



LMA TEAM CONDUCTING WONEGIZI BOUNDARY WALK BETWEEN WAKEZU AND BOMI HILLS BOUNDARY POINT IN LOFA COUNTY, DATA COLLECTION BY THE LIBERIA LAND AUTHORITY.

# USAID LIBERIA LAND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY

## QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

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## ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AMEU	African Methodist Episcopal University
AQL	Acceptable Quality Level
BH	Boundary harmonization
C-TIP	Counter trafficking in persons
CBO	Community Based Organization
CLDMC	Community Land Development and Management Committee
CLIMT	Customary Land Intervention and Monitoring Tool
CLRF	Community Land Rights Formalization
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CSI	Community Self-Identification
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSWG	Civil Society Working Group
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DELTA	Data, Evaluation, Learning, and Technical Assistance
DRG	Democracy, Rights, and Governance
EG	Economic Growth
FY	Fiscal year
GAI	Green Advocates International
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOL	Government of Liberia
GPS	Global Positioning System
GUC	Grants under Contract
ICC	Interim Coordinating Committee
IDQA	Internal Data Quality Assessment
I-LAMP	Inclusive Land Administration and Management Project
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance Activity
IP	Implementing Partner
IR	Intermediate Result
JBC	Joint Boundary Clearing
LIDS	Liberian Initiative for Developmental Services
LGSA	Land Governance Support Activity
LLA	Liberia Land Authority
LMA	Land Management Activity
LOP	Life of Project
LOWON	Lofa Women Network
LRA	Land Rights Act
LUP	Land-use plan
MAP	Multi-Actor Platform on Land Governance and Responsible Agricultural Investment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
PSE	Private Sector Engagement
PWD	Persons with disabilities
QASP	Quality Assurance and Surveillance Plan
RRF	Rights and Rice Foundation
SBCC	Social and behavior change communications
SGBV	Sexual gender-based violence
SDI	Sustainable Development Institute
SHAPE	Sustainable Health, Agriculture, Protection and Economic Empowerment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Scope of work
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II IDIQ
TDS	Talking Drum Studio
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VUD	Volunteers United for Development

## I. INTRODUCTION

During the first quarter (Q1) of the third year of the Liberia Land Management Activity (LMA), the implementation of the approved Year 3 Annual Work Plan (AWP) commenced. The project advanced community land rights formalization (CLRF) at the community level, bringing each supported community closer to obtaining a deed to their land. LMA fielded and hired new staff, launched short-term consultancies focused on achieving key annual deliverables, and continued to engage key government partners and stakeholders. LMA also procured surveying equipment and launched an advanced surveyor training course at the African Methodist Episcopal University (AMEU).

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*“Adequate training in land surveying is necessary for sustainable development and maintenance of peace in Liberia. The American people’s support of land surveying training for Liberia is a noble gesture that allows us to resolve the land disputes in our country.” – [REDACTED], Assistant Director of Survey and Mapping, Liberia Land Authority*

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The team developed and submitted LMA’s Year 2 annual report, and LMA leadership actively participated in revising the technical activities to inform a contract modification. The project continued to engage local community-based organizations (CBOs) to advance the CLRF process across target communities. At the close of Year 2, LMA was active in 51 communities; in the first quarter of Year 3, LMA added nine additional communities, bringing the total to 60 and achieving the full scale of envisioned implementation. Despite the costliness and challenges of the CLRF process, LMA successfully advanced 11 communities through 11 steps, as evidenced by the table under [Task 1.1](#) below.

To achieve deliverables under Objective 4 for Year 3, LMA launched a key consultancy, which will produce standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the Liberia Land Authority (LLA) to use when applying alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in land disputes. Another Objective 4 output is to assist in the finalization and adoption of the revised National Land Dispute Resolution Policy. Close cooperation with representatives from the LLA and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) is crucial to creating buy-in for the overall approach and outputs of the planned work, as well as synthesis between the two governmental bodies. The project held consultations with these stakeholders throughout Q1 to lay the groundwork for future quarters. A full team meeting will be held in Q2 with LMA leadership, the consultant, and key members from the LLA and the MOJ.

Additionally, LMA conducted a quarterly internal review, reflect, and planning workshop with its grantees. The week-long workshop included a monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) refresher training with a focus on the project’s indicators. LMA used this workshop to validate data for this Quarterly Report, review the grantees’ progress over this quarter, and plan activities to implement in the next quarter.

Finally, LMA led the recruitment of four local staff members to support the team and collaborated with USAID on an iterative overhaul of the LMA contract through a multi-step contract modification process.

### I.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The purpose of LMA is to facilitate effective and inclusive management of communal land through land tenure processes. Its aim is to support Liberian communities in obtaining deeds to their customary land in accordance with the 2018 Land Rights Act (LRA) and to support the improved use of customary land for sustainable, equitable economic benefit.

Issues of land ownership are central to two Development Objectives of USAID/Liberia’s 2019–2024 Country Development Cooperation Strategy, which LMA objectives and results will support: (1) market driven, inclusive economic growth supporting increased job creation; and (2) effective and inclusive

governance catalyzed through reform and greater accountability. The LRA presents a natural opportunity to advance these objectives, especially as the Act demonstrates a commitment to invest authority in local communities to govern the use of their own land through Community Land Development and Management Committees (CLDMCs). By focusing on CLDMC development, USAID will be investing in the Liberian government’s vision of local governance while giving communities tools to serve their own interests. LMA presents an opportunity to build on past USAID investments to assist Liberian communities to achieve effective and inclusive governance of their land and resources, with a focus on the following four objectives:

1. Communities obtain deeds to their communal land;
2. Communities plan and manage communal land for productive use;
3. Women, youth, and other marginalized groups participate in and benefit from communal land management; and
4. Communities utilize ADR to resolve land disputes and grievances.

The LRA outlines a six-step process for formalizing community land rights (refer to *Figure 1*), resulting in a deed being issued to the communities, who have gained a better understanding of their land rights and how they are shared among all community members, and who work to more effectively and equitably govern and manage their land. The LRA also includes provisions for establishing CLDMCs, inclusive governance bodies that are charged with making communal land decisions and developing sustainable Land Use Plans (LUPs).



FIGURE 1: THE SIX STEPS OF THE CLRF PROCESS IN LIBERIA

The CLRF process is lengthy and complex, and few communities are able to navigate it alone. With the support of international donors, Liberian civil society organizations (CSOs) have worked to help communities through the process and meet requirements associated with each step to ultimately secure land deeds.

## 1.2 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

- **Advanced communities towards deeding:** Through the implementation of the CLRF process, 11 communities advanced at least one step this quarter and moved closer to receiving a legal deed. Two communities completed the community self-identification (CSI) step, and nine successfully completed boundary harmonization (BH).
- **Resubmitted revised contract modification:** The LMA leadership team worked diligently to revise sections of the LMA contract, and recently resubmitted a contract modification for USAID’s review and approval. The revised contract aims to allow LMA to allocate more resources towards the CLRF process for the final year of implementation, advancing communities to deeds.
- **Launched advanced surveyor training at AMEU:** With support from an LMA grant, the AMEU Center for Professional Development will deliver an advanced geomantic educational program to pre-qualified land surveyors from the LLA over the next four months. The activity launched on December 4, 2023, with representatives from LMA and the LLA in attendance, along with the 20 LLA land surveyors selected from the LLA’s 15 county land administration offices in the country and its central office in Monrovia (see [Task 1.3](#) for details).

- **Procured modern surveying equipment:** LMA successfully procured two full sets of modern Leica surveying equipment for the LLA county offices. Through these efforts, LMA will strengthen the capacity of the LLA county-level offices and surveyors, ultimately supporting the decentralization of service delivery and Liberia’s potential to generate revenue through the LLA county offices (see [Task 1.3](#) for details).
- **Launched ADR policy consultancy:** LMA onboarded a senior-level international consultant to work closely with Government of Liberia (GOL) representatives in the MOJ and the LLA, developing SOPs for the LLA to use around ADR and supporting the adoption of a national ADR legislation (see [Task 4.1](#) for details).

### 1.3 KEY STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP DEVELOPMENT

- **LLA Engagement:** The LMA team continued to work closely with the LLA throughout this quarter. In December, the LMA Chief of Party (COP), Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) and Land Administration and Management Specialist met with the LLA several times to review the CSI records for 15 LMA communities submitted for LLA certification. The senior management and technical team also convened separate meetings with Commissioner [REDACTED] and Project [REDACTED] regarding a questionable deed issued to a Nimba community collaborating with the USAID Conservation Works Activity. The deed was found to have been issued out of sequence, as the community in question would first be required to secure their land rights via the CLRF process before parceling out the land for other purposes. The LLA has acknowledged this issue and agreed to take steps to rectify it.
- **USAID Engagement:** The COP, DCOP, and several members of the technical team met with members of the USAID/Liberia Democracy, Rights, and Governance (DRG) Office and the LMA Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR) to deliver a formal presentation on the ongoing contract modification. The COP participated in the regularly scheduled donor coordination meeting, and both the COP and DCOP attended a presentation of the endline impact evaluation report from the Community Land Protection Project. Throughout this quarter, LMA has been responsive to multiple ad-hoc requests from USAID for various meetings and inputs.

## 2. ACTIVITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND PROGRESS

### 2.1 OBJECTIVE 1: COMMUNITIES OBTAIN DEEDS TO THEIR COMMUNAL LAND

The primary objective of LMA is to help communities advance through the CLRF process and secure deeds for their customary land. In Q1, LMA expanded its engagement from 51 to 60 communities across Bong, Lofa, and Nimba Counties. The project continued to enhance community awareness of the 2018 LRA, emphasizing women’s land rights and the CLRF process. In addition, the project continued working with its communities currently at the boundary harmonization step to resolve longstanding disputes and sign Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) for negotiated or harmonized boundaries. Nine communities completed this process in Q1 with several more that will be assisted in Q2. [Task 1.1](#) below details community progress in the CLRF process.



TABLE I: EXCERPT FROM COMMUNITY CLRF TRACKER WITH Q1 UPDATES  
(FULL TRACKER INCLUDED UNDER [APPENDIX I](#))

STATUS LEGEND:		ACTIVITY PROGRESS FOR CUSTOMARY LAND FORMALIZATION								
NOT STARTED		YEAR ADDED	0. PRE-ASSESSMENT	1. CSI	2. GOVERNANCE BYLAWS AND STRUCTURES	3. PARTICIPATORY MAPPING	4. BOUNDARY HARMONIZATION	5. CONFIRMATORY SURVEY	6. COMMUNITY DEED REGISTERED	COMMENTS (Q1 PROGRESS)
PRIOR COMPLETED										
ONGOING										
COMPLETED Q1										
COMMUNITY										
<b>LOFA COUNTY</b>										
1	Fessibu Township	Year 1								Several meetings with LLA Chairman
2	Saygbama Clan	Year 1								Continuing CSI activities
3	Womama Clan	Year 1								Continuing CSI activities
4	Sylakore Clan	Year 1								Continuing CSI activities
5	Wangolodu Clan	Year 1								Continuing CSI activities
6	Barkedu Township	Year 1								Continuing CSI activities
7	Palama Clan	Year 1								Conducted boundary dispute negotiations and harmonization meetings
8	Vavala Clan	Year 1								Conducted boundary dispute negotiations and harmonization meetings
9	Viawulu Clan	Year 2								Conducted boundary dispute negotiations and harmonization meetings
10	Wonegizi Section	Year 2								Conducted boundary dispute negotiations and harmonization meetings
11	Bluyema Zone II Section	Year 2								Completed boundary harmonization
12	Yeala Township	Year 2								Continuing CSI activities
13	Hassala Clan	Year 1								New MOUs signed
14	Tahamba Clan	Year 1								New MOUs signed
15	Wanwoma Clan	Year 1								New MOUs signed
16	Wulukoha Clan	Year 1								Conducted boundary dispute negotiations and harmonization meetings
17	Upper Guma Section	Year 1								New MOUs signed; completed boundary harmonization
18	Lower Guma Section	Year 1								New MOUs signed; completed boundary harmonization
19	Central Guma Section	Year 1								New MOUs signed; completed boundary harmonization
20	Lower Tengia Section	Year 2								Completed boundary harmonization
21	Lower Rankollie Section	Year 2								New MOUs signed; completed boundary harmonization
22	Upper Tengia Section	Year 2								New MOUs signed
23	Upper Waum Section	Year 2								New MOUs signed; completed boundary harmonization
24	Upper Rankollie Section	Year 2								New MOUs signed; completed boundary harmonization
25	Lower Waum Section	Year 2								New MOUs signed
26	Dazebah Section	Year 3								Ongoing CSI activities
27	Selega Township	Year 3								Ongoing CSI activities

**TASK I.1: WORK WITH CSOS TO GUIDE COMMUNITIES IN FOLLOWING THE CLRF PROCESS TO OBTAIN DEEDS FOR THEIR COMMUNAL LAND**

Continuing its commitment to raising awareness about land rights and the CLRF process, LMA used a range of media in Q1 to disseminate key messages and facilitate community discussions, targeting local governmental authorities, traditional leaders, CLDMC members, elders, landlords, and other influential figures, including women, youth, and other marginalized groups. These discussions aimed to generate

support, build buy-in, and set expectations, primarily in many of LMA’s new communities where the CLRF process was in its early stages. During this quarter, the project conducted 31 awareness-raising activities in 15 communities, reaching a total of 689 community members (444 males, 245 females).

TABLE 2: TOTAL COMPLETED STEPS OF CLRF PROCESS OVER QUARTER

CLRF STEP	TOTAL	LOCATION
(1) Community Self-Identification	2	<b>Bong County:</b> Nyallai and Walahune
(4) Boundary Harmonization	9	<b>Lofa County:</b> Bluyema Zone II, Upper Guma, Central Guma, Lower Guma, Lower Tengia, Upper Rankollie, Lower Rankollie, Upper Waum <b>Nimba County:</b> Yolowee
<b>TOTAL STEPS COMPLETED</b>	<b>11</b>	

## Community Advancement in the CLRF Process

### Pre-CLRF Community Assessments

In alignment with LMA’s Year 3 AWP, which committed to expanding its communities from 51 in Year 2 to 60 in Year 3, the LLA approved nine new communities in Year 2. LMA completed the assessment of two of these new communities in Lofa – Dezebah Section and Selega Township – at the end of Year 2. In Q1 of Year 3, the team assessed the remaining seven communities in Bong and Nimba Counties, meeting with community leaders and members to introduce the project, discuss land formalization and land rights, and agree on the way forward as part of the project’s initial community engagement strategy.

TABLE 3: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN INITIAL ASSESSMENT MEETINGS

	COMMUNITY	COUNTY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1.	Belequelleh Clan	Bong	26	17	9
2.	Yenewon Clan	Bong	55	44	11
3.	Quilla Clan	Nimba	26	19	7
4.	Boe Clan	Nimba	27	23	4
5.	Sar Clan	Nimba	29	17	12
6.	Bewa Clan	Nimba	28	19	9
7.	Beatuo Clan	Nimba	27	22	5
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>218</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>57</b>

In line with LMA’s deeply participatory approach to its CLRF work, each of the seven new communities expressed their willingness to work with the project on customary land formalization, agreeing to next steps, actively engaging with the project in the CLRF process, mobilizing community members, and leading efforts to identify and harmonize clan boundaries. LMA initiated the process to create the Interim Coordinating Committee (ICC) in each community, which will be finalized early in Q2.

### Step 1. Community Self-Identification

LMA successfully completed the CSI process simultaneously in two Lofa communities, Nyallai and Walahune Clans, comprising a total of 24 subunits. The four-day CSI process included an orientation on the 2018 LRA, the CLRF process, and women’s land rights. Supporting activities took place in Balatanda Town in Nyallai Clan and Gbogbota Town in Walahune Clan. The CSI process completed all required documents, including community profiles and sketch maps, and signed expressions of interest, MOUs, and Community Declarations. In addition, Interim Coordinating Committees (ICCs) were formed to guide the next step of the CLRF process. LMA will organize and submit all documentation to the LLA for final review and approval in Q2, aiming to obtain CSI certificates for each community. This CSI process engaged a total

of 80 community members (54 males, 26 females) from both clans, including town and clan chiefs, elders, women, men, and youth, as well as persons living with disabilities.

LMA received feedback from the LLA on the 15 community applications for CSI certification that were submitted at the end of Year 2. The LLA requested clarifications and provided a list of missing documentation. LMA is collecting the missing documentation and preparing its response to the LLA. All documents for the 15 communities will be resubmitted in early Q2.



FIGURE 2: GBOGBOTA TOWN CHIEF PRESENTING SKETCH MAP SUPPORTED BY A WOMEN'S GROUP

## Step 2. Establishing Governance Structures and Bylaws

LMA supported three communities in Bong County – Mawuota, Gbanshea, and Sheansue clans – to begin developing their CLDMC governance structures and gathering the traditional rules needed to draft preliminary bylaws, which will serve as comprehensive guidelines empowering communities to regulate and sustainably manage their land resources. 188 community members, comprising 72 females and 116 males, including youth, participated in this initiative across the three communities this quarter. Activities included sensitizing community members on the governance structure step of the CLRF process and guiding them on how to collect information regarding the local rules and traditions that will help to formulate the CLDMC bylaws. The process requires strong community engagement, collaboration with existing leadership structures, and adherence to legal frameworks.

The project also conducted a detailed stakeholder mapping exercise in these three communities, identifying key decision makers and influencers and whether they live within or outside the communities. The main objective of this exercise was to understand the power dynamics in these communities and the individuals who have a major influence on decision making. Moving forward, LMA will engage with these individuals, informing them about the CLRF process in their communities and encouraging them to participate. During these important interventions, the project also raised awareness on risks of trafficking in persons (TIP) in Liberia and ways to mitigate those risks.

LMA began the same rules-gathering process in Year 2 in four communities in Nimba (Gbor Payee, Gbor Zuoplay, Gbah, and Zayglay). The team continued to assist these communities in Q1 of Year 3, finalizing the process of drafting bylaws that are now under review by LMA's technical team. LMA's field team also began supporting six other Nimba communities to collect their traditional rules – Gbor Wehplay, Gbor Gampa, Miaplay Yeezlay & Bonnah, Zuo Luapa, Bayleglay, and Siaplay 1 and 2 – and will continue to assist these communities in finalizing their bylaws and forming CLDMCs in Q2.

### **Steps 3. Land Identification and Mapping**

LMA's initial community entry assessment explored the challenges associated with boundary harmonization and the crucial role communities play in this process. The assessment incorporated initiatives to sensitize communities on the importance of identifying and negotiating boundaries with their neighbors. This emphasis on clarity and collaboration is reinforced during the CSI step, where community profiling and sketch mapping activities require communities to better understand their traditional boundaries and where these boundaries need more clarity in order to complete the CLRF process. Land identification and mapping, constituting Step 3 of the CLRF process, is usually cross-cutting and initiated early in the overall process.

In Q1, LMA supported several communities to begin land mapping through a range of activities, including identifying and defining customary lands, identifying other land claims such as tribal certificates and private land claims, conducting boundary walks, collecting GPS data, and providing descriptions of traditional boundary points. In many cases, Step 3 is integrated into Step 4, boundary harmonization, as boundary MOUs are signed while conducting boundary walks under Step 3.

#### **Land Identification**

In the six communities in Nimba where the rules-gathering process was initiated, LMA also provided support in determining additional details about community boundaries through describing boundary points with regard to national landmarks and discussing the history of community boundaries with their neighbors. The team also worked with these communities to begin identifying other land claims within their community. Moving into Q2, LMA will support these communities in conducting boundary walks and engaging in intentional conversations with their neighbors about their boundaries.



FIGURE 3: LMA TEAM CONDUCTING WONEGIZI BOUNDARY WALK BETWEEN WAKEZU AND BOMI HILLS BOUNDARY POINT IN LOFA COUNTY; DATA COLLECTION BY LLA

#### **Data Collection, Boundary Walks, Negotiations, and Harmonization**

In five communities in Nimba – Zolowee, Yolowee, Gbassa, Zortapa, and Gbosua-Gbeleyee Blein – that Green Advocates International (GAI) had previously supported under the USAID-funded Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) activity, LMA held initial meetings to reintroduce the CLRF process, engage with local leaders, and reconvene previously formed CLDMCs. LMA then conducted land identification and mapping activities to verify previous boundary work in Yolowee, Zortapa, and Gbosua-Gbeleyee, including boundary walks and boundary negotiations with neighbors, collecting missing data points or confirming existing data, and validating previously negotiated boundaries with missing MOUs, often revealing conflicts that had arisen since the closure of the activity. Yolowee successfully negotiated and harmonized all of their boundaries with project support, with final MOUs being developed and signed at the end of Q1. Validation activities will be completed in the remaining two communities in February 2024 and initiated in Gbassa and Zolowee.



#### **Step 4. Boundary Harmonization**

LMA made significant progress in the boundary harmonization step with nine communities, bringing them closer to receiving their deeds. This step, arguably the most challenging and time-consuming in the CLRF process, can uncover disputes around boundaries which take a considerable amount of time to resolve. In Q1, the team collaborated closely with 14 of its communities to successfully negotiate boundary points with neighbors and to sign 41 new MOUs. Two communities, Yolowee (Nimba) and Bluyema Zone II (Lofa), are now ready to advance to the next step, the confirmatory survey. Yolowee successfully completed their boundary walks and negotiations with neighbors and local leaders, achieving consensus on all boundaries. Although MOUs were still being finalized at the end of Q1, LMA will submit the documents required for Yolowee's confirmatory survey to the LLA early in Q2. For Bluyema Zone II, LMA completed the boundary harmonization initiated in Year 2 by successfully negotiating two disputed boundaries and signing the final two MOUs, with the confirmatory survey planned for early Q2 with the LLA. The disputed boundaries negotiated with signed MOUs include:

1. Goyzu (Bluyema Zone II) and Baloma (Bluyema Zone I)
2. Balagwalazu (Bluyema Zone II) and Lobabah (Bluyema Zone 4)

In addition, seven communities (Upper, Central, and Lower Guma, Lower Tengia, Upper and Lower Rankollie, and Upper Waum) resolved all traditional boundaries with their neighbors, finalizing and signing all MOUs in Q1. However, each community has county, district, or national boundaries and LMA has sought guidance from the LLA on these cases. Resolution is expected in Q2, and the communities will then submit their applications to the LLA for boundary certification and confirmatory surveys.

#### **Step 5. Confirmatory Survey**

This past quarter, LMA collaborated closely with Wonegizi to navigate the boundary disputes that arose during its confirmatory survey, initiated at the end of Year 2. Through LMA's efforts, Wonegizi successfully resolved disputes associated with the following boundaries:

1. Konia and Luyeama (Fassawulu)
2. Vetesu and Luyeama (Fassawulu)
3. Boi and Woizi (Viawulu)

After community authorities sign MOUs to formalize these resolutions, the LLA can finalize the confirmatory survey in early Q2 and the community will then apply for their deed.

#### **Community Registration and Tracking on the CLIMT Platform**

LMA reviewed the status of its communities on the Customary Land Intervention and Monitoring Tool (CLIMT) Platform and identified previously supported communities that are unable to be assigned to LMA. The team is working with the LLA to resolve these issues and ensure all 60 communities are registered on the Platform. LMA provided training on how to manage the project's account on the CLIMT Platform to the new MEL Specialist, who will now be responsible for further updates since joining the team in October.

#### **TASK 1.2: SUPPORT EFFORTS TO ADVANCE REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS THAT ACCELERATE AND EXPAND CLRF**

Although the project planned to start some of these initiatives in Q1, complications arising from the national elections led to delays in the timeline and these activities have been rescheduled for Q2. LMA also intends to continue the Civil Society Working Group (CSWG) and Multi-Actor Platform on Land Governance and Responsible Agricultural Investment (MAP) activities in Q2, as well as to roll out training



through its local partners to CLDMCs on advocacy, utilizing an advocacy manual developed by LMA in Year 2.

### TASK 1.3: BUILD THE CAPACITY OF THE LLA, CIVIL SOCIETY, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO SUPPORT COMMUNITIES TO SECURE LAND RIGHTS

In November 2023, LMA reached a significant milestone, launching an advanced surveyor training for county-level LLA surveyors, which will strengthen the LLA's ability to undertake steps integral to the CLRF process. Facilitated by the AMEU Center for Professional Development through an LMA grant, this geomantic educational program will build the surveying skills of 20 pre-qualified land surveyors from the LLA's 15 county land administration offices across the country and its central office in Monrovia. The official launch event, attended by representatives from the LLA and LMA, took place on December 4, 2023, at the AMEU. The four-month training program features a condensed curriculum tailored to address fundamental issues in land surveying, digital cartography, GIS and remote sensing, professional ethics, and legal matters, as well as to strengthen technical report writing. Increasing the skills of county-level LLA surveyors will facilitate and expedite the process for communities to secure their deeds.



FIGURE 4: AMEU ADVANCED SURVEYOR TRAINING PROGRAM LAUNCH WITH LLA LAND SURVEYORS

Equally important to the LLA as the advanced surveyor training program is the procurement of more modern surveying equipment for its land surveyors. During this quarter, LMA successfully procured two full sets of modern Leica surveying equipment for the LLA county offices. Through these efforts, LMA will enhance the capacity of the LLA county-level offices and surveyors, ultimately supporting the decentralization of service delivery and contributing to Liberia's potential to generate revenue through the LLA county offices.

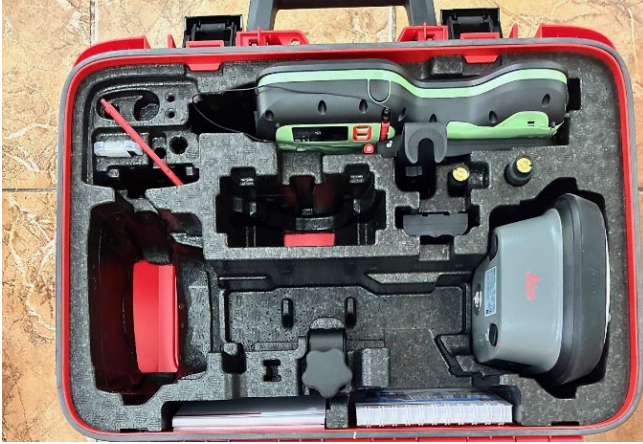


FIGURE 5: ONE SET OF LEICA SURVEYING EQUIPMENT



FIGURE 6: LMA TEAM WITH EQUIPMENT

Over the past five years, the LLA has received support from the World Bank and Lantmäteriet, a Swedish government-funded project in Liberia, providing significant resources in the form of administrative, technical, and material support. This material support included a substantial investment in similar surveying equipment from Leica, which all LLA surveyors have been trained to use and that training institutions, like the AMEU, also use for their advanced surveyor training courses. The equipment procurement by LMA, along with similar procurements by Parley and Landesa, two other organizations working in the land sector, will significantly increase the surveying capacity of LLA county offices.

## 2.2 OBJECTIVE 2: COMMUNITIES PLAN AND MANAGE COMMUNAL LAND FOR PRODUCTIVE USE AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### TASK 2.1: PROVIDE COMMUNITIES WITH LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING RESOURCES AND GUIDANCE

Task 2.1 includes introducing and providing training on LMA’s Land Use Plan (LUP) template and guide as part of Step 2, CLDMC formation and capacity building. As the nine new communities completed the CSI step this quarter, LMA plans to conduct these LUP activities with them in Q2.

### TASK 2.2: COLLABORATE WITH THE LLA AND CLDMCS TO ESTABLISH, IMPLEMENT, AND UPDATE LAND USE PLANS

In Q1, LMA continued its collaboration with nine communities in Lofa (Upper, Central and Lower Guma, Upper Waum, Lower Rankollie and Lower Tengia, Tahamba, Hassala, and Wanwoma) to revise and update their LUPs. This ongoing effort builds on initiatives started in Year 2, when the County Land Administrator provided training on land use planning and the communities formed Land Use Planning Committees with LMA’s guidance. The communities will submit completed LUPs to LMA for review in early Q2.

TABLE 4: TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM NINE COMMUNITIES

NO.	ORGANIZATION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Community Land Development and Management Committees	26	13	39
2.	Other stakeholders	54	31	85
TOTAL		80	44	124

### **TASK 2.3: ASSIST CLDMCS TO ESTABLISH FAIR PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR THAT GENERATE REVENUE.**

LMA trained 39 CLDMC members (26 males and 13 females), including the chairperson, co-chairperson, secretary, and treasurer, on private sector engagement (PSE) skills, covering nine communities in Lofa County: Upper, Central, and Lower Guma; Upper Waum; Lower Tengia; Lower Rankollie; Tahamba; Hassala; and Wanwoma. The curriculum included topics such as negotiations, basic financial management, and single-entry bookkeeping, and trained CLDMC members on how to use available natural resources to generate revenue. During the PSE presentation, members of the CLDMCs explored opportunities for cassava production and processing, as well as caves that they had identified and felt could be promoted for tourism purposes.

LMA engaged with CLDMCs, local leaders, and community members from Upper Waum to discuss the need to develop and sign an MOU with Orange Liberia, a telecommunications company, regarding a substation built on the clan's customary lands. Once an agreement is in place, the substation will generate annual revenue for the community.

LMA also finalized its partnership and negotiation training module designed to build CLDMCs' skills to engage with private sector entities in an equitable and inclusive way. The module, which will be included in future training sessions, covers topics such as the composition of the private sector, benefits of partnering with private sector entities, how to identify opportunities, key concepts in partnerships and negotiations, and the importance of building and maintaining private sector partnerships.

#### **Revenue Generation by CLDMCs**

CLDMCs from Lower and Upper Guma continued sustainable pit sawing activities, generating revenues of 80,000 Leones and 92,000 Leones, respectively, which were used to grant community members loans at the low interest rate of 10%.

Lower Tengia's CLDMC established a rice farm that will generate future revenue for the community. The CLDMC will harvest and sell the rice in Q2, using the revenue to fund transportation costs related to boundary harmonization and regular community meetings, and to support the CLRF process in their community.

#### **CLDMCs Negotiate Agreements with Private Sector Firms**

During this quarter, LMA successfully facilitated MOU signings between three clans from Lofa County and Theobroma, a Liberian private sector company.

*Theobroma*, in collaboration with IDH, piloted a cocoa agroforestry project to restore forests on 40 hectares of grassland while creating income-generating opportunities for local smallholder farmers. Building on the project's success, Theobroma is now scaling up to protect 3,000 hectares of existing forest and restoring an additional 10,000 hectares of previously lost forest, while creating additional opportunities for smallholder farmers by increasing agricultural production of cocoa and rice. Agricultural production under this initiative is being expanded to target 5,510 hectares and 3,000 smallholder farmers for cocoa and rice production.

CLDMCs from Upper Waum, Lower Tengia, and Lower Rankollie Clans engaged in discussions with Theobroma to explore potential collaboration on this initiative, particularly for women and youth from their clans. Theobroma signed MOUs with all three clans and deposited initial funds in the CLDMC accounts to support the establishment of this activity.

The CLDMCs will work with Theobroma to identify appropriate land for cocoa and rice production. Theobroma agreed to provide essential inputs such as seeds and agronomy training to the women and

youth smallholder farmers involved in this initiative and will coordinate with the CLDMCs to purchase the production of the smallholder farmers.

In Q1, LMA also facilitated discussions between CLDMC members, local leaders, and community members from Upper Waum concerning the need for a formal agreement with [Orange Liberia](#) for leasing the plot where a substation was recently built on the community's customary land. This agreement, once in place, will generate revenue for the community on an annual basis.

## **2.3 OBJECTIVE 3: WOMEN, YOUTH, AND OTHER MARGINALIZED GROUPS PARTICIPATE IN AND BENEFIT FROM COMMUNAL LAND MANAGEMENT.**

### **TASK 3.1: ENGAGE TRADITIONAL LEADERS AND MEN FOR IMPROVED AND PEACEFUL POWER-SHARING**

This task, primarily involving the development and implementation of a Social Behavior Change and Communications strategy, is currently pending negotiation with USAID for removal.

#### **Conduct Awareness Raising and Sensitization on the Consequences of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) on a Community's Development**

Since Year 2, LMA has consistently employed a purposeful and integrated approach in all of its activities to cover sensitive topics related to SGBV and countering trafficking in persons (C-TIP), utilizing USAID-approved messages to create greater awareness of these social issues and ways to address or mitigate associated risks. The project continues to integrate these concepts and messages into its women's land rights trainings, awareness-raising efforts, and other interventions implemented at the community level.

### **TASK 3.2: DEVELOP THE LEADERSHIP CAPACITIES OF WOMEN, YOUTH, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDS), AND OTHER MARGINALIZED GROUPS**

The leadership training activity is planned for Q2, targeting 12 communities across the project's three counties. LMA will also continue to support and expand the knowledge sharing platform initiated in Year 2, connecting women and youth leaders in LMA communities.

### **TASK 3.3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION (GESI) IN LRA IMPLEMENTATION AND COMMUNITY-PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS**

Certain activities under this task may be removed depending on the outcome of LMA's proposed contract modification, currently under review. However, the project remains steadfastly committed to promoting greater inclusion in CLRF activities, especially the participation of women, youth, and other marginalized groups. The project conducted a wide range of awareness-raising activities (see [Task 1.1](#)) that emphasized the importance of women's land rights and the rights of other marginalized groups in the communities, facilitating productive dialogue on the benefits of greater inclusion in land matters. Through these efforts, LMA reached 689 people (444 males, 245 females). LMA also facilitated three MOU signings between communities in Lofa County and Theobroma (see [Task 2.3](#)), ensuring that these processes and activities will continue with the full participation of women, youth, and other marginalized groups.

## **2.4 OBJECTIVE 4: COMMUNITIES UTILIZE ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION TO RESOLVE DISPUTES AND GRIEVANCES**

### **TASK 4.1: IMPROVE THE AVAILABILITY AND CAPACITY OF ADR PRACTICES**

During this quarter, LMA began developing SOPs for the LLA to utilize ADR in land disputes as well as a strategy to finalize and adopt the revised National Land Dispute Resolution Policy. LMA finalized the terms of the consultancy that will implement this work and began fostering buy-in with LLA and MOJ



representatives to lay the groundwork for deeper consultations with relevant stakeholders. In Q2, these consultations will gather input, discern gaps in current policy, and determine how the SOPs can align with the GOL's needs.

#### **TASK 4.2: INCREASE AWARENESS OF APPROPRIATE ADR CHANNELS FOR RESOLVING LAND RELATED DISPUTES**

LMA conducted awareness-raising and information dissemination campaigns in ten communities in Nimba, specifically focusing on the use of ADR mechanisms for resolving land disputes and other conflicts. This activity aimed to increase communities' involvement in the decision-making processes regarding their customary lands, empower them to peacefully resolve their own disputes with their neighbors, and educate them on the land rights of women and youth.

At the end of Year 2, LMA was supporting CLDMCs to incorporate ADR mechanisms into their bylaws. In Q2 of Year 3, the project will continue this activity with the new communities selected for implementation, in accordance with the Year 3 AWP.

#### **TASK 4.3: ENHANCE CIVIL SOCIETY'S ROLE IN ADVANCING LAND ADR POLICY AND LEGISLATION**

LMA began planning CSWG and MAP meetings to review and validate the ADR SOPs (see [Task 4.1](#) for details). In Q3 and Q4, LMA plans to collect and incorporate CSO feedback and develop recommendations to enhance the SOPs.

### **3. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES**

At the beginning of the quarter, security constraints arising from the national elections posed challenges for face-to-face meetings and collaboration. During October, much of this effort was conducted remotely via phone or online platforms. From early November, the team engaged extensively with the LLA, USAID, partners, and other implementing partners (IPs) to coordinate ongoing activities. Multiple meetings with USAID focused on LMA's ongoing contract modification request and budget realignment, which culminated on December 7, 2023, with a presentation to the DRG Office Director, [REDACTED], and LMA's COR, [REDACTED].

During this period, LMA also launched two new grants under contract (GUCs): one to GAI to continue CLRF activities in five communities in Nimba County, and one to AMEU for conducting the advanced surveyor training program for 20 LLA land surveyors. LMA organized meetings with the grantees to coordinate the start-up of activities under each grant.

In addition, LMA continued its communication and collaboration with the LLA, meeting almost weekly to ensure that relevant LLA personnel were aware of project activities and to provide necessary support. This included participating in the official opening ceremony of the LLA's local county office in Grand Bassa County, which also involved a closing seminar for Lantmäteriet's Inclusive Land Administration and Management Project (I-LAMP). The table below shows several high-level coordination activities with the LLA, USAID, and other sector-specific stakeholders.



TABLE 5: LMA COORDINATION ACTIVITIES OVER THE QUARTER

ORGANIZATION(S) / PERSON(S)	DATE	PURPOSE
GAI and Parley	October–November, 2023	Five meetings to coordinate implementation in Nimba
USAID / [REDACTED]	November 8, 2023	Introduction
USAID / [REDACTED], Natural Resources Officer, USAID DC	November 8, 2023	Discuss PSE opportunities and activities with LMA Home Office team
USAID / [REDACTED], Public Sector Specialist, and [REDACTED], Rule of Law Specialist	November 10, 2023	Courtesy meeting while Liberia Mission staff in DC with Home Office management team
GAI	November 22, 2023	Grant agreement
AMEU	November 22, 2023	Grant agreement
Sustainable Development Institute (SDI)	November 23, 2023	Sub-contract modification
MOJ/[REDACTED]	November 22, 2023	ADR technical support
LLA / Chairman	November 23, 2023	ADR technical support
LLA / [REDACTED] (ADR Director)	November 23, 2023	ADR technical support
LLA Donor Coordination Meeting	November 30, 2023	Land sector coordination
USAID / [REDACTED]	November 3, 2023	Contract modification preparation
LLA / Commissioner [REDACTED]	December 6, 2023	USAID Conservation Works Activity deed issue
Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo Information Services Technical Team	December 6, 2023	Discuss map creation for LMA
USAID / [REDACTED]	December 7, 2023	Contract modification presentation
USAID Liberia Data, Evaluation, Learning, and Technical Assistance (DELTA) / COP & DCOP	December 8, 2023	Feedback on revised Activity MEL Plan
USAID IP Coordination Meeting	December 11, 2023	Regular coordination meeting
USAID Feed the Future Food Security, Nutrition, and Resilience Activity / COP	December 13, 2023	Coordination on Land Use Plans and PSE
LMA Grantee Coordination Meeting	December 18–23, 2023	Quarterly review and planning

## 4. GRANTS AND SUBCONTRACTS MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 OVERVIEW

During Q1, LMA focused on preparing grantees to execute the project’s adapted implementation approach, which focuses on locally led interventions. The project’s IPs and senior technical team will continue to support grantees through mentoring and oversight. LMA developed draft scopes of work (SOWs) and new budgets with its grantees, which, once finalized in Q2, will increase resources to the field where needed.

### 4.2 SUBCONTRACTS

LMA issued subcontract modifications to Rights and Rice Foundation (RRF), SDI, and Talking Drum Studio in Q1, enabling them to participate in regular planning activities and to continue specifically defined work in select communities where they were best positioned to finish. RRF’s subcontract was extended to complete the CSI process in two new communities in Bong County: Nyallai and Walahune clans. SDI’s subcontract was extended to finalize boundary harmonization in three communities: Upper, Central, and Lower Guma.

### 4.3 GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT

During this quarter, LMA launched two new grants under contract:

1. *GAI for Community Land Rights Formalization in Nimba*: As GAI faced delays stemming from the national elections after receiving its grant in late Year 2, the grant officially launched in Q1 of Year 3, focusing on five communities in Nimba. GAI is assisting these communities – previously supported by ILRG up through the land identification and mapping step – to conduct boundary harmonization and confirmatory surveys so that the communities can apply for their deeds.
2. *AMEU for Advanced Surveyor Training*: In close collaboration with the LLA, LMA issued a grant to AMEU to organize and conduct an advanced surveyor training program for 20 LLA land surveyors. This training contributes to the decentralization of authority and expertise of the LLA, bringing essential CLRF services closer to the communities.

#### Expanding Activities for Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)

In line with its modified approach, LMA channels the majority of its CLRF implementation through its community-based grantees: Liberian Initiative for Developmental Services (LIDS), Lofa Women Network (LOWON), Sustainable Health, Agriculture, Protection and Economic Empowerment (SHAPE), and Volunteers United for Development (VUD). The team evaluated the first six months of these grantees' performance to ascertain whether the CBOs had improved their capacity enough to take more of a lead role in implementing CLRF in targeted communities. LMA conducted this evaluation toward the end of Year 2 and concluded its findings and recommendations in Q1 of Year 3.

The overall results of the evaluation were satisfactory, enabling LMA to move forward with expanding the CBOs' roles. The evaluation of these four grantees highlighted many strengths, such as strong relationships in their communities; an understanding of local norms, cultural practices, and local leadership structures; effective GESI integration capacities, reasonable reporting skills, and secure financial record keeping and storage. Through their work with LMA, each of the CBOs showed an improved understanding of the 2018 LRA and the CLRF process and demonstrated commitment to promoting greater inclusion of women, youth, and marginalized groups in land-related decision making.

The evaluation also revealed areas for improvement, which LMA will provide tailored support to address. Most of the grantees faced challenges in accurate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data collection and reporting, cash management, on-time reporting, weak document storage systems, and in one case, a weak financial reporting system. LMA's senior technical team will continue to mentor and support the CBOs to strengthen their financial management systems as they implement their work and provide additional training in M&E data collection and reporting as well as document storage/retention.

#### Coordination Meeting

LMA conducted a grantee coordination meeting from December 19 to 22, 2023, at the LIDS office in Gbarnga, Bong County. While the main purpose of this meeting was to review the community-based grantees' activities over the past quarter, plan for the upcoming quarter, and review and validate M&E data, it also provided an opportunity to prepare for new grant agreements. The Grants and Subcontract Manager worked with the four CBOs (LIDS, VUD, LOWON, and SHAPE) on their expanded SOWs and reviewed the project's budget template with them. The SOWs for these new grants are expected to guide 20 communities through the CLRF process to obtain their customary land deeds.

## 5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 5.1 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

During the quarter under review, the MEL team conducted the following activities:

#### Data Quality Assessment

The MEL team engaged with the USAID DELTA project early in Q1 for a scheduled Data Quality Assessment (DQA), which commenced in September 2023 at the end of Year 2. The kick-off meeting was held in LMA's office with the combined USAID/DELTA team, involving a discussion with the senior management team and concluding with a review of the project's data collection system and existing data. Visits to the project's three implementing partners, RRF, SDI, and TDS, were planned for September 2023 but rescheduled for October due to the Mission's conflicting obligations related to the national elections, which also led to the cancellation of a planned field visit to one of the project's grantees. The rescheduled visits with the IPs proceeded smoothly, and the project is now awaiting the final DQA report from the USAID/DELTA team.

#### Activity Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan Revision

The MEL team collaborated with DELTA to revise, review, and update the current LMA Activity MEL Plan. LMA's senior management – the COP and DCOP – and MEL Specialist met with DELTA on December 8 to continue this process, engaging with DELTA's COP and DCOP to discuss the feedback provided by the DELTA team on the initial revisions to the MEL Plan. The review process is ongoing until the COR provides final approval. LMA is currently awaiting approval of the project's pending contract modification before resubmitting the revised plan. During the meeting, DELTA advised LMA to: i) revise the theory of change to incorporate results from the pause and reflect workshop; ii) reset reasonable and achievable targets within the remaining time of the project, particularly standard indicator Economic Growth (EG).10.4-5-the number of community deeds obtained; and iii) revise the Activity MEL Plan and resubmit for approval.

#### M&E Refresher Training and Data Validation

The MEL team conducted a refresher training for its four community-based grantees in Gbarnga, Bong County, from December 19 to 22, 2023. The training aimed to refresh grantees on previous MEL training, produce a validated data set for this quarterly report, provide an opportunity to share experiences, and plan for the upcoming quarter. The activity comprised four parts: MEL refresher training, data validation, quarterly review, and budget planning for modifications to grant agreements.



FIGURE 7: LMA MEL SPECIALIST CONDUCTING DATA VALIDATION SESSION

Three different methods were used to deliver the training: a review of LMA performance indicators with the grantees; a PowerPoint presentation on data quality emphasizing the importance of high-quality data to report to USAID; and a presentation of data collection tools for each indicator, highlighting that these tools must be used consistently when collecting all data. This presentation covered all LMA data collection tools, including indicator forms, event summary sheets, and attendance logs, as well as USAID's DQA and Data Quality Standards.

During the session, the MEL team provided a comprehensive summary of the CLRF process, with a primary focus on LMA's 16 performance indicators and how the project is expected to measure and report on progress. The team discussed ways to improve data quality, especially in the context of data sources required to validate communities' progress in the CLRF process.

A total of 12 individuals (seven males, five females), were in attendance, representing four of the project's grantees across all counties of implementation.



FIGURE 8: BREAK-OUT SESSION DURING THE GRANTEE COORDINATION MEETING

### **Data Validation**

During the LMA data validation session, each organization presented the data they had collected over the quarter and participants provided constructive feedback on each other's work.

The validation session identified and corrected the following issues:

- Grantees had additional data that had not been reported to the LMA MEL team until the validation session.
- Certain reported data lacked supporting documentation to substantiate the activities.
- Backsliding and missing documentation identified in Year 2, including the steps to take to address these issues in each community.

Grantees requested that this type of quarterly review and reflection activity be conducted regularly to guarantee that the data they report is of high quality and that each organization is aware of its contribution to the report.

## **MEL Review and Establishment of an Internal Data Quality Assessment**

The MEL team also discussed the Activity MEL Plan, including a review of the project's data collection and reporting requirements along with its M&E data collection. The discussion emphasized the obligation to conduct quarterly internal data quality assessments (IDQAs) with the goals of:

1. Assisting grantees with the strategies necessary to lead them in obtaining deeds and keeping all necessary documents filed to substantiate achievements.
2. Evaluating the efficacy of the MEL system for LMA IP and grantee reporting.
3. Instructing IPs and grantees on CLRF data needs and reporting.
4. Providing IPs and grantees useful suggestions on improving data collection and reporting processes.
5. Locating the source documents (routine and survey data) for all reported data.

## **Quarterly Internal Pause and Reflect**

During the internal pause and reflect session, each grantee presented an update on their activities, highlighting the most significant lessons learned and recommendations from their work over the quarter. This session revealed to LMA that the project's communities are increasingly expressing interest in securing deeds to protect their communal lands. In addition, community leaders are now encouraging women to take on leadership roles and participate in land-related decision making, a practice once forbidden by local cultural norms.

## **5.2 PROGRESS ON ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

### **INTERMEDIATE RESULT (IR) I: COMMUNITIES OBTAIN DEEDS TO THEIR CUSTOMARY LAND**

**EG.10.4-5 Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system (whether a system for the property registry, cadaster, or an integrated system) as a result of US Government (USG) assistance.**

This is an annual indicator directly related to the issuance of deeds by the LLA to the communities after completing the CLRF process. No deeds were issued by the LLA in Q1, but LMA anticipates at least one issuance in Q2.

#### **1.1.1: Number of land surveyors successfully completing certification from the Geomatic Education Program (GEP) the Forestry Training Institute**

LMA has recruited and admitted 20 county-based surveyors to the AMEU for certification from the advanced surveyor training course to enhance their performance and skills.

#### **1.1.2: Number of steps in the six-step CLRF process completed by communities (total number of steps across all communities supported)**

This indicator, reported annually, showed progress in Q1, with 11 steps completed. Two communities completed the CSI step (Nyallai and Walahune), and nine completed boundary harmonization (Yelowee, Bluyema Zone II, Lower Waum, Lower and Upper Rankollie, Lower, Central and Upper Guma, and Lower Tengia).

#### **1.1.3: Number of regulations or guidelines drafted or advanced with the LLA to guide communities and CSOs through the steps of the CLRF process.**

This is an annual indicator and there is no data to report for Q1.

#### **1.1.4: Number of CSOs and CBOs trained to support communities in the CLRF process.**

This is an annual indicator and there is no data to report for Q1.



## INTERMEDIATE RESULT (IR) 2: COMMUNITIES PLAN AND MANAGE CUSTOMARY LAND FOR PRODUCTIVE USE

### **2.1.1: Number of CLDMCs with Land Use Plans that are actively implemented and regularly updated.**

In the current reporting period, LMA supported nine communities to update their LUPs through training and technical support, especially related to natural resource management and private sector engagement. The communities are incorporating the discussed revisions and will submit final drafts to LMA for review early in Q2.

### **2.1.2: Number of CLDMCs that have increased revenue.**

LMA achieved 100% of the annual target for this indicator in Q1, with two out of four CLDMCs targeted for Year 3 (Lower Guma and Upper Guma) increasing their revenue.

### **2.1.3 Number of individuals provided training, information, and/or legal advice with respect to negotiating contracts and agreements with the private sector.**

LMA provided training on PSE and negotiations to 39 individuals (26 males, 13 females) from nine communities, representing 52% of the project's Year 3 target of training 75 individuals.

## INTERMEDIATE RESULT (IR) 3: WOMEN, YOUTH, AND OTHER MARGINALIZED POPULATIONS PARTICIPATE IN AND BENEFIT FROM CUSTOMARY LAND MANAGEMENT

### **3.1.1: Number of CLDMCs in which women, youth, and other marginalized groups hold leadership positions.**

This is an annual indicator and there is no progress to report for Q1. The project provided technical support to several communities this quarter for Step 2 of the CLRF process, to establish governance structures, but with a focus on bylaws. LMA will facilitate CLDMC formation and elections in Q3 and Q4 of Year 3 in three communities in Lofa, two communities in Bong, and ten communities in Nimba.

### **3.1.2: Number of CLDMCs that prioritize agreements with private sector entities specifically with women- and/or youth-led community enterprises or associations.**

This is an annual indicator; however, 75% of the annual target has already been achieved in Q1, with three CLDMCs (Lower Tengia, Upper Waum, and Lower Rankollie) signing contracts with a business in the private sector, out of four CLDMCs targeted for Year 3.

## INTERMEDIATE RESULT (IR) 4: LAND DISPUTES AND GRIEVANCES RESOLVED APPROPRIATELY THROUGH ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

### **4.1.1 Number of CLDMCs that have a grievance resolution mechanism.**

This indicator is reported annually; however, during Q1, three CLDMCs (Hassala, Upper Rankollie, and Lower Rankollie) were supported to review and update their bylaws to include a grievance resolution mechanism.

### **EG.10.4-3: Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance.**

During this quarter, LMA assisted communities and CLDMCs in resolving five land disputes in three communities: Wonegizi, Bluyema Zone II, and Viawulu.

### **Cross-Cutting: Number of meetings or other forums held between CSOs/CBOs and the GOL with the purpose of advancing policy, legislation and/or regulations on ADR.**

No policy or legislation meeting was held this quarter.

**Cross-Cutting: Number of public awareness raising activities on land management issues and community land rights.**

This quarter, 31% of the annual target was achieved through 31 awareness-raising activities conducted out of 100 planned for Year 3, including radio announcements, marketplace interventions, and community meetings.

**ADDED STANDARD INDICATORS: ECONOMIC GROWTH STANDARD INDICATOR AND GENDER EQUITY STANDARD INDICATOR**

**Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance.**

This annual indicator, newly added to LMA's list of indicators, has no data to report for Q1. Baseline data has not yet been provided for this new indicator.

**Percent of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) who are females.**

This annual indicator, newly added to LMA's list of indicators, has no data to report for Q1.

### 5.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

TYPE OF INDICATOR	INDICATOR	RESULT MEASURED BY INDICATOR	REPORTING FREQUENCY	DATA SOURCE & COLLECTION METHOD	BASELINE (SOURCE) DATE / VALUE	YEAR 3 TARGET	YEAR 3 ACHIEVEMENT	PERCENT OF ACHIEVEMENT	LIFE OF PROJECT / END-LINE	COMMENTS
EG.10.4-5	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system (whether a system for the property registry, cadaster, or an integrated system) because of USG assistance	<b>IR I:</b> Communities Obtain Deeds to their Customary Land	Annually	Collected from land agencies' databases annually, CLDMCs, or organizations who report to the LLA with clear evidence of formalized land rights in hard copies or electronic forms	0	20	0	0%	TBD	This is an annual indicator. No communities received a deed in Q1.
EG.10.4-7	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance	<b>IR I:</b> Communities Obtain Deeds to their Customary Land	Annually	Compilation of data from the official land registry (legal recognition) or from activity records; for some titles, like group or business, the individuals benefiting from the title may not be identified – in those cases, activity records will supplement registry data	0	0	0	0%	40%	This is an annual indicator and there is no data to report for Q1. Baseline has also not yet been established for this new indicator.
GNDR2	Percent of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) who are female (R)	<b>IR I:</b> Communities Obtain Deeds to their Customary Land	Annually	Implementing partners	0	0	0	0%	35%	This is an annual indicator and there is no data to report for Q1. Baseline has also not yet been established for this new indicator.
Custom	<b>I.I.I:</b> Number of land surveyors successfully completing certification from the advanced surveyor training diploma course	<b>IR I:</b> Communities Obtain Deeds to their Customary Land	Annually	Individuals receiving certificates in surveying technology with confirmation from the Forestry Training Institute	0	20	0	0%	20	This is an annual indicator; however, 20 surveyors have been admitted at AMEU for the training program.

TYPE OF INDICATOR	INDICATOR	RESULT MEASURED BY INDICATOR	REPORTING FREQUENCY	DATA SOURCE & COLLECTION METHOD	BASELINE (SOURCE) DATE / VALUE	YEAR 3 TARGET	YEAR 3 ACHIEVEMENT	PERCENT OF ACHIEVEMENT	LIFE OF PROJECT / END-LINE	COMMENTS
Custom	<b>1.1.2:</b> Number of steps in the six-step CLRf process completed by communities (total number of steps across all communities supported)	<b>IR 1:</b> Communities Obtain Deeds to their Customary Land	Annually	Field reports from IPs and the LLA, partners/grantees working with communities	0	95	11	12%	TBD	This is an annual indicator; however, LMA completed 11 steps in the CLRf process with 11 different communities (2 CSI and 9 boundary harmonization).
Custom	<b>1.1.3:</b> Number of regulations or guidelines drafted or advanced with the LLA to guide communities and CSOs through the steps of the CLRf process	<b>IR 1:</b> Communities Obtain Deeds to their Customary Land	Annually	LMA activity reports and LLA records; copies of proposed, drafted, or adopted guidelines	0	2	0	0%	4	This is an annual indicator and there is no data to report for Q1.
Custom	<b>1.1.4:</b> Number of CSOs and CBOs trained to support communities in the CLRf process	<b>IR 1:</b> Communities Obtain Deeds to their Customary Land	Quarterly	Completed participant attendance forms, attendance records, records from IPs, annual reports from CSOs, direct observations by LMA staff	0	10	0	0%	25	This activity is planned for Q2 and Q3.
Custom	<b>2.1.1:</b> Number of CLDMCs with Land Use Plans that are actively implemented and regularly updated	<b>IR 2:</b> Communities Plan and Manage Customary Land for Productive Use	Quarterly	CLDMC and IP records collected by LMA staff	0	5	9	180%	15	There were nine CLDMCs supported to update Land Use Plans in Q1, exceeding the Year 3 target.
Custom	<b>2.1.2:</b> Number of CLDMCs that have increased revenue	<b>IR 2:</b> Communities Plan and Manage Customary Land for Productive Use	Annually	CLDMC financial record review conducted by LMA staff	0	4	2	50%	10	This is an annual indicator, but LMA achieved 50% of its annual target in Q1.
Custom	<b>2.1.3:</b> Number of individuals provided training, information, and/or legal advice with respect to negotiating contracts and agreements with the private sector	<b>IR 2:</b> Communities Plan and Manage Customary Land for Productive Use	Quarterly	LMA training and other activity records; completed participant attendance forms	0	75	39	52%	150	A total of 39 individuals received training on how to negotiate contracts and agreements with the private sector.
Custom	<b>3.1.1:</b> Number of CLDMCs in which women, youth, and other marginalized groups hold leadership positions	<b>IR 3:</b> Women, Youth, and Other Marginalized Populations Participate in and Benefit from Customary Land Management	Annually	CLDMC elections, LMA staff-collected records	0	20	0	0%	TBD	This is an annual indicator and there is no data to report for Q1.

TYPE OF INDICATOR	INDICATOR	RESULT MEASURED BY INDICATOR	REPORTING FREQUENCY	DATA SOURCE & COLLECTION METHOD	BASELINE (SOURCE) DATE / VALUE	YEAR 3 TARGET	YEAR 3 ACHIEVEMENT	PERCENT OF ACHIEVEMENT	LIFE OF PROJECT / END-LINE	COMMENTS
Custom	<b>3.1.2:</b> Number of CLDMCs that prioritize agreements with private sector entities specifically with women- and/or youth-led community enterprises or associations	<b>IR 3:</b> Women, Youth, and Other Marginalized Populations Participate in and Benefit from Customary Land Management	Annually	CLDMC bylaws and LMA internal records reviewed	0	4	3	50%	10	This is an annual indicator; however, in Q1, three CLDMCs signed agreements with private sector entities, reaching 75% of the annual target.
Custom	<b>4.1.1:</b> Number of CLDMCs that have a grievance resolution mechanism	<b>IR 4:</b> Land Disputes and Grievances Resolved Appropriately through Alternative Dispute Resolution	Annually	CLDMC bylaws and LMA internal records reviewed	0	27	3	11%	50	This is an annual indicator; however, in Q1, LMA supported three CLDMCs to include a grievance resolution mechanism in their bylaws.
Standard	<b>EG.10.4-3:</b> Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance	<b>IR 4:</b> Land Disputes and Grievances Resolved Appropriately through Alternative Dispute Resolution	Quarterly	LMA/IP records that report on ADR efforts; CLDMC-level meetings that mention ADR activities	0	30	5	17%	TBD after communities are selected	In Q1, LMA helped resolve five disputed land and property rights cases.
Custom	<b>Cross-Cutting:</b> Number of meetings or other forums held between CSOs/CBOs and the GOL with the purpose of advancing policy, legislation and/or regulations on ADR	Cross-Cutting	Quarterly		0	6	0	0%	12	There was no policy or legislation (ADR) meeting held this quarter.
Custom	<b>Cross-Cutting:</b> Number of public awareness-raising activities on land management issues and community land rights	Cross-Cutting	Quarterly	LMA activities	0	100	31	31%	165	In Q1, 31% of the annual target was achieved.



## 6. KEY ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

In Q2, LMA will focus on advancing communities through the CLRF process, concentrating on those at the boundary harmonization or confirmatory survey steps.

- **Boundary harmonization:** The project will focus on completing this important and challenging step in ten communities: four in Nimba County (Gbassa, Zortapa, Gbosua-Gbeleyee Blein, and Zolowee) and six in Lofa County (Hassala, Tahamba, Wanwoma, Wulukoha, Upper Tengia and Lower Waum).
- **Confirmatory survey:** LMA will conduct or finalize confirmatory surveys in 14 communities in Lofa County (Fessibu, Palama, Vavala, Viawulu, Wonegizi, Yelowee, Bluyema Zone II, Lower Waum, Lower and Upper Rankollie, Lower, Central and Upper Guma, and Lower Tengia).
- **Women and youth leadership trainings:** LMA will launch its leadership trainings initiative, targeting women and youth in 12 selected communities across all three counties. This initiative will also support the expansion of the knowledge sharing and learning platform established in Year 2.
- **National ADR policy development:** This initiative, started in Q1, was formally launched in January 2024 with participants from the GOL. The consultancy will provide essential technical assistance to the MOJ and the LLA to review, revise, and develop a national ADR policy, as well as SOPs that will guide the implementation of ADR for customary land disputes at local levels.
- **CLRF training for CBOs and land tenure facilitators:** LMA will continue its work in the land sector to strengthen the local capacities of organizations and individuals working on CLRF. In Year 3, LMA will train an additional ten CBOs and ten Land Tenure Facilitators actively working in the land sector.

## 7. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Throughout the quarter, LMA encountered numerous challenges that disrupted planned activities or presented difficulties for the project moving forward. A summary of these challenges follows.

1. Though the national elections were not an unexpected challenge, it was uncertain as to what degree they might impact activity implementation. Limited violence occurred during the campaigning and election period, and although LMA did not encounter any violence directly, the project's ability to implement at the community level was significantly affected as most communities were deeply focused on election-related activities.
2. External decision-makers and influencers in project communities, although not physically present during activities, strongly affected community decisions. This was particularly problematic in communities working on boundary harmonization, where securing agreement among local community members about boundaries was challenging enough without involvement or agreement from these external decision-makers/influencers.
3. The project encountered several instances where the LLA conducted land surveys and posted survey notices for community customary lands without taking the communities through the required CLRF process (see [Appendix 4](#)). This rendered the notices and surveys illegal, creating confusion and doubt about the CLRF process and the LRA. Communities have paid several thousand Liberian dollars to the LLA to complete these illegal surveys and have not received recompense for these lost costs, which the LLA has called "nonrefundable deposits."
4. Related to these illegal land surveys, the team reported illegal sales of community customary lands in several project communities in Bong (Walahune, Yenewon) and Lofa (Selega) Counties. Other actors in the land sector, such as Parley, have observed similar issues on their projects.
5. Liberia has encountered challenges with conservation-focused projects becoming involved in customary land formalization without following the 2018 LRA and the CLRF process. During this quarter, LMA discovered a specific challenge related to a land deed in the Gpapa community in Nimba

County. USAID’s Conservation Works Activity had secured a land grant to establish an ecolodge; however, the parcel earmarked for the ecolodge was situated within a customary land plot that was not yet formalized, raising confusion around Liberia’s deeding process. Through facilitation with the LLA, LMA was able to clarify that the CLRF process would have to be followed to formalize the larger customary plot prior to issuing land grants from within that community's land.

6. LMA is awaiting USAID’s reactions and decisions on a proposed contract modification and budget realignment. LMA has appreciated the closer engagement with and support from the DRG Office, and hopes that the revised contract will be accepted and will help USAID and LMA achieve success.

## 8. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

**Staffing:** Below is the updated list of current LMA staff members.

TABLE 6: LMA STAFFING PLAN

NAME	POSITION
[REDACTED]	Chief of Party
[REDACTED]	Deputy Chief of Party
[REDACTED]	Land Management and Administration Specialist
[REDACTED]	Gender, Equity, and Inclusion Specialist
[REDACTED]	MEL Specialist
[REDACTED]	Communications and Community Engagement Specialist
[REDACTED]	Private Sector Engagement Specialist
[REDACTED]	Senior Operations and Finance Manager
[REDACTED]	Grants and Subcontracts Manager
[REDACTED]	Accountant
[REDACTED]	Driver
[REDACTED]	Driver

During this quarter, LMA recruited a new MEL Specialist, [REDACTED], who started on December 4, 2023. [REDACTED], LMA’s DCOP, directly supported his onboarding, which included a meeting with DELTA on December 8, 2023, to review the project’s recently revised draft Activity MEL Plan. In addition, from December 18 to 23, 2023, the MEL Specialist participated in and partially led a refresher MEL training to four of the project’s grantees and participated in a quarterly review and planning exercise with the same four grantees. He was introduced to USAID, and moving forward, he will upload data onto the Data Information Systems (DIS) for the upcoming quarterly report. In the coming quarter he will take the lead on finalizing the project’s MEL Plan with USAID, pending the approval of the current contract modification.

## **Financial Progress**

The following financial summary provides a snapshot of actual expenditures for the quarter ending December 31, 2023.

[REDACTED]

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX I: LMA COMMUNITY CLRf TRACKER

STATUS LEGEND:		ACTIVITY PROGRESS FOR CUSTOMARY LAND FORMALIZATION								
NOT STARTED		YEAR ADDED	0. PRE-ASSESSMENT	1. COMMUNITY SELF-IDENTIFICATION	2. GOVERNANCE BYLAWS AND STRUCTURES	3. PARTICIPATORY MAPPING	4. BOUNDARY HARMONIZATION	5. CONFIRMATORY SURVEY	6. COMMUNITY DEED REGISTERED	COMMENTS (QI PROGRESS)
PRIOR COMPLETED										
ONGOING										
COMPLETED QI										
COMMUNITY										
<b>LOFA COUNTY</b>										
1	Fessibu Township	Year 1								Several meetings with LLA Chairman
2	Saygbama Clan	Year 1								Continuing CSI activities
3	Womama Clan	Year 1								Continuing CSI activities
4	Sylakore Clan	Year 1								Continuing CSI activities
5	Wangolodu Clan	Year 1								Continuing CSI activities
6	Barkedu Township	Year 1								Continuing CSI activities
7	Palama Clan	Year 1								Conducted boundary dispute negotiations and harmonization meetings
8	Vavala Clan	Year 1								Conducted boundary dispute negotiations and harmonization meetings
9	Viawulu Clan	Year 2								Conducted boundary dispute negotiations and harmonization meetings
10	Wonegizi Section	Year 2								Conducted boundary dispute negotiations and harmonization meetings
11	Bluyema Zone II Section	Year 2								Completed boundary harmonization
12	Yeala Township	Year 2								Continuing CSI activities
13	Hassala Clan	Year 1								New MOUs signed
14	Tahamba Clan	Year 1								New MOUs signed
15	Wanwoma Clan	Year 1								New MOUs signed
16	Wulukoha Clan	Year 1								Conducted boundary dispute negotiations and harmonization meetings
17	Upper Guma Section	Year 1								New MOUs signed; completed boundary harmonization
18	Lower Guma Section	Year 1								New MOUs signed; completed boundary harmonization
19	Central Guma Section	Year 1								New MOUs signed; completed boundary harmonization
20	Lower Tengia Section	Year 2								Completed boundary harmonization
21	Lower Rankollie Section	Year 2								New MOUs signed; completed boundary harmonization
22	Upper Tengia Section	Year 2								New MOUs signed
23	Upper Waum Section	Year 2								New MOUs signed; completed boundary harmonization
24	Upper Rankollie Section	Year 2								New MOUs signed; completed boundary harmonization
25	Lower Waum Section	Year 2								New MOUs signed
26	Dazebah Section	Year 3								Ongoing CSI activities
27	Selega Township	Year 3								Ongoing CSI activities

BONG COUNTY										
28	Kpatawee Clan	Year 1								Conducted boundary dispute negotiations and harmonization meetings
29	Kporiyorquelleh Clan	Year 1								Conducted boundary dispute negotiations and harmonization meetings
30	Gwilapolu Clan	Year 1								Continuing CSI activities; established Interim Coordinating Committees
31	Zota Clan	Year 1								Continuing CSI activities; established Interim Coordinating Committees
32	Kpaquallie Clan	Year 1								Continuing CSI activities; established Interim Coordinating Committees
33	Walahune Clan	Year 2								CSI completed
34	Mawuota Clan	Year 2								Draft by-laws developed
35	Menquelleh Clan	Year 2								Conducted meetings with CLDMC and began participatory mapping
36	Sheansue Clan	Year 2								Draft by-laws developed
37	Gbanshay Clan	Year 2								Draft by-laws developed
38	Nyallai Clan	Year 2								CSI completed
39	Belequelleh Clan	Year 3								Pre-assessment completed
40	Yenewon Clan	Year 3								Pre-assessment completed
NIMBA COUNTY										
41	Zolowee Township	Year 1								Held initial community dialogue
42	Yolowee Township	Year 1								Completed boundary harmonization
43	Gbassa Township	Year 1								Held initial community dialogue
44	Zortapa Township	Year 1								Held dialogue meetings with neighbors, conducted boundary walks, negotiations
45	Gbosua–Gbeleyee Blein Township	Year 1								Held dialogue meetings with neighbors, conducted boundary walks, negotiations
46	Gbor Payee Township	Year 2								Draft by-laws developed
47	Gbor Zuoplay Township	Year 2								Draft by-laws developed
48	Gbor Wehplay Township	Year 2								Awareness raising on step 2 and local rules gathering; step 3 land mapping
49	Gbor Gampa Township	Year 2								Awareness raising on step 2 and local rules gathering; step 3 land mapping
50	Miaplay Yeezlay & Bonnah Townships	Year 2								Awareness raising on step 2 and local rules gathering; step 3 land mapping
51	Gblah Township	Year 2								Draft by-laws developed
52	Zayglay Township	Year 2								Draft by-laws developed
53	Zuo Luapa Township	Year 2								Awareness raising on step 2 and local rules gathering; step 3 land mapping
54	Bayleglay Township	Year 2								Awareness raising on step 2 and local rules gathering; step 3 land mapping
55	Siaplay 1 and 2 Townships	Year 2								Awareness raising on step 2 and local rules gathering; step 3 land mapping
56	Beatuo Clan	Year 3								Pre-assessment completed
57	Sar Clan	Year 3								Pre-assessment completed
58	Bewa Clan	Year 3								Pre-assessment completed
59	Boe Clan	Year 3								Pre-assessment completed
60	Quilla Clan	Year 3								Pre-assessment completed



## APPENDIX 2: QUALITY ASSURANCE AND SURVEILLANCE PLAN TRACKING

DELIVERABLE/SERVICE REQUIRED	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	AQL	PRIMARY METHOD OF SURVEILLANCE	FREQUENCY	STATUS	COMMENTS
<b>Project Management Deliverables</b>						
Annual Work Plans	Deliverable submitted on time	100%	Document review and approval	Annually, or when revised	Submitted	
Environment Monitoring and Mitigation Plan	Deliverable submitted on time	100%	Document review and approval	Annually, or when revised	Submitted	
Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Deliverable submitted on time	100%	Document review and approval	Annually, or when revised	Submitted	
Quality Assurance and Surveillance Plan (QASP)	Deliverable submitted on time	100%	Document review and approval	Annually, or when revised	Submitted	
Quarterly Progress Reports	Deliverable submitted on time	100%	Document review and approval	Quarterly	Submitted	
Annual Progress Reports	Deliverable submitted on time	100%	Document review and approval	Annually	Year 1 and Year 2 submitted	
Accrual's report	Submitted on time	100%	Submission email	Quarterly	Submitted	
Annual Inventory Report	Submitted on time	100%	Submission email	Annually	Submitted	
Reporting on Foreign Taxes	Submitted on time	100%	Submission email	April 16 of each year	Submitted	
Short-Term Consultant Reports, Technical Reports, and Other Developed Materials	Deliverables, as needed, submitted on time	95%	Document review	Quarterly	Submitted	
Demobilization/Disposition Plan	Deliverable submitted on time	100%	Document review and approval	Six months prior to contract end		
Final Report	Deliverable submitted on time	100%	Document review and approval	Contract completion		
<b>Technical Deliverables (Task Order Section F.4.2)</b>						
Grants Manual	Deliverable submitted on time	100%	Document review and approval	90 days after award, or when revised	Submitted	
<b>Objective 1: Communities obtain deeds to their customary land</b>						
Criteria for the selection of target communities	Deliverable submitted on time	95%	Document review and approval	Year 1	Completed	
Guide for the registration of customary land (prepared under the Land Governance Support Activity)	Guides updated, adhering to current land legislation and GOL guidance documentation, including forms and/or templates	95%	Deliverable reviewed and approved	By Year 3		
One costed plan for communities prepared to outline cost for completing the CLRFP per community.	Deliverable approved	95%	Deliverable reviewed and approved	By Year 3		
Training Manual finalized to outline procedures along each step of the CLRFP. The manual will be a living document and will be updated as new trainings are identified.	Scheduled as described in approved work plans(s)	95%	Project records / reports	Quarterly or annually	In process	
Comprehensive evidence-based tools and processes to guide communities to complete all steps for CLRFP finalized	Scheduled as described in approved work plans(s)	85%	Review of deliverables, project records/reports	By Year 3	Submitted	
Organized system to track and/or store information for registered communities established (e.g., written profiles on the history and makeup of the community, governance bylaws, Land Use Plans, maps, etc.)	Scheduled as described in approved work plans(s)	85%	Review of deliverables, project records/reports	By Year 2, and updated as needed	In place	

DELIVERABLE/SERVICE REQUIRED	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	AQL	PRIMARY METHOD OF SURVEILLANCE	FREQUENCY	STATUS	COMMENTS
Advocacy plan concluded with CSWG and the MAP	Scheduled as described in approved work plan(s)	85%	Review of deliverables, project records, direct observation	Year 1	In process	
Work with CSOs, grantees, and LLA to finalize a coordinated messaging unique to all communities including advocacy messages and leverage innovative channels and medium	Scheduled as described in approved work plan(s)	85%	Project records/reports	Year 1 – 4 <i>*Replicated as new communities are on-ramped to the activity</i>	Ongoing	
Methods and procedures for the recruitment of new cohorts or surveyors at the GEP established.	Scheduled as described in approved work plan(s)	85%	Review of deliverables, project records, direct observation	Year 1	Completed*	
An up-to-date needs assessment for services that communities will need from the LLA at county and national level conducted	Deliverable submitted one time. Scheduled as described in approved work plan(s)	95%	Assessment report, deliverable review	Year 1	Draft submitted to USAID for approval	
100 New surveyors trained in modern land surveying technology from the GEP at FTI.	Scheduled as described in approved work plan(s)	85%	# of surveyors trained, project records/reports	By Year 4	Ongoing	<i>*Indicator adjusted to reflect new approach on surveyor training; revised deliverable and target to follow in updated contract</i>
100 customary communities registered, and deeds obtained, or deeds at final step ready for LLA to issue	Scheduled as described in approved work plan(s)	85%	Deeds issued by LLA, status report of communities' CLRF process, project records/ reports	By Year 4	Ongoing	
<b>Objective 2: Communities Plan and Manage Customary Land for Productive Use</b>						
Template/model for Communities Land Use Plan finalized	Scheduled as described in approved work plan(s)	100%	Review of deliverables, project records/reports	Year 1	Submitted	
In collaboration with the LLA, review and update the Land Use Plan Template, relying on key lessons learned from implementations at the early stages of the program	Scheduled as described in approved work plan(s)	85%	Review of deliverables, project records/reports	Year 3		
Produce/revise/finalize community by-laws with a clear outline on mechanism to update and enforce communities Land Use Plans.	Scheduled as described in approved work plan(s)	85%	Project records/reports	Year 1–4 <i>*Replicated as new communities are on ramped to the activity</i>	Ongoing	
Produce a guide to layout strategies on how CLDMCs can negotiate and engage with the private sector.	Deliverable submitted on time	95%	Review of deliverables, project records/reports	Year 1	Submitted	<i>Awaiting USAID feedback and/or approval</i>
Develop a model business plan on how communities will transact with their land to the benefit of members.	Deliverable submitted on time	95%	Review of deliverables, project records/reports	Year 2	Submitted	<i>Awaiting USAID feedback and/or approval</i>
Produce a report on the legal and political feasibility of tax incentives for companies partnering with communities on an equitable basis	Deliverable submitted on time	95%	Review of deliverables, project records/reports	Year 2	Submitted	<i>Awaiting USAID feedback and/or approval</i>
<b>Objective 3: Women, Youth, and Other Marginalized Populations Participate in and Benefit from Customary Land Management</b>						
A gender / inclusion analysis developed to assess the impact of implementation on marginalized populations, including women and youth	Deliverable submitted on time	95%	Review of deliverables, project records/reports	Year 3		

DELIVERABLE/SERVICE REQUIRED	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	AQL	PRIMARY METHOD OF SURVEILLANCE	FREQUENCY	STATUS	COMMENTS
An institutionalized knowledge sharing platform established for women and youth serving on CLDMCs to share experiences	Quality and accessibility of KM platform; number of people accessing the platform	95%	Monitoring platform use, project record/reports	Year 2	<b>Completed</b>	
<b>Objective 4: Land Disputes and Grievances Resolved Appropriately through Alternative Dispute Resolution</b>						
In collaboration with the LLA, conduct an assessment of local ADR capacity in the counties of operation and recommend a model for dispute resolution	One deliverable per county selected	85%	Review of deliverables, project records/reports	Year 1–4 <i>*Replicated if/when new counties are on-ramped to the activity</i>	<b>In process</b>	
Standard operating procedures on dispute resolutions produced in collaboration with the LLA.	Deliverable submitted on time	85%	Review of deliverables, project records/reports	Year 2	<b>In process</b>	
In collaboration with the LLA and CSOs, support the adoption of a revised Land Dispute Resolution Policy that is consistent with the LLA.	Number of consultative meetings held to discuss draft policy; participation of CSOs/stakeholders	85%	Project records/reports	Year 2	<b>In process</b>	
Drafting and supporting the adoption of a national ADR legislation	Number of consultative meetings held to discuss draft policy; participation of CSOs/stakeholders	85%	Review of deliverables, project records/reports	Year 3	<b>In process</b>	
Finalize report documenting disputes presented to CLDMCs and the number of those resolved, including dispute resolution success story.	Deliverable submitted on time	95%	Review of deliverable, project records/reports	Year 4		

**U.S. Agency for International Development**

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