

**Ita Nia Rai**  
**Monitoring & Evaluation of the Data Collection Process**  
**Summary and Recommendations**

**Objective**

The objective of this monitoring and evaluation survey was to determine whether land claimants in Liquisa and Manatuto, who made declarations of their land, felt satisfied with the Ita Nia Rai data collection process and where the Ita Nia Rai team can/should make improvements.

**Methodology**

A team consisting of three Ita Nia Rai and four Belun staff conducted a total of 66 monitoring and evaluation surveys of the Ita Nia Rai data collection process over a period of four days in March 2009. In Liquisa, the staff conducted 39 surveys with a relatively equal balance of male (19 surveys) versus female (20 surveys) respondents. In Manatuto, the staff conducted 27 surveys, with a slightly less equal balance of male (10 surveys) versus female (17 surveys) respondents. The team only interviewed persons that had made a declaration as a land claimant in the Ita Nia Rai data collection process.

The Team conducted these surveys door-to-door. In Manatuto, the team faced some challenges as during the daytime, the majority of potential respondents were harvesting in their fields and were not at home. While the respondents were randomly selected, the Team did try to conduct surveys spread across the different collection zone areas where Ita Nia Rai field coordinators/data collectors had completed surveying the land.<sup>1</sup>

**Recommendations**

Overall, the Ita Nia Rai project appears to be successfully increasing public awareness both before and during the data collection process, and respondents seemed to be satisfied with the data collection process itself. The number of respondents with a dispute was too low to make any real concrete conclusions about the project's dispute resolution process. The few respondents with disputes stated that they had either resolved their disputes themselves before the Ita Nia Rai team came to survey their land, or that they were satisfied with the assistance they received from the Ita Nia Rai team to resolve their disputes. Results from the survey include:

- **96% of respondents** in Liquisa and **97% of respondents** in Manatuto responded that they had received information about the Ita Nia Rai program before the Ita Nia Ria team came to survey their land.

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<sup>1</sup> The fact that sub-district Manatuto is traditionally considered matrilineal whereas Liquisa is traditionally considered patrilineal may have had an impact on the results of the current survey, but further surveys are needed to substantiate such impacts.

- **72% of respondents** from Liquisa, and **74% of respondents** from Manatuto said that they attended an Ita Nia Rai community meeting before making a land claim. Those that did not attend stated that they either had not heard of the meeting, had to be at work at the time of the meeting, or stated some other reason.
- **94% of respondents** in Liquisa and **96% of respondents** in Manatuto responded that they had clearly understood the information they received of the Ita Nia Rai data collection process. There was no significant difference in responses between male versus female respondents.
- **94% of respondents** in Liquisa and **100% of respondents** in Manatuto responded that the information they received on the Ita Nia Rai project helped them make a land claim easier. There was no significant difference in responses between male versus female respondents.
- **94% of respondents** in Liquisa and **92% of respondents** in Manatuto stated that they had participated in the data collection process.
- **95% of respondents** in Liquisa and **100% of respondents** in Manatuto stated that they were happy/satisfied with the data collection process.
- **95% of respondents** in Liquisa and **100% of respondents** in Manatuto stated that they were happy/satisfied with the Ita Nia Rai team.
- **90% of respondents** in Liquisa and **92% of respondents** in Manatuto stated that they spoke with their neighbors about making a land claim before the Ita Nia Rai team came to survey their land.

However, given the data from the survey, there are some areas where the Ita Nia Rai project should try to improve. Recommendations from the survey include:

- In Liquisa and Manatuto, the Ita Nia Rai project should strongly continue to encourage husbands and wives to make joint claims together as currently, the number of married couples is much higher than the number of claims being recorded as “Group: Wife and Husband.”
- The Ita Nia Rai project should think of ways to increase attendance levels at Ita Nia Rai public community meetings.<sup>2</sup>
- In Liquisa, the Ita Nia Rai field coordinators/data collectors should try to encourage more female land claimants to participate in giving data/information about their land.
- In general, if respondents have trouble finding documents to justify their land claims, the field coordinators and data collectors should explain that such documentation is helpful supporting evidence, but not necessary if they want to make a land claim.
- The Ita Nia Rai project should try to improve on raising land claimants’ awareness that they should go to the DTPSC/Ita Nia Rai office in the future if they have to give new/updated information about their land.
- The Ita Nia Rai project should reinforce the message to potential land claimants that they do not have to wait for a Land Law to try to mediate their disputes now.

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<sup>2</sup> Currently, to try to increase attendance levels/public outreach, the project is conducting public community meetings in the evenings (as well as in the daytime) and going door-to-door to inform community members of these meetings beforehand.