the "Do no Harm" approach in these different territories where the project activities will be implemented. This will bring about the understanding of the served communities, encouraging sensitivity to conflicts and potential risks.

3.7 Opportunities for Peaceful Coexistence

This section includes respondents' first reactions to recurring conflicts and opportunities for resolving issues at the community level. The survey shows that 50.3% of respondents use violence whereas 47.5% use non-violent measures. The study shows that there are several resolution mechanisms being used. On violence, the results include fights, recourse to armed groups, assault and battery, kidnapping, targeted killings and assassinations. With respect to non-violent mechanisms, respondents referred to dialogue, community barza, local peace committees or structures, mediation, use of or intervention of customary chiefs, family members, churches, national and international NGOs, and the authorities.

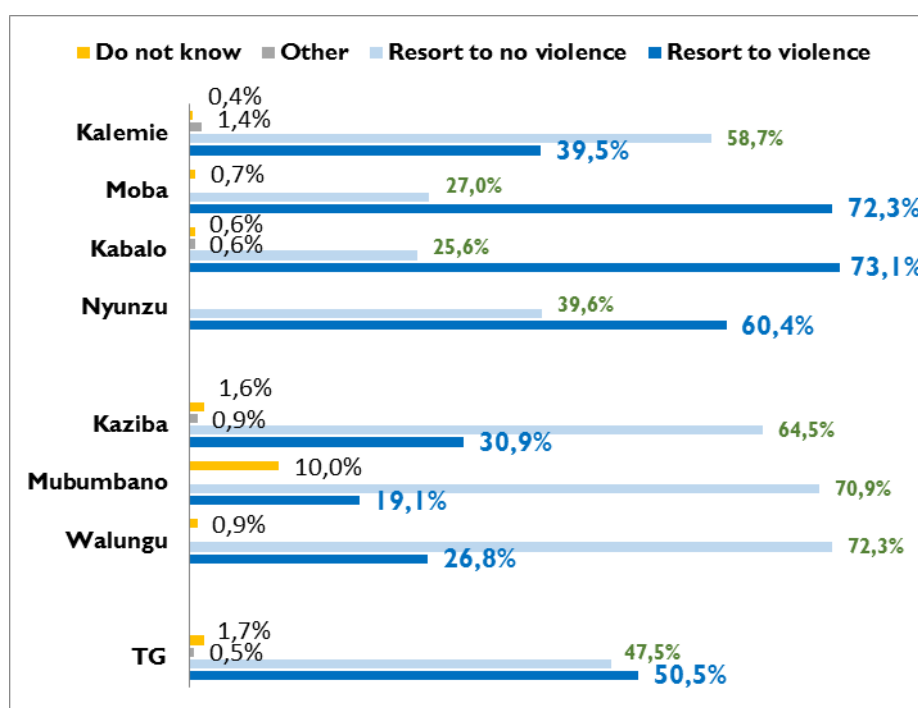


Figure 4: What is your first reaction to this most recurrent conflict

This figure shows that in the province of South Kivu (Walungu Center, Mubumbano and Kaziba), to most participants, non-violent mechanisms are favorable. In Tanganyika Province apart from the territory of Kalemie, many resort to violence to resolve conflicts, including burning houses and killings.

Conflict resolution mechanisms

In these territories, the practice of non-violent conflict resolution varies. The diversity of existing solutions, though this is not an exhaustive list, is described below.

- If the issue relates to conflict over land, the parties in conflict use elderly men, the community leaders and land mediators. This practice is used for inheritance related conflicts and sometimes conflicts arising out of unclear land demarcations. If the problem is not resolved at this level, it is taken a step higher to Tripaix, Chiefdom and Territory. On the other hand, respondents indicate that the problems between farmers and cattle herders often result in

violence and have singled out politico-administrative and military authorities as having a strong manipulative hand in these conflicts.

- For conflicts relating to access to economic and natural resources, the results of qualitative analysis illustrate that violence is most frequently used as a form of resolving the differences.
- As for domestic conflicts, the resolution mechanism is non-violent. Many focus group participants and key informants mentioned that they use elderly men, family members and marriage sponsors.
- With regard to conflicts related to social discrimination, violence is the mode of resolution referred to by the majority of respondents. For them, several attempts at peaceful resolution to bring the Twa and Bantu together have already taken place but to no avail. They believe that behind these conflicts are many people who would profit from these differences, including politicians and leaders looking to hold on to power.
- Conflicts of abuse of power and politics also result in violence. The study participants therefore did not list ways out of these disputes. For them, many people often resort to violence when these conflicts arise.

Data pointed to some factors that contribute to the healing of wounds caused by these conflicts and how communities can take advantage of existing positive opportunities. The tables below list these factors:

Table 7: What are the factors that reduce conflict in your community?

Site	Kabalo	Kalemie	Kaziba	Moba	Mubumbano	Nyunzu	Walungu	Total
Customs and beliefs	1%	1%	14%	14%	11%	0%	8%	7%
Tolerance and mutual respect	25%	17%	2%	21%	1%	2%	4%	13%
Activities of common interest	64%	43%	37%	35%	36%	72%	38%	46%
Local associations	6%	21%	20%	26%	25%	1%	21%	18%
Women's organizations	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Community networks	3%	2%	0%	1%	2%	4%	2%	2%
Church services and activities	0%	2%	4%	1%	0%	0%	4%	2%
Resource persons	0%	3%	18%	1%	13%	13%	15%	7%
Concerted management around natural resources	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	7%	2%	1%
Local resolution mechanisms	0%	10%	4%	0%	5%	0%	3%	3%
NGO Resolution	1%	0%	1%	0%	5%	0%	2%	1%

In general, most interviewees suggested activities of common community interest (46%), local associations (18%), tolerance and mutual respect (13%), resource persons (7%) and customs and beliefs (7%) as key factors that alleviate conflict.

Indeed, most respondents indicated:

- Activities of common interest are a major element to reduce conflict. These activities include sporting, musical and theatrical activities, celebrations, etc.
- Local associations (18%) and resource persons (7%) also contribute to mitigating conflicts within communities. It would therefore be necessary to build the capacity of conflict resolution systems and resource persons such as customary leaders, community leaders, and respected elders to prevent and address conflict. It is also imperative to integrate women and girls across ethnic groups. This diversity and inclusiveness will allow these structures to enjoy legitimacy and continue to promote social cohesion amongst groups. Many respondents welcomed the presence of Search in their areas (including Walungu, Nyunzu, Kabalo and Moba) as well as the activities it carries out in the context of peace building.

- Customary practices and traditions such as the utilization of customary chiefs or elderly men can help mitigate conflict. The population is unanimous on this point on the role, the consideration and the influence of the customary authorities. Although some traditional leaders may abuse their power, respondents still consider and trust their traditional leaders and believe they can play a positive role in building peace and social cohesion.

The actors of conflict resolution

The study concluded that there are actors who are actively involved in conflict resolution but can also have a negative influence on conflict dynamics depending on how they use their authority. These actors include:

- Ethnic groups (26.5%),
- Traditional chiefs (19%),
- Government (18.6%),
- Local organizations (16.9), and
- Local leaders (7.2%).

Below is the list of the five different actors and how they are perceived and appreciated by the various communities:

- **Ethnic groups:** Results showed that ethnicity is sometimes a source of division in some territories. This situation has been confirmed in the territory of Kalemie, Moba and Nyunzu and is based on problems related to social and ethnic discrimination. The ethnic stereotyping between the Twa and Bantu is at the root of the many acts of violence between the groups. People are very often linked to the issues simply because they belong to one or the other community without necessarily being the subject of any particular conflict.
- **Government:** All respondents agree that the central government is involved in restoring peace in conflict-ridden territories. However, many have mentioned the state's inability to restore its authority in certain territories. For example, in the Kalemie Territory, a civil society leader indicated that the government has all the power to restore peace in these conflict environments if it wants to, but also thinks that the problem resides at the level of the state apparatus; and some political leaders draw personal benefits from letting matters stay as they are. In Moba, respondents say they are amazed to see that those who are mandated by the state to restore peace are themselves divisive. They cite, for example, the agents of the ANR, the PNC, the FARDC and some politico-administrative authorities.
- **Local NGOs:** Local organizations have a very good reputation in their conflict resolution work. Many respondents indicated that, regardless of the site of the survey, the beneficiaries showed confidence in the work of conflict resolution.. Although they have a good understanding of the local context and conflict dynamics in their areas of intervention, these local NGOs are criticized for their different techniques and approaches.
- **Traditional leaders and local leaders:** These actors contribute generally to peace in these different territories. Respondents acknowledge their positive involvement in conflict resolution and the advice they provide to conflicting parties for good harmony after deciding the dispute between them. In the same way, these leaders are also criticized on the weak mechanisms that they use to address certain conflicts. Despite this, some interviewees from Mubumbano and Kaziba brought to our attention some isolated cases that demonstrate the negative involvement of some leaders in conflict. They also provided examples where some cases of land conflicts resulted from local leaders selling land to two or more people.

Site	Kabalo	Kalemie	Kaziba	Moba	Mubumbano	Nyunzu	Walungu	Total
Ethnic or tribal groups	0.6%	47.7%	10.0%	45.7%	4.5%	24.2%	1.8%	26.5%
Government	9.0%	21.7%	8.2%	30.1%	17.3%	8.7%	19.6%	18.6%
Neighboring countries	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Neighboring villages /	0.6%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.7%

neighboring communities								
International NGOs	5.1%	1.8%	0.9%	2.8%	0.9%	2.0%	5.4%	2.7%
Local NGOs	10.9%	9.6%	21.8%	3.2%	28.2%	29.5%	45.5%	16.9%
Monusco	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	5.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Traditional chiefs	45.5%	7.5%	49.1%	7.4%	34.5%	6.0%	12.5%	19.0%
Local leaders	9.6%	4.3%	6.4%	0.0%	10.9%	19.5%	9.8%	7.2%
Politicians from the area	9.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.4%	0.9%	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%
Economic operators	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%
Armed groups	7.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	7.4%	1.8%	2.4%
Law enforcement	0.6%	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	1.

Figure 5: What are the major actors involved in this conflict locally and outside of your life environment

The strengths and weaknesses of the actors engaged in conflict management are listed in the paragraph below.

Table 8: What is the strength of actors engaged in conflict management?

	Kabalo	Kalemie	Kaziba	Moba	Mubumbano	Nyunzu	Walungu	Total
Good knowledge of conflict dynamics	1.9%	8.9%	24.5%	13.8%	11.8%	1.3%	10.7%	10.1%
Good knowledge of the local context	4.5%	7.8%	13.6%	37.9%	19.1%	23.5%	8.0%	18.0%
Goodwill	28.2%	43.4%	24.5%	28.0%	27.3%	61.1%	30.4%	35.6%
Good approach and techniques to address conflicts	30.8%	24.9%	4.5%	1.4%	1.8%	12.8%	5.4%	12.8%
Enough means	0.6%	1.4%	0.9%	7.1%	14.5%	1.3%	8.0%	4.4%
Good social network	8.3%	0.0%	5.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%	8.0%	2.7%
Persuasive ability	3.2%	3.2%	3.6%	1.1%	6.4%	0.0%	3.6%	2.7%
Authority	1.3%	8.5%	11.8%	4.3%	2.7%	0.0%	12.5%	5.7%
Resolving actors are neutral and impartial	21.2%	0.0%	5.5%	2.5%	5.5%	0.0%	3.6%	4.7%
They are located near	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Other	0.0%	0.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
NSP	0.0%	1.4%	3.6%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	8.0%	2.3%

According to the respondents, the actors involved in conflict resolution have four major strengths and this enables them to gain the trust of people in conflict. It should be remembered that most people involved in conflict resolution are volunteers, especially local leaders and land mediators.

Among the strengths listed are

- Goodwill (35.6%),
- Good knowledge of the local context (18%),
- The right approach and techniques to address conflicts (12.8%)
- And a good understanding of conflict dynamics (10.1%)

Some of the hindrances cited included corruption and cumbersome procedures that are sometimes long and expensive for managing conflicts.

4. Conclusions

The study reveals that the conflicts in these two provinces are created by a variety of factors including the absence of the authority of the state in several territories, the recrudescence of insecurity, poor governance, and the presence of armed groups.

Given the characteristics of social cohesion and low security level, the analysis revealed:

- **In South Kivu**, conflicts relating to land, domestic violence and access to economic and natural resources as the most recurrent.
- **In Tanganyika**, conflicts related to social discrimination, political disagreements, and conflicts over abuse of power and access to economic and natural resources are the most common.

The consequences of these conflicts are numerous, including assault and battery, mass displacement, killings, assassinations, rapes, physical clashes, separation of families, dropping out of school, famine, mistrust, jealousy, and hatred and misunderstanding. All of which are source of poverty and obstacles to social and economic development. In view of all its consequences, the population say they are conflict fatigued and would like to live in peace. Living in peace means everyone moves freely and safely, including their goods and services, effective collaboration and trust between members of different communities, and guaranteed access to health care and education.

5. Recommendations

The instability in both Tanganyika and South Kivu have led to particular tensions among communities. In order to better address this, the following recommendations take into account the complexity of the current situation. Where relevant, the project should work to address specific differences across the territories to ensure that trainings and activities are tailored to each community:

❖ Cultural and Ethnic Differences

Jealousy and mistrust among individuals was mentioned by several members of the community surveyed. Since many have indicated that these elements disrupt social cohesion, it is imperative that the people involved in the project be careful not to grant privileges to one ethnic group to the detriment of another for the risk of being perceived as a destabilizer of social cohesion. As a result, TPII should ensure that Twa are engaged during project implementation. Since Search advocates the "Do no Harm" approach, communication with communities must have a conflict sensitivity bias.

There were specific limitations encountered during the data collection, among them was ensuring that the data was representative of the various ethnic groups. Unfortunately, the team was unable to gather enough data from the Twa. As a result, it is strongly suggested that this project take this into consideration and ensures that they have a focal point in the area to facilitate participation when leading activities. It would also be helpful if some individuals from the project had a Twa background in order to enable easier access to this group and ensure that there is a strong communication plan in place.

In Tanganyika, cultural and ethnic differences are the biggest dividing lines in the Tanganyika Province (Kalemie, Kabalo, Nyunzu and Moba) and this is key in understanding the recurrent inter-communal conflicts between the Twa and the Bantu. Through the Tuendele Pamoja II project, it would be important to consider how to promote better communication among these two groups which focuses on common ground as opposed to highlighting differences.

❖ Political Conflicts

In Tangayika, Moba is the only territory in which political disagreements seem to be a major cause of disagreement in the community. In light of this, the project should address this by providing more opportunities for reconciliation among members of different political backgrounds. It should also consider how ethnicity intersects with this issue as it was identified as a key factor of division among participants in Kabalo, Kalemie and Nyunzu.

In South Kivu, neither politics nor problems related to social and ethnic discrimination are identified as major lines of division.

Additionally, TPII should consider the findings of the study which highlight that there is existing conflict related to the collection of taxes between the chief and the territorial administrator (TA) which is linked to the economic and power inequality in the Walungu Territory. As a result, the project should carefully manage this situation to avoid being perceived to support any specific side in this tension. Whilst most people have a stronger affiliation with the Mwami than the TA, the TA should not be neglected as being representative of the government and efforts should be made to avoid all approaches that favor one or the other.

❖ Economic and Land Conflicts

In South Kivu, land conflicts were identified as one of the most common causes of conflicts in the area. Participants indicated that conflicts were caused as a result of inappropriate, unclear and confusing land border limitations, conflict within families on inheritance issues and conflicts between farmers and cattle herders. Additionally, in Mubumbano and Walungu, the results highlight that access to economic and natural resources are also a significant issue.

The TPII project could address this through using communication and campaigns as a means of raising awareness about land rights and access to resources by having radio programs that capture key information around this issue. This could also include building or supporting existing platforms for citizens to become part of the discussion. Additionally, as land conflicts are subdivided into three main types including inheritance, land demarcation and conflicts between farmers and herders over use of communal lands, it is important for the project to address these three key issues separately in order to improve land access in the area.

❖ Food Security

Food security is a key factor in the instability of both South Kivu and Tanganyika, which leads to conflict both within and outside of the household. This has a clear impact on the education and health of children as parents are less able to provide the resources and adequate nutrition to support them. Inaccessibility to land is an outcome of the ensuing tensions. The TPII project should address these tensions and provide alternatives to violence by building and supporting existing conflict management structures, which will enable communities to be more inclined to access lands without resorting to or being a victim of conflict. This should especially target women and girls who are extremely vulnerable when they are in the field alone and efforts should be taken to maximize their security.

❖ Preventing Gender Based Violence

In view of the violence highlighted in this study, which specifically affects women and girls, it would be desirable to organize training and sensitization on GBV in these territories. These trainings should target men, women, boys and girls (separately) in order for the issue of GBV to be discussed and

understood on a multi-dimensional level. As the findings highlighted, engaging men and boys needs to be considered as a critical aspect of such training as domestic conflicts are one of the key types of violence affecting women and girls. Additionally, as the findings highlighted in Moba, young boys are particularly affected and manipulated by authorities and law enforcement, leading to arbitrary arrests and unlawful detentions, assault and targeted killings, making many young boy victims of violence and abuse of power. As a result, it is key to ensure that trainings around gender based violence consider how both men and women, adults and youth, suffer based on their gender. In view of the consequences (escalation of rapes and sexual violence against girls / women) resulting from the clashes between the Bantu and Twa in Tanganyika Province, it will be crucial to increase awareness campaigns for youth and other categories of community members on sexual violence and thus popularize the laws and other related legal instruments.

It should also be a focus of this project to engage local leaders in addressing GBV so that they part of the dialogue and provide support to local mechanisms. The involvement of community leaders as well as politico-administrative authorities is crucial in avoiding violent reprisals or the marginalization of victims by the community.

❖ **Capacity Building**

The context of conflict management in most of the areas where the study has been conducted progressively offers the possibility of conflict resolution in a non-violent manner. Thus, the Tuendele Pamoja II project should provide direct technical support to structures or actors involved in conflict resolution. Given that some communities already have mechanisms to address community conflicts, it would be important for the program to consider these as entry points on which to build on these mechanisms for peaceful resolution and conflict resolution. These mechanisms can also provide a foundation on which to build social cohesion among communities.

❖ **Key players and entry points**

The analysis has shown that some local structures, or even local leaders and traditional chiefs contribute to the amelioration of conflicts within communities. The TP II project should target these actors and increase their knowledge of conflict transformation techniques. Sensitivity to gender and social inclusion is relevant at this stage in order to improve the effective participation of women and girls usually excluded from decision-making processes.

Communities pay much attention to community interest activities in which they participate. These activities need to be planned and highlighted in this project as they help to strengthen community linkages and reduce conflict within the community.

A framework for exchange and discussion should be maintained by this project between these different actors in order to mitigate the risks affecting cohesion at the community level.

❖ **Recommendations for Activities**

The findings indicate that the activities of common interest are essential in bridging differences and finding common ground. For the TP II project this should be a key factor in shaping activities. For instance activities such as sporting, which could bring youth together, including boys and girls, would be ideal in providing an opportunity for different groups to interact in a zone which puts differences aside. This could also include musical and theatrical activities as well as other community events which could encourage inter-community interaction and breed better social cohesion. In view of this

and for the communities to mutually accept each other and share common interests on a regular basis, it would be important for Search to integrate participatory theaters and radio messages conveying acceptance of difference and respect for values and the dignity of the other.

6. ANNEXES

1. Quantitative questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE-SURVEY-ANALYSIS OF CONFLICTS-TUENDELEE PAMOJA II

PART 1: INQUIRY INFORMATION

#	Questions	Answers
	Name of the investigator:	

PART 2: INFORMED CONSENT

The investigator must read aloud part 2.1

#	Question	Answers and Codes
	<p>Hello. My name is _____ I am an investigator for Search for Common Ground, Center Lokolé, which works in conflict transformation. We would like to ask you a series of questions to better understand the situation in which you live: the conflicts and factors that cause or contribute to tensions, as well as your reaction to these conflicts.</p> <p>Participation in this interview is voluntary and if you do not want to answer one or more questions, do not hesitate to let us know. Your answers will be kept confidential. Your names will not be saved. Our interview will last about 10 minutes. We thank you in advance for your participation. Do you want to participate?</p>	<p>(1) Yes (2) No</p> <p>If yes start the interview, if not thank the person and go to the next respondent</p>

PART 3: QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONS OF THE SURVEY

	Question	Answers and Codes	Instructions
1	How do you rate the level of trust in your community?	<p>(1) Strong (2) Medium (3) Weak 99) Do not know/No answer</p>	<i>Only one answer</i>
2	Do you feel safe in your	<p>(1) Yes (2) No</p>	<i>Only one answer</i>

	community?	(99) Do not know/No answer	
3	Do you also think that members of different communities feel safe?	(1) Yes (2) No (99) Do not know/No answer	<i>Only one answer</i>
4	Do community members move freely in your community?	(1) Yes (2) No (99) Do not know/No answer	<i>Only one answer</i>
5	What is the level of social cohesion in your environment?	(1) Good (2) Medium (4) Weak (99) Do not know/No answer	<i>Only one answer</i>
<i>CONFLICT DYNAMICS</i>			
1	What type of problem / disagreement most often creates conflict in your community?	(1) Problems political disagreements (2) Abuse of power (3) Problems/Domestic Disagreements/family (4) Problems/land disagreements (5) Issues of access to economic and natural resources (6) Access questions to basic social services (7) Problems related to social and ethnic discrimination (88) Other..... (99) Do not know / no answer	<i>Only one answer</i>
2	What is the most common dividing line in your environment? In other words, what is the difference between people in conflict?	(1) Cultural and ethnic differences (2) Differences of political opinion (3) Difference of religion; belief (4) Inequalities (economic-power) (5) Inequalities of political protection and specific treatments (88) Other to be specified (99) Do not know / no answer	<i>Only one answer</i>
3	What is your first reaction to this most common conflict?	(1) Use of violence (fighting, armed groups, etc.) (2) Use of non-violence (Dialogue, Barza, Peace Committee, etc.). (88) Other to be specified (99) Do not know / no answer	<i>Only one answer</i>
4	What are the consequences	(1) Fight	several possible

	of these conflicts (several possible answers)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) Sexual violence (3) Displacement of the population (4) Targeted killings / physical injuries / killings (5) Tribal Hatred (6) Poverty (7) Suspicion (8) Disease (9) Create blockage of children to education (10) Create blockage of access to basic social services (11) Rejection (individual, mutual, ...) (88) Other to be specified (99) Do not know / no answer 	answers
5	What are the key factors that trigger these conflicts in your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The rumor (2) Economic interest (3) Political interest (4) Divergence of religion (5) Absence of an effective physical and legal protection mechanism (6) Ownership of land (7) Insufficient land (8) Lack of communication (9) Social Discrimination (Sense of superiority of one community over others) (10) Divergence of values (11) Exclusion in decision making (12) Abuse of power (13) Access to weapons (14) The spirit of conservation (history, customs and traditions.) (88) Other to specify: (99) Do not know / no answer 	Several answers possible
6	Who are the main actors involved in this conflict locally and outside of your environment? (key actors = those who have a strong influence on the dynamics of the conflict - positive or negative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ethnic or tribal groups (2) The Government (3) Neighboring countries (4) Neighboring villages / communities (5) International NGOs (6) Local NGOs / associative movements (7) MONUSCO (8) The customary chiefs (9) Local leaders (10) Politicians from the area but living elsewhere (11) Economic operators (individuals, multinational companies, ...) (12) The armed groups 	Several answers possible

		<p>(13) The Forces of the order (FARDC, PNC, ANR etc.)</p> <p>(14) Individuals (Such / An identified person (the city)</p> <p>(15) Men</p> <p>(16) Women</p> <p>(17) Young people</p> <p>(88) Other to specify:</p> <p>(99) Do not know / no answers</p>	
7	What are the key factors that appease (reduce) conflict in your home?	<p>(1) Customs and beliefs</p> <p>(2) Tolerance and mutual respect</p> <p>(3) Activities of common interest (infrastructure construction, village events, celebrations, etc.)</p> <p>(4) Local associations</p> <p>(5) Women's organizations</p> <p>(6) Community networks</p> <p>(7) The services and activities of the church</p> <p>(8) Resource persons (customary leaders, religious leaders)</p> <p>(9) Concerted management around natural resources</p> <p>(10) Effective Local Mechanisms for Resolution / Conflict Management</p> <p>(11) Resolution / Conflict Management Initiatives by International Organizations.....</p> <p>(12) Other to specify</p> <p>(13) Do not know / No answer</p>	Many possible answers
8	What is the strength of actors involved in conflict management?	<p>(1) Good understanding of conflict dynamics</p> <p>(2) Good knowledge of the local context</p> <p>(3) Goodwill</p> <p>(4) Good approaches and techniques for dealing with conflicts</p> <p>(5) Enough means</p> <p>(6) Good social network</p> <p>(7) Persuasive capacity</p> <p>(8) Authority</p> <p>(9) The actors of resolution are neutral, impartial</p> <p>(10) They are located nearby</p> <p>(88) Other to Specify...</p> <p>(99) Do not know / No answer</p>	<i>Only one answer</i>
9	What are the limits of actors engaged in conflict management?	<p>(1) Procedures that are too long and expensive</p> <p>(2) Misunderstanding of conflict dynamics</p> <p>(3) Corruption</p> <p>(4) Not concerned with establishing common</p>	Several answers possible

		<p>ground between actors in the conflict</p> <p>(5) Insufficient approaches and techniques to address conflict</p> <p>(6) Lack of resources</p> <p>(7) The actors of resolution are themselves judges and parties (partiality)</p> <p>(8) The decisions of the resolution actors are not respected</p> <p>(9) Resolution actors cost too much</p> <p>(10) Resolution actors are too far from home</p> <p>(88) Other to specify...</p> <p>(99) Do not know / No answer Several answers possible</p>	
10	What solutions would you propose for peace in your community?	<p>(1) Privilege cooperation between other communities or parties to conflicts and resolution of disputes amicably</p> <p>(2) Dialogue between conflicting groups</p> <p>(3) Local mediation</p> <p>(4) External mediation</p> <p>(5) Hunt the aliens</p> <p>(6) Fight against poverty / Develop the environment</p> <p>(7) Equitable and easy access to basic social services (health, education, water - electricity, ...)</p> <p>(8) Collaborate with other communities or parties to conflict for environmental development</p> <p>(9) Reduce the power of traditional leaders</p> <p>(10) Organizing elections</p> <p>(11) Fight against corruption</p> <p>(12) Better pay the agents of the state (civil servants, FARDC, PNC, judges, etc.)</p> <p>(13) Prosecute all perpetrators</p> <p>(14) Treat trauma</p> <p>(15) strengthen security</p> <p>(16) Collect all weapons</p> <p>(17) Arrange local resolution actors (community members, civil society organizations and local leaders involved in conflict management on conflict resolution mechanisms</p> <p>(88) Other to specify:</p> <p>(99) Do not know / Not answer</p>	Several answers possible
11	Do these conflicts affect men and women in the same way?	<p>(1) Yes</p> <p>(2) No</p>	<i>Only one answer</i>

12	Do these conflicts affect girls and boys in the same way?	(1) Yes (2) No	<i>Only one answer</i>
13	How do you rate women's participation in conflict transformation activities in your community?	(1) Very active (2) Moderately active (3) Non-active (99) do not know/No answer	<i>Only one answer</i>
14	What do you think of this participation of women in conflict transformation activities?	(1) Their participation is to be encouraged because they are well appreciated and arrive at positive results (2) Their participation is not to be encouraged because they are badly perceived in the community (88) Other to specify..... (99) Do not know / No answer	<i>Only one answer</i>
15	How do you rate the participation of girls in conflict transformation activities in your community?	(1) Very active (2) Moderately active (3) Non-active (99) do not know/No answer	<i>Only one answer</i>
16	How do you rate the participation of young boys in conflict transformation activities in your community?	(1) Very active (2) Moderately active (3) Non-active (99) do not know/No answer	<i>Only one answer</i>
17	Have you ever participated in or participated in conflict transformation initiatives in your community?	(1) Yes (2) No	<i>Only one answer</i>
18	What type of problem / disagreement is most often at the root of physical violence in your community?	(1) Political issues / disagreements (2) Abuse of power (3) Domestic issues / disagreements (4) Land issues / disagreements (5) Issues of access to economic and natural resources (6) Access to services issues (7) Problems related to social discrimination (8) Exclusion of women and young people in the management of the city / community (88) Other to be specified..... (99) Do not know / no answer	<i>Only one answer</i>

19	What is the main problem / disagreement that may be detrimental to the future of your community?	(1) (1) Political issues / disagreements (2) Abuse of power (3) Domestic issues / disagreements (4) (4) Land issues / disagreements (5) Issues of access to economic and natural resources (6) Access to services issues (7) Problems related to social discrimination (8) Exclusion of women and young people in the management of the city / community (88) Other to be specified..... (99) Do not know / no answer	<i>Only one answer</i>
<i>SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ON THE PROJECT</i>			
1	Are there problems / disagreements that lead men to beat their wives?	(1) Yes (2) No	<i>Only one answer</i>
2	If yes, which ones :	(1) Political issues / disagreements (2) Abuse of power (3) Domestic issues / disagreements / (household income management) (4) Land issues / disagreements (5) Access issues to economic resources (6) Access to services questions (7) Problems related to social discrimination (88) Other to be specified..... (99) Do not know / No answer One answer	<i>Only one answer</i>
3	In your opinion, is it normal for a man to beat his wife for any reason?	(1) Yes (2) No	<i>Only one answer</i>
4	Are there conflicts in which governmental and non-governmental organizations are involved as mediators / facilitators or negotiators?	(1) Yes (2) No	<i>Only one answer</i>
5	If yes, which ones?	(1) Political issues / disagreements (2) Abuse of power (3) Domestic issues / disagreements (4) Land issues / disagreements (5) Access issues to economic resources (6) Access to services questions	<i>Only one answer</i>

		(7) Problems related to social discrimination (88) Other to be specified..... (99) Do not know / No answer One answer	
6	Do women have access to land like men?	(1) Yes (2) No	<i>Only one answer</i>
7	Do women have the right to speak at a meeting of your village / locality?	(1) Yes (2) No	<i>Only one answer</i>

8. Are there problems / disagreements that slow / negatively impact on:

	Problems/political disagreement	Abuse of power	Problems/domestic disagreement	Problems/labor disagreement
Improving livestock and fish production in your community				
Improving productivity and farming practices				
Improving income to meet the basic needs of your household				
Women and young people to carry out entrepreneurial activities				
Women and men to make joint decisions to protect the health and nutrition of their children				
The health of the mother				
Trade in agricultural products				
Does the community have access to water (drinking water, water source, etc.)?				
Access a health center?				
They block the supply of health centers with drugs				
Children to access education (school)?				
Young people to access or create jobs?				

9. Are there tensions related to humanitarian interventions in your community?

(1) Yes

(2) No

10. If yes, what are the causes?

(1) Not taking into account the opinions of the population (that is, they consulted the population but did not take into account their recommendations).

(2) Lack of consultation with the base before intervention (that is, they did not even consult the population)

(3) Unfulfilled promises

(4) Tribalism

(5) Lack of transparency

(6) Insufficient aid

(88) Other.....

(99) Do not know / No answer

11. Are there tensions related to political discussions / speeches and the interventions of economic operators in your area?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

Qualitative guide

GUIDE FOR THE CONFLICT ANALYSIS FOCUS GROUPS OF THE SOUTH KIVU AND TANGANYIKA TUENDELEE PAMOJA II PROJECT¹⁵

Introduction before discussion / interview

Hello. My name is _____ and I am accompanied by my colleague _____. We are conducting a study on behalf of Search for Common Ground / Center Lokolé, which works in conflict transformation. We would like to ask you a series of questions to better understand the situation in which you live: the conflicts and factors that cause or contribute to tensions, as well as your reaction to these conflicts.

Participation in this interview is voluntary and if you do not want to answer one or more questions, do not hesitate to let us know. Your answers will be kept confidential. Your names will not be saved. Our discussion / interview will last approximately 2 hours. We thank you in advance for your participation. Do you want to participate?

General information on the interlocutors and the facilitator / reporter

Instruction: Fill in this table with general information before starting the focus group.

Category of participants (Role, profession, ethnicity, etc.)		Name of the facilitator	
Age group		Name of the reporter	
Number of participants		Date (day/month)	
Number of men		Start time	
Number of women		End time	
Location (Province, Territory, Grouping, Locality, Local Appellation, Specific Location)			

Objective: Establish a level of trust between you and the participants and stimulate active participation by everyone. This is a list of possible questions you can ask to start the conversation → these questions are designed as support for the conversation

I. Level of trust among people in the community, social cohesion and community perception of the level of security in their community

1. Do people in your community trust each other? If yes / no why? How do you rate this level of trust? Can you explain to us why this estimation?
2. Do you trust in your household? If yes / no why?
3. Do you feel safe (as well as the entire community) in your community? Yes / no why?

¹⁵ This guide concerns all focus groups. There is no specific questions for each group

4. Do community members feel comfortable moving freely around your community? Yes / No why?
5. What is the level of social cohesion between individuals or community groups in your community? Do people from different communities (ethnic groups) collaborate? What brings them together? What divides them?

II. Dynamics of conflicts

1. What do you see as the main issues / disagreements that most often create conflict in your community? Which are the most common? The most violent? Which could harm the future of communities?
2. What are the visible and deep-rooted causes of conflict? How do they manifest? Who are the main and secondary actors? What are their interests, demands / motivations and their current reactions to the non-satisfaction of their interests and motivations / means of violence, their sources of power (financing).
3. What are the consequences of these conflicts? Do these conflicts affect nutrition, health, education / schooling of children and gender relations in your household? If yes, how?
4. How do these conflicts affect men and women in your community? Young boys and girls too?
5. How do you rate women's participation in conflict transformation activities in your community? What do you think of their participation?
6. How do you rate youth participation in conflict transformation activities in your community? What do you think of their participation?
7. What were the consequences of the conflict on your food and your livelihood (economic and social situation) in your household?
8. How do these conflicts prevent you from completing your daily activities (going to the fields, selling livestock, accessing your service and others)? What are the other problems besides the ones you listed above that prevent you from reaching your fields, selling your agricultural products, your livestock?
9. Do you think these issues / disagreements prevent humanitarian actors and / or the government from reaching the poorest people? If yes, how? What recommendations do you make about this? If not why?
10. What is the main dividing line between the different groups and / or ethnic groups among the members of the community?
11. How are these conflicts managed: violently or non-violently? Explain? In your opinion, how would you like these conflicts (mentioned above) to be resolved?
12. What are the roles of men and women in these conflicts?
13. In your opinion, which actors in the community can most contribute to improving social cohesion and promoting peace? What are the opportunities to seize to strengthen peace in your environment?
14. Do you think that violence is a legitimate and effective way to resolve a conflict? if yes, why ? if not why ?

15. What initiatives have you taken to build peace in your community? What are the positive and negative results and what obstacles do you face? How did you overcome them?
16. What are your recommendations for there to be more peace in your community? What specific recommendations would you make for each issue / disagreement cited above for peace to continue in your community?

To make note taking easier, you can use the chart in Appendix 3. Remember to note in detail what is said and to include quotes

Participatory Risk Analysis

What problems / disagreements pose the greatest risk to the future of your community? /List the different risks mentioned and group them together if necessary - try to have between 5 and 10 main ones. Then place a line from 1 to 10 (very unlikely to very likely) and ask the group to say where they would place each of the risks mentioned. Take another sheet, redo a line from 1 to 10 and do the same thing with the question of gravity if the risk occurred (from not very serious to very serious). Do not hesitate to make people stand up to show where they would put the risk on the line

III. Questions specific to the project

1. What are the different causes of conflicts / quarrels in your households? Which tend to be violent and why? Who are the main actors and their relationships? What are the local operational resolution mechanisms?
2. What do you think are the reasons why a man could beat / beat his wife / a woman (that is, beat her up)?
3. Are there conflicts in which governmental and non-governmental organizations are involved as mediators / facilitators or negotiators? If yes, which ones? Can you also tell us the names of these organizations? What were or are the results?
4. Are the mediation / facilitation / negotiation dispute resolution processes and outcomes respected by community members (Conflict Parties)?
5. Do women have access to land like men? if yes / no why and how? What kind of land conflicts do women face? Who are the actors? What are the causes?
6. Are there local structures involved in the field of health, agriculture, education, etc.? ? If yes, do these local structures (associations) collaborate (explain) the question is unfinished? If they do not collaborate, what are the problems that block their collaboration? Why, how?
7. Are there conflicts within your household related to raising awareness about SGBV and family planning? If yes, which ones? And why? How to solve them, in your opinion?
8. What are the issues / disagreements that are holding back / negatively and positively impact on:
 - a) Improving livestock and fish production in your community Improving productivity and farming practices
 - b) Improving income to meet essential needs of your household
 - c) Women and young people to engage in entrepreneurial activities

- d) Women and men to make joint decisions to protect the health and nutrition of their children? The health of the mother as well?
 - e) The community has access to water (drinking water, water source, etc.)
 - f) Access to a health center
 - g) Access for children (7 - 14) years) to education / school
 - h) Young people to access or create employment?
9. Are there tensions related to humanitarian interventions in your area? Which ones? What are the causes, consequences and resolution mechanisms?
10. Are there tensions related to political discussions / speeches and interventions of economic operators in your area? What causes and consequences, and how to solve them?

NB: For these assertions, please describe them by explaining, the causes, the consequences, the actors as well as the mechanisms of management of these problems?

Thank you for your contribution!

TERMS OF REFERENCE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

PROJECT: TUENDELEYE PAMOJA II

OCTOBER 2017

DONOR: USAID

ACTIVITY TITLE: CONFLICT ANALYSIS

ACTIVITY: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DATA COLLECTION

PLACE AND DATE OF REALIZATION

Places : KATANGA (Kalemie, Nyunzu, Moba et Kabalo) et SUD-KIVU (Mubumbano, Walungu Centre and Kaziba)

Starting date: October 2017

CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE ACTIVITY

1. Presentation of the project

1.1 Context and purpose of the project

To address the underlying causes of livelihood insecurity in the provinces of South Kivu and Tanganyika, Food for the Hungry (FH) in a consortium with Search For Common Ground has developed a theory of change based on achievements and lessons learned from Tuendelee Pamoja I and the best Practices in Resilience and Food Security. Phase II of the project, funded by USAID under its Food Aid for Development Program (DFAP), aims to contribute to an enabling environment for conflict reduction, improved gender relations and reduced gender-based violence (GBV) as cross-cutting results. The project will also aim to improve adult female functional literacy and create entrepreneurial opportunities for women and men (especially youth) to improve household incomes and provide alternative livelihood opportunities for women through agriculture and to fight against conflicts.

Current context

Province of Haut Katanga and Tanganyika

As part of the project "Prevention and Management of Conflicts in Northern Katanga", Search for Common Ground, funded by the Social Fund of the Republic, conducted conflict scans in five territories in two provinces of the DRC, including the province of Tanganyika (Nyunzu, Manono and Kalemie) and Upper Katanga (Pweto and Mitwaba). These conflict scans were conducted through interviews, focus groups and quantitative surveys to better understand the dynamics and roots of current conflicts as well as the actors involved in the destabilization of local communities.

In a violent interethnic confrontation (Twas vs. Bantus and Baleaza and Baleaza vs. Babemba), the conflict scan participants identified two major divisive factors affecting sustainable development and social cohesion in local communities. The first factor has been linked to power struggles and abuses of power that affect the succession of traditional community leaders, control over economic resources (mining), tax collection, and the livelihoods of vulnerable women (the last two being specific to Mitwaba territory). The second factor of violent dissension was related to land issues, in particular the question of land title for repatriated refugees and the destruction of land by pastoralists to the detriment of farmers (Conflict Scan Nyunzu, Kalemie, Manono and Pweto). Most conflicts involve kidnappings, murders and SGBVs. Given the lack of conflict resolution or transformation mechanisms, the recommendations focused on revitalizing or creating (traditional) peace committees and setting up discussion forums involving belligerent ethnic groups, vulnerable youth, and minors to promote social dialogue. It is also recommended to have local government authorities as well as international and local NGOs involved in the various activities related to peace and to promote the principles of "Do no harm".

It should be noted that we do not have up-to-date information on the conflict context in the territory of Moba, Kabalo, Walungu and Kaziba.

OBJECTIVE AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE ACTIVITY

The purpose of this analysis is to study local conflicts in order to ensure project sensitivity to conflict and respect for the Do No Harm principle. Therefore, the objectives of the study will be:

- Identify the dynamics, actors, causes and consequences of local conflicts, particularly livelihood, food and nutrition conflicts.
- Understand the relationship between conflict and gender issues, analyze how men and women are involved and affected differently by local conflicts.
- Understand the relationship between conflicts and the vulnerability, conflict and ethnicity of young people; analyze how these different population groups are affected by local conflicts.
- Analyze the conflict-related risks that the project might mitigate, how project activities might (positively and negatively) influence the conflict and identify some key areas to be monitored in subsequent conflicts to ensure conflict sensitivity of the project and the respect for the "Do no Harm" principle

For common ground research, effective conflict prevention and resolution requires a thorough understanding of the causes, triggers, dynamics and patterns of conflict. The social fabric and social dynamics that have helped to prevent or resolve conflict can also inform potential areas of community strength and resilience. To create solutions to conflict and food insecurity in a participatory way, communities need to pay particular attention to the roles and responsibilities of men and women, including young men and women.

DELIVRABLES

-
- The main recurring conflicts are identified, causes, consequences, direct and indirect actors as well as local mechanisms of conflict transformation are known
 - The Quantitative Data Survey of 385 people / province is completed and stored
 - A report is produced

TARGET OF ACTIVITY

In general, the activity will target young boys and girls from different communities, adult men and women from different communities, community leaders, religious leaders, politico-administrative authorities, members of local structures of conflict transformation and other structures operating in the area.

METHODOLOGY

The study will be conducted through a mixed and participatory approach. The mixed approach includes both a survey (quantitative approach / survey), and focus groups and semi-structured interviews with key informants (qualitative approach).

Questionnaires and interviews will be conducted on the principle of free consent of respondents. Anonymity and confidentiality of the data will be respected throughout the process of collecting data in the field.

The collection of quantitative data will be done by investigators recruited and trained locally by the study supervisor.

Literature Review

This conflict analysis will begin with academic research on conflicts in eastern DRC and more specifically in the South Kivu and Tanganyika regions. This fundamental analysis will consist of a review of the literature including a review of Search documents (previous reviews and analysis of conflicts, baseline and evaluation reports of other projects and the previous DFAP, etc.) as well as preliminary conversations with Search staff who conducted analyzes in the region. It will be used to identify major gaps in the conflict literature and to refine the study questions.

Sample and target areas

This study will be conducted in the provinces of South Kivu and Tanganyika. These locations have been selected because they are the sites where the project activities will be implemented. The table below shows the different sites by province targeted by the project activities.

Province of Tanganyika	Territory of Kalemie Territory of Nyunzu Territory of Kabalo Territory of Moba
Province of Sud-Kivu	Territory of Walungu (at Mubumbano) Chiefdom of Kaziba (Kaziba)

Data collection

Survey (quantitative data)

The quantitative approach will be conducted through an individual questionnaire survey to collect quantitative data from community members in general. From this approach, a representative sample size is determined based on Sample size calculator Roaosoftware. Compared to the demographic data (listed in the table below) that we entered into the software to determine the minimum sample size, the following formulas were applied:

$$X = Z \left(\frac{c}{100} \right)^2 r (100 - r)$$

$$n = \frac{N_x}{((N-1)E^2 + X)}$$

Where:

N = The size of the population

r = The fraction of answer that interests the researcher. When the researcher probes a sample of the population, he does not know if he is finding the right answer, but he knows at least that he has a 95% probability of always being within the margin of error of the correct answer.

$Z \left(\frac{c}{100} \right) =$ Is the critical value for the level of confidence c .

Thus, the size of the sample calculated by territory from Sample size calculator Raosoft is determined in the table:

Table 1:

Province Name	Territories names	Population as of September 6, 2016 ¹⁶	Percentage	Sample
Tanganyika	Nyunzu	321393	0,124	149
	Kalemie	607020	0,234	281
	Kabalo	339201	0,131	156
	Moba	609406	0,235	282
South-Kivu	Mubumbano et	716671	0,276	332
	Kaziba			
TOTAL		2.593.691	1	1200

According to the calculation of the sample size, 385 people to be interviewed is the representative size of the minimum sample. Thus, for more precision, we brought the size of the general sample to 1200 people to be interviewed divided into 5 zones according to the proportion of the population of each zone.

Thus, given that the project is gender-focused, the distribution of the sample could be proportional. That is to say 50% men and 50% women in each site.

Focus Group Discussions (quantitative data) :

The qualitative approach will involve FGDs at each site with homogenous groups of boys and girls aged between 15 and 18, a homogenous group of young adult boys and girls, two homogeneous groups of men and women local community members, the focus group with community members (men and women) of civil society members. This is the target populations of the project and we will have to host information on which the conclusions of the study will bear.

What makes a total of 12 FG per site (village selected):

- 1 FG with young boys from 15 to 18 years old
- 1 FG with girls from 15 to 18 years old
- 1 FG with adult men
- 1 FG with adult women
- 2 FG with women members of a local structure active in the middle
- 2 FG with the men members of a local structure active in the middle
- 1 FG with men members of civil society
- 1 FG with women members of civil society

Individual interviews with key informants¹⁷ (qualitative data)

Semi-structured interviews will also be held with key informants, namely: The representative of the members of civil society, the youth leader, one with the politico administrative

¹⁶ www.caidd.cd looked up on March, 15 2017 at 13:33

¹⁷ Key informants are people deemed having information able to contribute to the achievements of the research results

manager, one with the middle reporter, one with a member of the a humanitarian organization, one with a caregiver, one with a farmer agronomist, one with a farmer leader, one with a middle nutritionist and one with the middle leader. A total of 54 interviews will be organized and distributed as follows: In Tanganyika Province, 36 key interviews at 9 per territory in Tanganyika and 18 in South Kivu Province

Collection tools

The quantitative questionnaire of this evaluation will comprise two parts: the socio-demographic aspect and the specific aspect to the study. As for the qualitative guide, the same questionnaire submitted in focus groups will be administered to key people during the individual interviews.

Data Analysis

The data will be analyzed by triangulation of information based on the three sources: quantitative survey, focus groups and individual interviews. The same tools (questionnaire for the quantitative survey, focus groups and interview guides) will be used in all the sites targeted by the study. Excel and SPSS software will be suitable for data entry and processing.

Human resources

Data collection will be under the direct supervision of the SFCG Conflict Analyst. The analysis and writing of the report will be done by the SFCG-DRC Conflict Analyst with the direct support of the ILT team.

Coaching of investigators and execution of the survey

Investigators to conduct the field study will be recruited and trained by the study manager. A pilot phase for the test of the questionnaire will be organized in the field to inquire about possible amendments to the questionnaire according to the field constraints. The preparatory phase and the implementation of the study will know the technical support of the ILT team.

QUESTIONS OF THE STUDY

The key questions are described below. Note that the analysis will disaggregate the results by sex, age group, location and ethnic group.

What are the recurring conflicts in your community?

- What is the nature of these conflicts? Are they mainly political, social, ethnic, economic, cultural and ideological conflicts?
- What is the history of these conflicts and how did they develop at this stage?
- What are the long-term conflicts and which ones have a dynamic that changes rapidly and needs to be monitored regularly?
- What are the main divisions of the society? What are the most likely to lead to violent conflict?

Who is involved and why?

- Who are the main and secondary actors in these conflicts? What are their main positions and interests? Groups / Institutions / Individuals
- Who are the spoilers and facilitators of peace? What level of influence do they have on the system?
- What are the power relations between these groups?
- What are the strategies and tactics of each of these groups?

- Who, within each conflict group, is a Natural "base" with which we can work?
- What role do men and women play in conflict and their resolution?
- Do men and women have the same interests and positions
- What role do youth and older people play in conflict and their resolution?
- What are the interests and positions of young people and older people in specific conflicts?

How is the conflict manifested?

- How the conflict is manifested (mistrust, tension, petty crime, low level violence, armed conflict, etc.)? How is violence used strategically? What are the triggers of violence? What are the successes ?
- What are the effects of the conflict on livelihoods, food security, nutrition and health?
- How are the main actors pursuing their objectives?
- What information is disseminated about the conflict? How is it broadcast? By whom?
- What are the perceptions of conflict and other key actors? How are these perceptions formed?
- What are the main narratives of the conflict? Are they competitive or compatible? How are these stories shaped? Are they mutable?
- How does the conflict affect girls, women, boys and men differently? How has conflict affected gender roles?

Why is this happening? What are the root causes?

- What are the root causes of conflict?
- What are the main driving factors that contribute to conflict? Some of these factors are related to food security, nutrition and health? How these key drivers relate to each other?
- What are the dynamics that create an environment conducive to violent conflict?
- What are the prevailing attitudes in the population that create conditions for violence? Do men and women have different roles in creating / sustaining violent conflict?

What are the opportunities to positively transform conflict?

- What are the possibilities of building peace (promoting peaceful coexistence, supporting conflict resolution non-violent mechanisms)?
- What are the entry points that are the key actors we should engage? How can local community structures and civil society, leaders at various levels, the legal framework and the international community develop / support these opportunities?
- What change in the conflict system do we want to cause?
- What immediate actions can have the longest lasting effect on the system?
- Which tools will be most effective?
- Which process should we use?
- Where does complementarity exist with others and potential overlaps?

THE CALENDAR

Period	Activities	Responsible	Site
From 12th to 14th 07. 2017	TOR and Approach design	Léon IRENGE	Bukavu,
From 14 to	TOR and Approach Review	Patient/Cécilia/Ida	Goma/Bujumbura

17.07.2017			
From 12th to 14.07.2017	Tools design and integration of comments and input from ILT	Léon IRENGE	Bukavu
18.07.2017	Correction and validation of tools, TOR and approaches	Léon, Cécilia et Ida	Bukavu et Bujumbura
To be determined	Collecte des données quantitatives et qualitatives	Léon IRENGE	Mubumbano, Kaziba, Kalemie, Nyunzu, Kabalo et Moba
To be determined	Collection of quantitative and qualitative data	Léon IRENGE	Bukavu

ACTIVITY PLANNING (TO BE DETERMINED AFTER INPUTS AND COMMENTS)

LOGISTIC, MATERIAL, FINANCIAL ET HUMAN RESOURCES

- ✓ Interviewers trained in backup during data collection
- ✓ Room rental
- ✓ Bloc-Notes
- ✓ Transport of participants

Signature of the activity

Responsible

Léon IRENGE

Signature of the supervisor

Patient KENDJA