



A FINAL GENDER MONITORING SYSTEM FOR LAND CONFLICT EARLY WARNING AND REPOSE MECHANISM IN LIBERIA



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ACRONYMS

ACLED	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
CPC	County Peace Committee
CLDMCs	Community Land Development and Management Committees
ECOWARN	Economic Community of West Africa Early Warning and Response Network
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EW	Early Warning
EWER	Early Warning and Response
EWER-WG	Early Warning and Response Working Group
EWRM	Early Warning and Response Mechanism
EWRS	Early Warning and Response System
LERN	Liberia Early Warning Response Network
LLA	Liberia Land Authority
LRA	Land Rights Act
MGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
NCCRM	National Center for Coordination of Response Mechanism
PBO	Peace Building Office
WANEP	West Africa Network for Peace building

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Government of Liberia still faces continued peace building challenges with a significant threat to national peace and stability emanating from land/property disputes and boundary disputes¹. Accordingly, Liberia government has taken two major steps towards a Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (EWRM) involving establishment of the National Center for the Coordination of Early Response Mechanism (NCCRM) and a Peace Building Office (PBO). In practice, the early warning system involves the collection and analysis of open-source information to enhance prevention or early response, before violence has erupted or, to contain the outbreak, mitigate its effects as well as prevent its recurrence.

Before establishment of NCCRM, The PBO had established a conflict early warning and early response (EWR) mechanism in 2011 at the county level and later to some districts with current effort towards decentralizing same in 155 districts and in 500 local communities. There are 272 conflict early warning monitors in the 15 counties of which 118 are active. These conflict early warning monitors work in collaboration with 408 County Peace Committees (CPCs) which was also established in 2009 by PBO in collaboration with UNMIL then. The CPCs were trained in peace building and conflict transformation skills to provide conflict resolution support to local authorities as alternative disputes resolution mechanism (ADR).

The PBO and its Early Warning Working Group established a data collection Web-based Platform referred to as the Liberia Early Warning and Response Network (LERN website: (www.ewerliberia.net) and (PBO website: www.pbo.ilabliberia.org) in 2013. LERN receives all alerts and incidents from across the country through the use of SMS sent by the conflict early warning monitors. NCCRM in collaboration with PBO analyses the data reported through LERN platform, prepare and disseminates the situation reports or early warning alerts to government and other agencies for response actions.

In addition, three county level early warning centers are set up in three counties including Bong, Maryland and Grand Gedeh Counties and are linked to state Justice and Security Regional hubs intended to increase response capacity of state security where possible. These are also the County and District Security Council (CSC) and Community-Based Peace infrastructure including Women Peace Huts that are party of Liberia EWR system

¹ A nation-wide conflict mapping exercise undertaken in 2016 by the Liberia Peace Building Office (PBO)

To better deliver on its mandate, the PBO developed an online portal that is linked with a monitoring framework which was developed with support from UN Women funded by the Peace building fund through the joint project “Sustaining Peace and Reconciliation through Strengthening Land Governance and Dispute Resolution”

Land and natural resource-related conflicts are very common around the world². Land interacts with conflict in many ways (. Indeed, up to 40% of all conflicts are at least partly driven by conflict over land and/or natural resources. Gender inequalities and related gender norms influence how these conflicts play out and who is impacted directly or indirectly. In Liberia, land is identified as one of the predominant drivers of conflict in all the 15 counties.

Citizens claim ownership of large tracts of traditional land, overlapping boundaries, dispute over rightful ownership, conflicting claims and land grabbing are the most pronounced and are also evidently common between communities and concessionaires. It is estimated that the Government has awarded approximately 35-40 percent of Liberia’s land to concessions, the majority of which was already encumbered and located in provinces/communities with fragile state authority and with frequent land disputes. The Liberia Land Authority (LLA) responsible for all land matters in Liberia including land governance, administration, land use and management plays large role in addressing such conflicts. To support the work of the LLA nationwide, different structures at county and community level have been established as provided for by the LRA of 2018. These include the county land boards and offices and the Community Land Management and Development Committees

Based on the online platform, land dispute is one of the monitored indicators though the data that exists currently is not updated and doesn’t capture gender specific data.

Despite the availability of the current early warning mechanism, a frequent criticism is that warnings have often gone unanswered. In the recent years, emphasis has been on empowering local communities to better prepare themselves and respond to threats, rather than solely rely on external support. At grass-root levels, social cohesion and peace is developed by the ‘peace infrastructure’ comprising of multiple different semi-formal and informal mechanisms. The gender and Human rights assessment study indicates that there is limited coordination between the land governance mechanisms in the country and other institutions charged with peace building (PBO), NCCRM and Ministry of gender, children

² Safer World ,2016: UNEP (2009)

and social protection that is charged with gender affairs. Other challenges included; limited resource envelope to logistically support reporters and lack of specific indicators on land disputes, gender, and equity. In addition, there is no clear monitoring system to track the number of registered land disputes and cases that have been settled³.

Findings on gender and human rights assessment revealed that gender and human rights are priority thematic areas of Liberia's early warning and response mechanism. The assessment report further indicated limited collection of sex and gender disaggregated data. The information collected on land disputes among other categories is not disaggregated by sex and gender. The LERN lacks clear gender responsive indicators to inform gender sensitive data collection, analysis and reporting. Similarly, the tools that NCCRM, PBO, LLA, WANEP, LERN technical working group, grass root peace committees use to collect data to track land dispute reporting and resolutions do not capture gender specific data.

Majority of the respondents reported that their organizations collected, analyzed and reported on sex and gender, disability disaggregated data for tracking progress towards gender mainstreaming in EWRs. However, gender and human rights assessment report indicate limited collection of data and reporting on gender and disability even when gender and human rights is one of the thematic areas. This is a pointer that organizations do not deliberately collect, analyze gender and disability disaggregated information to inform an inclusive early warning and response mechanism. More to note, the LERN online platform does not have variables to collect gender and disability disaggregated data⁴. This implies that the early warning alerts and situation reports are dominated by decision makers are not gender sensitive which in turn leads to formulation of gender insensitive proposals for action/response and evaluation of impact of the EWR system.

This calls for the development of a robust monitoring system for land conflicts, including gender responsible indicators, procedures and collection tools upon which all conflicts escalation; management and response processes could be monitored and evaluated. Existing literature on early warning offers a variety of different types of indicators. For instance, UN Women compiled examples of gender-responsive early warning indicators grouped according to common conflict analysis categories and distinguishing them between indicators that are most relevant for conducting initial assessments or gathering baseline data and indicators for

³ Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund Project Document of Sustaining Peace and Reconciliation through Strengthening Land Governance and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

⁴ www.pboliberiaewer.org

ongoing monitoring of trends⁵. Gender mainstreaming is a global strategy and goal; integrating gender into land conflict early warning and response system therefore rests on the argument that the use of a gender-lens enriches early warning analysis and allows for more appropriate response options equally benefiting men and women.

While men, women, youth, and persons living with disabilities are affected by Land conflicts in different ways, they may also contribute to fueling of such conflicts and the resolution of the same in different ways. . Some of the ways people behave will be informed by the gender norms of their societies. It is therefore, important to understand how men, women, youth, PWDs are involved in land conflicts as well as what is expected from them. This helps to understand whether conflict is fueled by the behaviors of certain groups alone or it's also fueled by broader social expectations and norms. It is therefore important to mainstream gender into any conflict early warning and response mechanism. It has also been noted that the more inclusive a society is, the less likely it is to resort to force as a means of conflict resolution⁶.

2.0 OBJECTIVES OF DEVELOPING A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE GENDER RESPONSIVE EWRM FOR LAND CONFLICTS

The objectives of developing a simple and effective gender responsive EWRM for land conflicts are:

1. To develop gender sensitive indicators and data collection tools for land conflict EWR mechanism.
2. To establish a procedure for collecting, analyzing, and reporting on gender disaggregated data and Land Conflict in EWR
3. To clarify roles and responsibilities in monitoring land conflict in EWR with a gender perspective

3.0 COMPONENTS OF THE MONITORING SYSTEM

The Monitoring system will be made up of the following components:

⁵ UN Women, Gender- Responsive Early Warning: Overview and How-To Guide

⁶⁶ Susanne and Eugenia, June 2002.

Gender and equity responsive and land conflict indicators: These will be mainstreamed across the five thematic areas in relation to NCCRM thematic and PBO LERN category areas. The system will deliberately monitor land conflict indicators as well engendering the current PBO LERN categories that include; Natural disasters; rape; drugs; disease outbreaks; domestic violence; murder; security sector among others in line with current thematic areas of NCCRM.

Data Collection, Management and Reporting Procedure: These will include the following; Reporting system (detailing how data will flow from the community to National level), reporting Tools, human resource to manage the system and Database Management.

The Roles and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders: This will include the roles and responsibilities of key actors in utilization and implementation of Land conflict monitoring system.

4.0 GENDER RESPONSIVE AND LAND CONFLICT RELATED INDICATORS

It is important to generate the indicators that inform monitoring of land and other forms of conflict with a gender perspective in the EWR mechanism. This is day-to-day close monitoring of trigger factors and causes of land conflict with a gender lens. Thus, these indicators have been developed based on collection and analysis of sex and gender-disaggregated data and a focus on root or structural/systemic/proximate causes and triggering factors that create the sufficient conditions for conflict. Sustained monitoring system of these causes and trigger factors forms the basis for conflict Early Warning and Response including land conflicts.

Monitoring of Land conflicts is important because;

- It enables Identification and prevention of the root causes of land conflicts.
- Gathers data to inform decision-making.
- Identifies changing trends and scenarios, which will enhance early warning.
- Identifies and assesses the most salient indicators of conflict.
- Assesses likely trends and scenarios.
- Identifies strategies and opportunities for land conflict resolutions.

According to the gender and human rights assessment, it was noted there are various issues or concerns that affect men and women in relation to land and property rights in Liberia that require close monitoring. The participants noted the following.

- Land boundary disputes.
- Intentional encroachment on a particular part of land belonging to another person.
- Technical surveying errors by surveyors.
- Blatant refusal of parties to honour and respect traditional boundaries earlier established.
- Community boundaries especially if a resource such as gold and other underground minerals are discovered.
- The double selling of land/ and the selling of the same land to more than one person.
- Lack of legal document for land and property.
- Agricultural concession agreement and political administrative boundary.
- Buying land from the wrongful person.
- Women denied from using or building on their father's properties.
- Politician encroaching on ordinary citizen land.
- People returning to the county and taking over people property illegally and forcibly.
- Tribal land conflict, community boundary demarcation, to more than one person.
- Women denied the right to own and inherit land.
- Land and property grabbing from the widows.
- Illegal Boundary creation, thus resulting to land boundary disputes.
- Encroachment on a land belonging to another person, and
- Refusal of parties to respect existing traditional boundaries established.

Gender inequalities and related gender norms influence how the conflicts play out and who is impacted, directly or indirectly. Gender analysis in the context of land conflicts can provide data on all aspects of land conflicts from a gender perspective. Particular focus should be given to:

- Conflict issue(s) and the property rights of women under dispute
- Identifying conflict causes and consequences from the perspective of women
- Women's positions and interests and eventually also their underlying needs, fears and desires

- Relationships between all actors involved in the conflict from the perspective of the women involved
- Women's attitude towards conflict resolution and their preferred dispute resolution process(s)

Based on the gender and human rights assessment, the following gender and land conflict related indicators were generated and validated by Government line agencies and ministries for mainstreaming into Liberia's EWR Mechanism thematic areas as presented in table 1 below.

Table 1: Gender Responsive and Land Related Conflict indicators for EWRS

Category	Gender Responsive and Land Conflict Indicators for EWR				
	Causes	Trigger ⁷ Factors/events	Indicators	Response Actions to be undertaken by Responsible Agencies	Responsible institution
Land disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faulty Concession agreements • Discrimination against women inheritance of property/land • Limited access to information on concessions agreements by(women) and Community • Traditional beliefs • Traditional & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desecration of religious/traditional shrines • traditions that undermine women's rights to land ownership • Lack of awareness on concession agreements to community • Poor Governance • Widow inheritance • Broken family ties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of incidents related to concession agreements reported (disaggregated by location and type • Number of land dispute cases reported disaggregated by location • Number of gender disaggregated land dispute cases reported to NCCRM,NBC and LLA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness raising and engagement with traditional leaders on traditional norms that undermine the rights of women • Inclusive dialogues • Timely and effective Land Dispute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LLA (Lead agency) • Ministry of Internal Affairs(PBO) • NCCRM • MOJ • Courts of law • NBC • Police • Traditiona l council of

⁷ Trigger factors are single events, or the anticipation of an event, that can change the intensity or direction of conflict

	<p>customary laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of legal framework to protect women's rights. • Illegal boundary creation • Land ownership disputes • Displacement by land conflict and concessions • Competition over natural resources (discovery of minerals) • Land grabbing • Encroachment on land belonging to another person • Refusal of parties to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken marriages and relationships • Abandonment • Traditional norms • Gender inequality in accessing and controlling land. • Women denied land ownership. • Delayed justice • Limited enforcement of laws and policies • Demand for investment and mineral extraction • Corruption • Lack of information on land rights • Gender norms and behaviors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of land disputes reported and resolved using formal or semi-formal mechanisms at all levels (disaggregated by gender, type, location) • Number of people displaced by land related conflicts (disaggregated by gender and location) • Number of boundary disputes reported and resolved (disaggregated by location) • Number of disputes reported as a result of community land 	<p>resolutions at all levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation and enforcement of Laws on women's rights and protection • Advocate for equal representation of women in Land Governance 	<p>Liberia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLDMCs, SPRC, • MSP • Early warning monitors • County Administration • AFELL • Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection • MoJ • CSO
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	<p>respect existing traditional established boundaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption Issuance of illegal land related documents related to ownership of land • Limited skilled land surveyors • Limited technical tools to survey land • Delay in Land Dispute resolutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land grabbing and displacements • Limited participation of women in land governance 	<p>concessions (disaggregated by location)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cases reported by women (disaggregated by location). • Number of reported cases by women resolved. • Number of women represented in Land governance structures at all levels 		
<p>Environment/Natural disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage systems • Construction in water ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Burning • Corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of incidences of illicit mining reported. • Number of natural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders' engagement • Improve climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA • NDMA • LEC

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire • Carbon dioxide • Illicit Mining • Improper waste management • Wetland degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of substandard electric materials. • Power thefts/illegal connections • Usage of generators in homes a/businesses • Car's emissions • Community facilitation Crimes • Limited enforcement of related laws • Limited information • Environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural calamities • Poverty • Terrain & weather • Illegal investors • Limited Women's involvement in decisions on land, water and other natural resource management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> calamities/disasters reported (disaggregated by type and location) • Number of people affected by natural calamities (disaggregated by location, gender, disability and age) • Number of semi-formal mechanisms in targeted counties with capacity to resolve land dispute cases in a gender sensitive manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> data collection! • Build capacity for more weather monitors/forecasting! • Enforce the use of fire extinguishers in homes/business/schools/workplaces/CARs • Increase LEC Connectivity/coverage • Raise awareness • Strengthen environmental policing • Mitigate the calamities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFDP • MME • MoT • Ministries and departments responsible for disaster and environment, NCCRM • EW monitors • Municipal Government
Governance and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidences of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of widows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender responsive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrity

Human Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights violations • Sexual Assaults including SGBV 	national, regional and international legal instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion of women in land governance • Discriminatory customary laws • Gender Stereotyping • Limited awareness on the policy and legal framework • Stigma and discrimination • Weak and gender-blind justice system • Violation of women's rights • Traditional Cultural practices restricting women to exercise their rights own land 	denying women's rights to own and inherit land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor governance • Impunity for perpetrators of violence against women and children • Socio-cultural norms • Drug abuse • Poverty • Verbal harassment • Illiteracy • War • Torture • Limit knowledge on laws • Corruption and bribery • Resistance to women's participation in land governance 	reporting land and property grabbing cases reported and disaggregated by the location <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of widow's inheritance cases reported. • Number of trafficking in women and girls cases reported • %age of land conflict cases reported by divorced women • Number of land conflict reported by children born out of wedlock • Number of sexual assault cases including rape reported (disaggregated by type age and location) 	Court proceedings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote good governance • Protection of women's rights to own land and property • Referral • Reporting • Conflict mediation • Awareness raising on women's rights • Provision of safe and protection shelters for women survivors/victims • Domestication and reporting on UN conventions 	Institutions (GAC, LACC, IAA, GC,NBC, LEITI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LLA • MoGCSP • MoJ • Independent human rights commission • NCCRM • INCHR
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of inclusive consultations • Inadequate transparency, accountability, rule of law, and due process of law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of trust in institutions • Culture of impunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of rape cases reported (disaggregated by age & location) • Number of land dispute engagements held. • Percentage of women representation across Land governance structures at all levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal aid services to vulnerable persons • Support policy and legal reforms to promote women's rights • Improve Access to justice by women • Build civic trust • Persecute perpetrators 	
Crime and criminality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder (killing) • Suicide⁸ • Rape • Defilement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional beliefs • Poverty • Women illegal/limited access to land rights • Hatred • Marginalization • Ethnic tension/travel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs abuse and addiction • Envy • Social Exclusion • Seizure of Land • Invasion of Secret Sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of criminal cases reported disaggregated by gender, location & type • Number of killings (disaggregated by gender, age and location) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement • Patrolling • Awareness raising to promote protection. • Setting up of a Specialize Courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIA • NCCRM • POLICE, • WANEP, • MoGCSP • county and District

⁸ The case of a family in Grand Bassa, where a man and his sister are fighting over a parcel of land and the sister wins the case, the brother threatened to take away his life if he loses the land.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of properties • Vandalizing of properties • Community fight • Kidnapping • Terroristic threats • Arson attacks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rivalry • War • Conflict • Traditional sites • Protection of traditional laws and norms • Lack of trust in the Judiciary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violation of traditional laws and norms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of honor killings reported (disaggregated by gender, age and location) • Prevalence of drug abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the Justice System • Use of Alternative Disputes Resolution methods in resolving land conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • security councils • All security forces at all levels • Peace committees • EW monitors
Security Inadequate security presence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unprofessional/unethical acts of some security personnel • Unprofessional acts of some Land Surveyors, l and registrars, Clarke • Culture of impunity • Lack of legal land documentation • Poor road networks • Lack of security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Stereotyping • Poor road net work • Poor ethics and professionalism among security forces • Limited enforcement of laws and policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of gender specific incidences of abduction and disappearances reported (disaggregated by location) • Number of incidences of trafficking in persons reported (disaggregated by gender, disability , age, and location) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrolling • Reporting • Law enforcement • Arrests • Awareness on crime and criminality • Pass on warning to shift to safe place • Education and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Justice • Supreme Court • Armed Forces of Liberia • WANEP • MoGCSP & MIA Including PBO

	<p>operatives in the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional beliefs • Limited enabling legal and policy framework. • Porous border points • Limited sharing of information • Human trafficking 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sexual abuses by security forces reported. 	<p>code of conduct of security forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of security personnel on good conduct 	<p>NCCRM POLICE, county and District security councils & other security forces at all levels Peace committees and early warning monitors</p>
Health and Pandemics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porous Borders • Limited access to health-related information • Irregular medical supplies • Limited health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Cultural and regions beliefs/practices • Negative Attitude by Patients/Care Takers • Natural calamities • Negative attitude by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Mortality • Neonatal Mortality rates • Number of Hospital Deliveries • Number of stunted children • Number of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Surveillance. • Set up IMS/Pillars! • Development of situation reports • Vector control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOH • NCCRM • PBO • NPHIL • MFDP

	education	<p>health workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited financing 	<p>participating in health-related awareness raising engagements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of maternal mortality rate (disaggregated by type and location) Number of Covid 19 positive cases reported (desegregated by gender and location) Number of Ebola cases reported (desegregated by gender and location) % of female living with HIV/AIDS reported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set SOPs Provide safety information. Provide equitable emergency response. Support for proper health care facilities and midwives Improve health care for women, children and persons with disabilities. 	
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5.0 DATA COLLECTION, MANAGEMENT, REPORTING PROCEDURES & TOOLS

In this section, data collection methods and tools; reporting and dissemination phase; human resources requirements, database and roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders are presented.

5.1 Data Collection methods and tools

Data collection will employ both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Data will be sourced from primary (from the field at all levels) and secondary data sources. Secondary sources include among others; administrative reports and information, media reports and institutional reports. Data collection will be on daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly routines.

Land conflict/dispute related data collection is one of the primary roles of county field early warning monitors and land committee. Data collected on daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly basis by county field early warning monitors and land committees will be fed into LERN. Key actors in the data collection process include; the Early Warning/Community monitors, Land Management and Development Committees, CPCs, Women Peace Huts at community and county levels.

At this level, Early warning monitors at all levels will use different methods to collect data such as document reviews, online engine searches, interviews, focus groups, media; key informant interviews (KIIs), observations and feed into LERN. The data will be collected from community and at institutional level.

It is important that sex, gender, age and disability disaggregated data and information is integrated at data collection level for gender and social inclusion to remain relevant and pervasive throughout the data analysis and reporting in the early warning and response process.

Early Warning Monitors can integrate gender and other social issues into Situation Reports in two main ways: Collect gender and human rights related data about land conflict and other EW indicators and report any relevant insights related to gender and land conflicts in a narrative format.

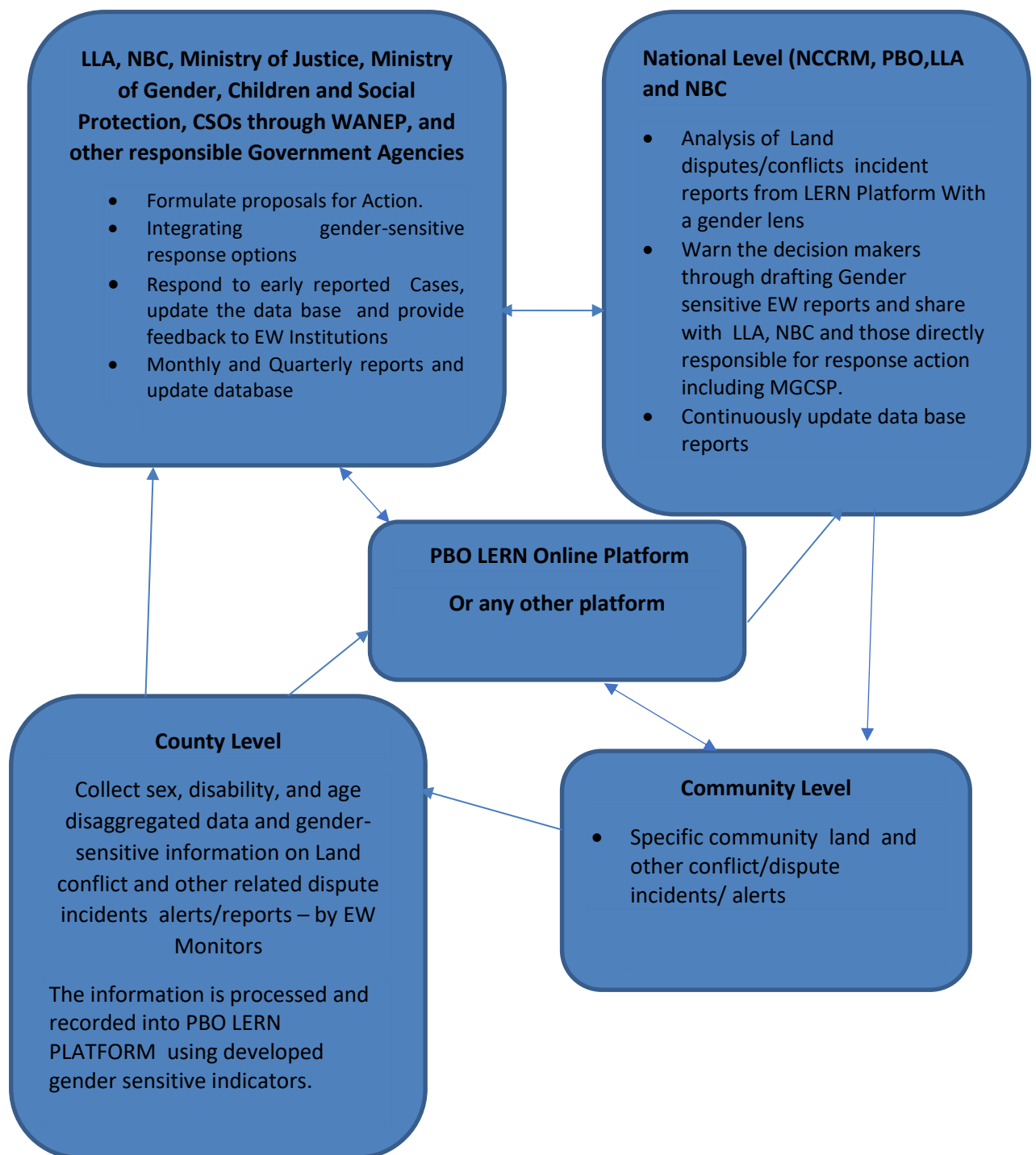
During the data collection process there is need to consult with various key stakeholders including women, youth and disabled persons among others for their view on the incidents.

The early warning monitors and staff in charge of monitoring of each responsible institution will coordinate these efforts to ensure a consistent process for data collection and reporting at community, county and national levels.

At this level, the field monitors should consider aspects of “Do No Harm” and Context Sensitivity in data collection methods to minimize any unintended negative impacts of their work by the respondents.

At the National Level, the NCCRM, PBO in collaboration with LLA and NBC will analyze land conflict related data bi-monthly. This will enable LLA and NBC to track the progress of reporting land disputes/conflict related incidences and other related cases through LERN but also taking action on time as far as land dispute resolutions is concerned.

The flow of data shall be as follows.



The flow of monitoring information starts from the community where data is collected and managed by Early Warning Monitors, Land related committees, County Peace Committees and Women Peace huts.

Note: it is important to note that at this level data collected is disaggregated by gender, age, disability categories and location; ensure consultations are conducted with women and their organizations. There are several sections in the Incident Report where the monitors can disaggregate data by sex, disability categories, and age. Where possible, make sure to include this information by documenting full descriptions and reporting on factors such as human deaths, injuries, perpetrator(s) and victim(s). Include more information about gender and information about the cause or drivers of the incidents in the ‘**Full Description**’. “**Description**” is the only section that allows for information about the cause or drivers of the attack. The monitors should ensure the include information about sexual assaults in the incident reports.

The monitors at community and county level are currently registering the incidents in ledger book or blue books; however this monitoring system is proposing to use the proposed **incident Reporting Forms below** to register the incidents/alerts and after send the full description into LERN through telephone messaging. In future the LERN Platform can be upgraded to adopt the proposed forms. The incident/event reported are registered based on relevant indicators in the motoring framework proposed in table 1 above.

INCIDENT REPORTING FORM

Serial No.

General Instructions: After an incident, fill this form and send to Responsible Office Update the form and send again as appropriate.

<u>Incident/Event:</u>	
<u>Date of and time Occurrence of the incident:</u>	
<u>Location (Village, County and District)</u>	
<u>Cause of Incident/Event:</u>	

<u>Status of Incident:</u>	
<u>Incident Context</u>	
<u>Interaction (Telephone or radio Communications)</u>	
<u>Information Sources</u>	
<u>Credibility</u>	
<u>Primary Impact of incident:</u>	
<u>Human Deaths (Overall known count) disaggregated by gender disability categories and age)⁹:</u>	
<u>Human Injuries: (Overall known count) disaggregated by gender and age):</u>	
<u>Any form of SGBV including rape, defilement, sexual assault etc.</u>	
<u>Property damage: indicate or name the property that was damaged and magnitude of the incident</u>	
<u>Immediate Response (Response by Officials):</u>	
<u>Full Description of incident/event:</u>	

Registered by-----Date: -----

⁹ For more detail breakdown you can use the matrix on impacts of incident on population

5.2 Reporting & Dissemination Phase

NCCRM and PBO analysts are responsible for monitoring and reviewing the LERN Platform to extract data into any data analysis software of their choice to generate statistical situation reports. Currently, EW data is being analyzed according to thematic areas such as Gender, Human rights and governance; crime and criminality; security: health, and environment. The monitoring system will maintain this process with improvements to deliberately report on Land conflict/disputes and gender across thematic areas.

LLA and NBC will identify at least one or two Focal persons who will be trained by PBO on how to access and extract information from the LERN. As noted, earlier NCCRM, PBO, LLA, MGCSP, EPA and NBC will be meeting bi-monthly to extract and analyze the Land disputes/conflicts alerts with a gender sent through LERN for information and taking appropriate action. In addition to this, NCCRM will disseminate the reports to LLA, NBC and those directly responsible for decisions including the public for information. The EW institutions should ensure continuous training of their staff and monitors in improving gender sensitive data collection, analysis and reporting

The data collected will also be analyzed and presented in form of graphs and tables or narrative situation reports. NCCRM will continue to disseminate information to the different stakeholders at all levels for their action using different platforms that are accessible to all. The NCCRM will continue playing their role of sharing information with decision makers and institutions to take action. The institution will also monitor whether the response was given and whether the dispute was solved. They will make sure that EWR information get to those at risk to seek for safety and ensure both men and women, youth, and elderly and persons with disabilities are reached with the information in accessible formats. This is because disability, gender and age play a huge role in how communication is disseminated.

The situation/event reports should include prevailing conditions that pose a threat or actual significant danger to human security.

Analysis of the land conflicts/incident reports can be summarized using the summarized reporting template (indicated below) to help in tracking the progress in reporting and resolving land conflicts. This reporting tool will also be used at county and national level to indicate total incidences reported on monthly, quarterly, and annual basis. This will support provision of regular updates at all levels.

Summary of Reporting Template ¹⁰

Name of the County, District, City, Municipality and Village	Date/Time	Incident Details	impact on population/pro perty ¹¹	Location ¹²	The alert/report shared/referred to	Action taken/response

¹⁰ This tool can be used at county and national levels for registering incidents and at the same time for data analysis I

¹¹ Who has been affected- Disaggregated by Sex, Disability and Age

¹² Place where the incident happened

5.3 Human Resources for Managing the System:

The system shall be managed by selected staff of NCCRM together with staff of PBO, LLA and NBC. Continuous and regular technical relationships between the NCCRM and PBO team as well as LLA, NBC and other responsible institutions are very crucial for sustainability. Such relationships also ensure smooth functioning of overall monitoring system process as a range of actors across institutions is reached. Some of the actors include those directly responsible for decision-making and those responsible for gender mainstreaming. It is also recommended that LLA and NBC be integrated into the existing EW working.

5.4 Data Management System:

A data management system of their choice will be used to store information collected, analyzed and reported. The staff in charge of Data and ICT at NCCRM, PBO, LLA and NBC will continue to play a key role in managing the data base. The data management information system will be managed by the Team Leader/Manager for Data / ICT at NCCRM/PBO. The ultimate purpose of data management is to ensure accurate and availability of timely reports to different stakeholders for their action and response.

5.5 Roles and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders in implementation of Land conflict monitoring system

Stakeholder	Roles
NCCRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Update the LERN system;• Analyse land conflict/disputes incidents with a gender perspective in collaboration with PBO and other relevant institutions.• Disseminate gender responsive land conflict situation reports to LLA, NBC and other responsible agencies for their actions and response
PBO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Train LLA, NBC and other relevant agencies to access and navigate the LERN Platform.• Train community land management and development committees and local peace structure in peace building and conflict management including data collection and reporting on land related issues.• Responsibility to coordinate EWER and peace building structures in the

	<p>communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure land conflict/disputes incidents are reported by early warning monitors through LERN Platform • Training county land committees, women peace huts, MSPs to report on Land disputes/conflict Incidents/events through LERN platform. • Collect sex, age, and gender disaggregated data • Analyze and disseminate land disputes incident reports to LLA, NBC, general public among others on weekly, monthly, and quarterly basis
Liberia Land Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with PBO train county land management and development committees to report Land disputes/conflict Incidents/events Via LERN platform • Collect and provide gender sensitive and land conflict to the public. • Implement response actions to address the reported land disputes and conflict incidents through ADR • Monitor and track progress towards land disputes reporting and resolutions. • Disseminate land related information, laws and policies and women's land rights. • Enforce land related laws and policies
National Bureau of Concessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and provide information on land conflict in concession areas, • Investigate and gather sufficient information, provide feedback on concessions and land matters to the public. • Monitor to ensure concessionaires comply with land parameters within their respective agreements. • Monitor and track progress towards concessional land disputes reporting and resolutions.
Ministry of Justice(Courts of Law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate; gather sufficient evidence to dispense justice for land related conflicts/disputes. • Implement response actions to address land disputes and conflicts. • Dispense justice for land related conflicts and disputes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and track progress towards land disputes solved • Provide feedback on the outcomes of court proceedings • Enforce land related laws and policies
Ministry of Gender, Children, and social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect sex, age, and gender disaggregated data, in collaboration with NCCRM, analyze and report on SGBV related cases and gender issues in land conflict/disputes • Monitoring of SGBV cases • implementing response Actions on gender mainstreaming and human rights protection, • in collaboration of LLA, Disseminate women's rights to own land and property related laws and policies and enforce them; • Provide social protection services; shelter for victims of SGBV
Local Government (Counties and Districts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect sex, age and gender disaggregated data. • implement response Actions, • disseminate land related laws and policies and enforce them • Provide feedback to communities on steps taken to resolve the identified conflict (related to all conflicts)
CSOs (WANEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect sex, age and gender disaggregated data. • Train the EW monitors in gender sensitive data collection and reporting on Land conflicts/disputes. • Disseminate land related laws and policies and enforce them
CLMDCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate land related laws and policies and enforce them • Collect sex, age and gender disaggregated data. • Provide feedback to communities on steps taken to resolve the identified conflict (related to all conflicts) Provide feedback to communities on steps taken to resolve the identified conflict (related to all conflicts)
Early warning & Response monitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect data and report on Land conflicts/disputes incidents disaggregated by sex and age through LERN Online Platform • Ensure gender sensitive reporting

MSPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect sex, age and gender disaggregated data. • Ensure gender sensitive reporting
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect timely and accurate data and report all Land conflict/dispute incidents within the community to early warning monitors and other key relevant stakeholders including the traditional Leaders

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