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SUPPORT TO COMMUNITY LAND GOVERNANCE FOR IMPROVED TENURE SECURITY THROUGH ENHANCING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AT THE NATIONAL AND COUNTY LEVELS

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SDGs:








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Implementing Partners

Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (MoLPP); National Land Commission (NLC); Council of Governors; and the County Governments of Baringo, Laikipia, Marsabit, Nandi, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana and West Pokot.

Beneficiaries

Pastoralist communities in arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL); MoLPP, NLC and county government personnel.

Country Programming Framework (CPF) Outputs

Institutional capacity for improved management and governance of land, fisheries, forests and other natural resources at national, county and community level strengthened (Output 3.1); Improved adaptive capacity, access and stability of vulnerable communities (Output 4.1); National and county governments are capacitated to effectively respond to emergencies (Output 4.2).



BACKGROUND

The promotion and enforcement of land ownership rights, in particular community lands, remains a contentious policy issue in Kenya, due in part to legislative and institutional capacity limitations at a decentralized, county level. In turn, this has limited the degree to which land administration and management efforts reach the predominantly pastoralist communities who inhabit Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL). Despite ASAL accounting for over 80 percent of Kenya's total land area, ASAL communities have showed disproportionately lower human development and higher poverty levels vis-à-vis the national average. In addition, community land in Kenya is mainly managed under customary law frameworks or group ranches, accounting for approximately 70 percent of all land. Coupled with insufficient a land tenure support that is specific to their tenure types, ASAL communities have been marginalized within their own country. With ASAL further characterized by low and erratic rainfall, the need for diversified livelihoods that improve community-based income-generating opportunities is paramount.



In light of Kenya's communal land ownership and pastoralist livelihoods not being easily addressable by individual tenure mechanisms, Kenya's Vision 2030 calls for devolved land tenure governance as a driver to dignified livelihoods for all by 2030. Furthermore, the 2016 Community Land Act (CLA) mandates for community land to be registered, administered and managed by the communities themselves. Otherwise, unregistered community land remains under the authority of county governments until it is duly registered, which calls for a multi-stakeholder process with strengthened decentralized institutions and innovative planning, registry and management solutions, as provided by the project.

With most communal lands unregistered, communal rights not statutorily recognized, insufficient access to land information and limited county land registries and cadastres, the project strengthened land management and information systems alongside the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (MoLPP), the National Land Commission (NLC) and county and community-level planning personnel through information and communication technology-based solutions (ICTs). Likewise, by updating and automating county land registries, the project supported a policy narrative around land tenure governance as an enabler of inclusive food and nutrition security efforts. Consequently, the Voluntary guidelines for the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security (VGGT) were an instrumental reference point of standards and principles, thus supporting county governments evaluate their policies and programmes according to these internationally accepted best practices.

Given the long-term policy and technical nature of decentralizing land tenure governance efforts, this Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) project contributed to, and worked alongside, the Government Cooperative Programme (GCP) project financed by the European Union (EU) entitled, “*Support to the attainment of Vision 2030 through Devolved Land Reforms in Community Lands of Kenya*” (GCP/KEN/085/EC), which began in 2016 and concludes in 2021. This pooling of resources and expertise allowed for a more holistic and cost-effective support to the same eight target counties: Baringo, Laikipia, Marsabit, Nandi, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana and West Pokot.

IMPACT

Through participatory consultations, resource assessments, programmatic coordination platforms and innovative ICT-based solutions geared to strengthening community land planning and enhancing land registry capacities, Kenya’s county and community-level authorities are better able to carry out informed, data-driven decisions in order to fulfil their policy direction and resource allocation priorities around community land and resource management in ASAL counties. Moving forward, ASAL counties will be able to map their resources in terms of land tenure, health, education and agricultural priorities to improve food and nutrition security, thereby ensuring a more inclusive and effective land governance system for community lands in Kenya.

ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

The project’s contributions to the five-year Land Governance Programme from the GCP project entitled, “*Support to the attainment of Vision 2030 through Devolved Land Reforms in Community Lands of Kenya*” helped catalyze longer-term results, thus representing a cost-effective investment by pooling expertise and resources between TCP and GCP projects to ensure synergetic support to FAO’s Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Kenya.



Supported by FAO’s role as Chair of the Development Partner Group on Land (DPGL) and of the Food and Nutrition Linkages Working Group (FNLWG), this co-financing of the Land Governance Programme enabled faster delivery of technical assistance, evidence generation and programmatic coordination in 31 communities in the eight target ASAL counties, followed by a ninth county (Vihiga County), given its readiness to embrace the technical assistance, co-finance its own adoption of relevant technologies and ultimately become a benchmark of success for the other counties. In this respect, the following project results will continue supporting the longer-term initiatives of the Land Governance Programme through 2021.

- Completed land and natural resource baseline information and engagement with various grassroots-level partners;
- Renewed national and county-level capacity discussions on land planning methodologies;
- Improved county and community-level land tenure governance capacities to manage land and natural resources working to revitalize pastoralist livelihoods;
- Development of County Spatial Planning Regulations and tool kits to update planning workplans in response to geographic, climatic and socioeconomic contexts of ASAL;
- Establishment of nine GIS laboratories (one in every target county), acquisition of hardware and technical trainings on GIS and ICT-based solutions for community land and resource geo-referencing, mapping and management;
- Increased outreach and knowledge transfer capacities among MoLPP and NLC personnel, thus enabling the decentralization of their mandates;
- Establishment of the Programme Advisory Committee, the Programme Coordination Unit, the County Technical Committee, the Community Land Management Communities (CLMCs) and the Multi-stakeholder Gender Platform as multi-stakeholder coordination platforms that encourage two-way communications between authorities and beneficiaries; and
- Technical expertise mainstreamed into ongoing policy frameworks, including Kenya’s Vision 2030, the National Land Policy, the CLA and the 2010 Constitution.

Consequently, these results helped create a policy narrative based on the key linkages between responsible governance of land tenure for territorial development (as outlined by the VGGT) and a rights-based development agenda for ASAL counties (as per Kenya's Vision 2030), with strengthened conflict resolution and joint planning mechanisms. These efforts, in turn, facilitated policy discussions on tenure security and communal lands based on a cross-pollination between the VGGT, the Frameworks and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (F&G) from the Land Policy Initiative (LPI) of the African Union (AU) and the Improving Gender Equality in Territorial Issues (IGETI). In addition, FAO's Multidisciplinary Land and Natural Resource Management Team in Kenya proved timely, given the team's dynamic expertise in natural resource management and territorial development operations and legislation. As such, it supported the field personnel assigned to each target county and complemented the technical, operational and administrative support duties of the Land Governance Programme Manager.

IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK PLAN

All project activities and outputs were successfully completed within the envisioned budget and timelines, in great part thanks to working in tandem with the Land Governance Programme. These joint efforts helped deliver national, county and community-level results to a wider audience and in a more cost-effective manner.

Moreover, the wide array of private, public and community-level stakeholders involved helped ensure that potentially contentious discussions on land reforms and tenure governance remained of low risk. As such, the project remained well poised to work alongside a diverse array of planning, implementing and monitoring actors in order to shape a coherent and articulated approach towards equitable and secure access and management of community lands within the framework of Kenya's Vision 2030. What's more, the establishment of field offices in each target county reflected the decentralized nature of the project's outcomes, thus encouraging increased engagement by local beneficiaries. This approach facilitated the operationalization of the project's normative and guidance tools in response to the food-land-water policy nexus in ASAL counties.

FOLLOW-UP FOR GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

Given the active engagement of grassroots and civil society organizations alongside the Ministry of Devolution and the ASAL, the Ministry of Finance and National Treasury and the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government as part of the Programme Advisory Committee, the Programme Coordination Unit, the County Technical Committee, the CLMCs and the Multi-stakeholder Gender Platform, these line ministries are strongly encouraged to continue their participation in these bodies moving forward.

The continuation of these multi-stakeholder platforms shall ensure two-way communications between national and county leadership on policy and legal priorities, land use planning modalities, accountability of devolution initiatives and research and advocacy needs. Similarly, in order to guarantee a bottom-up coordination between county and national authorities, the MoLPP and NLC are invited to continue engaging with the Kenya Land Alliance (KLA) and their work on community and women land rights, with the Friends of Lake Turkana organization on environmental governance issues, with the Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE) on natural resource management for improved livelihoods and with the Namati Innovations in Legal Empowerment organization on land and environmental justice matters.

Furthermore, the continuation of the Land Governance Programme through 2021 shall ensure the inter-institutional scalability and replicability of the following key activities and corresponding follow-up actions.

- Accelerate the digitalization of land registration and administration tasks at the county levels through the CLMCs and GIS laboratories;
- Finalize and validate the GIS maps on land tenure regimes;
- Identify land planning and mapping toolsets to be adopted and further supported by the Land Governance Programme through 2021;
- Support the finalization of inter-county agreements on shared resources and planning, including the Tana River Animal Grazing Act and other similar legal and policy frameworks;
- Finalize the participatory land delimitation process;
- Ensure that national and county efforts promoting customary rights and communal land governance lead to legally recognized community land ownership rights; and
- Facilitate the participation of women and youth groups in discussions around land planning and natural resource use, as part of food and nutrition security initiatives in ASAL counties.

SUSTAINABILITY

1. Capacity development

With a shared workplan guided by land tenure normative frameworks and the standardization of data collection protocols between national and county-level actors, the project tapped into FAO's expertise in using innovative technologies to help operationalize recommendations from the VGGT, applied to the context of ASAL communities. This helped define mechanisms for land use planning and for the identification of land tenure regimes. Moreover, FAO's expertise in Communication for Rural Development toolsets, ICTs and digital innovation for agricultural development allowed the project to respond to the digitalization of county-level land registration and administration processes. The design of the capacity development activities featured classroom settings and practical experimental sessions on GIS technologies and other ICT-based mapping and data collection tools, thus providing county governments with practical skills and essential land tenure frameworks to strengthen the implementation of the CLA.

All capacity development modalities and technologies introduced were part of a coherent policy narrative on devolved land tenure governance and its linkage to sustainable rural livelihoods. As part of these efforts, the development of the County Spatial Planning Regulations in ASAL counties was completed. Against this backdrop, the project envisions this technical knowhow to be adopted by county and community leadership, including land and resource right bearers.

2. Gender equality

The project ensured the active participation of men and women in managerial, decision-making, planning and policy formulation activities, such that the concerns, priorities and recommendations from male and female county officials and local beneficiaries were duly taken into account. Likewise, the project witnessed the active participation of women in consultation processes and county-level decision-making platforms, including through their involvement in the CLMCs. The inclusion of gender-disaggregated output indicators, where possible, helped conclude that from a total of 14 907 community members and governmental personnel supported, 34 percent were women. In addition, the CLMCs prioritized the production and use of gender-disaggregated data, whenever feasible.

Driven by advocacy campaigns encouraging men and women to voice their gender-specific considerations with respect to the project's activities, the project mainstreamed the use of ICTs among youth and women-led groups to empower and increase their access to information on community land and resource management. The establishment of a Multi-stakeholder Gender Platform further bolstered these efforts and, consequently, the project received funding from ActionAid to further advance land rights for women in ASAL counties.

3. Environmental sustainability

By facilitating national and county-level multi-stakeholder planning and coordination processes, the project mainstreamed the importance of environmental sustainability and responsible and inclusive land planning at the different levels of governance. It likewise advocated for a systems perspective towards natural resource management, addressing recent pressures under which resource systems have come in terms of competing land uses, frequent and intensified droughts and the proliferation of smaller administrative land units. In this respect, all trainings, assessments and coordination efforts were mindful of reconciling environmental and land planning priorities specific to ASAL counties, especially in light of the synergies between conservation of natural resources and land planning for increased tenure security.

4. Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA) – in particular Right to Food and Decent Work

The project's right-based approach to land tenure governance was based on (i) human dignity and access to resources by present and future generations, (ii) participatory devolved governance, (iii) representational systems based on civic commitment and social cohesion and (iv) transparency and accountability. Therefore, the project facilitated the application of normative policies, as per the VGGT, and encouraged social and environmental safeguards in land planning, governance and development initiatives at all levels of decision making. This facilitated a shared understanding throughout the different programme committees and community coordination platforms on transparency, accountability, participation and non-discrimination.

This rights-based approach for community-driven development has materialized into evidence-based policies, improved targeting methods and cost-effective resource allocation, hence supporting ASAL communities in their progressive realization of the Right to Food by way of dignified and community-driven livelihoods.

5. Technological sustainability

All consultations, assessments and capacity development activities responded to recommendations from land governance programming and capacity gap appraisals, including on traditional grazing patterns and pastoralist livelihoods, in order to ensure that all lessons learned and knowledge transfer increased the access to information among ASAL communities. In this respect, county officials were duly trained to ensure that the ICT-based toolsets and expertise from the GIS laboratories contribute to and work in unison with local and traditional knowledge. These tools shall inform national, county and community decision making, planning, resource allocation, revenue collection and resource mobilization workplans.

Moreover, working alongside grassroots-level partners shall allow capacity development mechanisms and practical skillsets to adapt to different land sharing modalities, especially by making use of the new mapping and data collection tools whose application can inform ongoing legislative, regulatory and investment initiatives on land tenure and natural resource management. As such, the project's close coordination with the KLA, RECONCILE and Namati Innovations in Legal Empowerment organizations will facilitate sustainable community ownership of the results obtained, as well as push for the scalability of the technical expertise acquired.

6. Economic sustainability

The EU, FAO and the Government of Kenya, through the Land Governance Programme set to conclude in 2021, will continue supporting counties to make geospatial technology systems available, accessible and functional for effective planning and decision making. In turn, this will further aim at improving food and nutrition security through equitable and secure access and management of community lands. Likewise, in order to make the land and resource management tools and knowhow more affordable, easily accessible and adaptable to context-specific needs in each county, the project encouraged the active participation of a wide host of actors and beneficiaries in implementing and sharing these tools, hence strengthening their potential for scalability and replicability with local communities at the heart of all efforts.



DOCUMENTS AND OUTREACH PRODUCTS

- ❑ *Communities Supported by the Land Governance Programme*. Map. FAO Kenya. 2019. 1 pp.
- ❑ *County Spatial Planning Guidelines: Policy document*. National Land Commission. 2019.
- ❑ *County Spatial Planning Toolkits*. National Land Commission. 2019.
- ❑ *Geospatial Technology in Food and Agriculture*. Land Governance Programme GIS Fact Sheet. EU and FAO. H. Mbarak, R. Bett and L. Lymbe. 2019. 2 pp.
- ❑ *Land Rights for All*. Land Governance Programme Brochure. FAO Kenya. 2019. 2 pp.
- ❑ *Support to the Attainment of Vision 2030 through Devolved Land Reforms in Community Land of Kenya*. Land Governance Programme Fact Sheet. FAO Kenya. 2019. 2 pp.
- ❑ *Towards Securing Community Land Tenure in Kenya's Counties*. Press Release. FAO Representation in Kenya. 2019. 1 pp. <https://bit.ly/2B8buxV>.



ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Expected Impact	Improved food and nutrition security through support for equitable and secure access and management of community lands within the framework of Kenya's Vision 2030		
Outcome	An inclusive and effective land governance system of community lands in eight ASAL counties established		
	Indicator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of households in target areas who report that their land tenure rights are secured (of which at least 30 percent are headed by women and other vulnerable groups). Number of the county officials trained (male/female) in land governance and administration in line with VGGT and other national guidelines (Output 1). Number of community members (disaggregated by age category and gender) met in interactive consultations over land use planning (Output 2). 	
	Baseline	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 33 % 0 0 	
	End Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60 percent of households for each category (counties and communities selected). At least 100 people trained per county. At least 60 community representatives (including youth and women groups) per county. 	
	Comments and follow-up action to be taken	<p>The participatory consultation processes and capacity development efforts allowed for inclusive engagements that were in line with the nature of communal tenure mechanisms. This led to the successful establishment of GIS laboratories and other ICT-based tools, thus enabling county communities to map their resources in terms of land tenure, health, education and agricultural priorities and outcomes. The updated and automated county land registries and cadastres will allow for more data-driven decisions for land planning and administrative policies and resource management. Together, these activities helped create the necessary coordination and programmatic momentum to establish a host of platforms to identify future capacity gaps and streamline the delivery of capacity development initiatives moving forward.</p> <p>In order to ensure the seamless continuation of these efforts and further scalability and replicability of lessons learned, tools applied and operational bottlenecks identified, the Land Governance Programme will build on these results through 2021.</p>	
Output 1	Land and natural resources sector assessment of capacity gaps and capacity development in selected counties		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Number of the county officials trained (male/female) in land governance and administration in line with VGGT and other national guidelines.	At least 100 people trained per county.	Yes
Baseline	0		
Comments	<p>Between the eight target counties, over 1 000 national and county officials with technical, planning and governance responsibilities were trained and engaged in a wide array of coordination mechanisms and land tenure and resource assessments, as listed below. As such, the original end target of 800 trained officials among the eight counties was surpassed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land sector capacity needs assessment and land tenure and resource management trainings conducted in close coordination with the Kenya Land Alliance; Trainings on the delimitation of community lands according to international best practices facilitated by the CLMCs; Training of national and county officials on advanced uses of GIS technologies for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation tasks; Training visits to the eight counties to support development, planning and resource allocation community plans by using GIS technologies and other ICT-based toolsets; and GIS and remote sensing training at the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development in Nairobi for technical officials from the MoLPP and the NLC, as well as from all County Governments concerned. <p>It is worth noting that there was no need to train officials in Vihiga County (the ninth county) given their already strong capacities. In turn, they supported the trainings and knowledge exchange in the other eight counties. The trainings delivered were facilitated by the different programme committees, working groups and knowledge exchange bodies, which led to strengthened decision-making platforms. These include the Programme Advisory Committee, the Programme Coordination Unit and the County Technical Committee at the programmatic and technical assistance delivery levels, in addition to the CLMCs and the Multi-stakeholder Gender Platform, which featured wider inter-community and multi-stakeholder participation. All follow-up knowledge transfer and scalability of results will be supported by the Land Governance Programme through 2021.</p>		

Activity 1.1	Operationalize technical capacity of programme and county project implementation teams		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	As part of the operationalization of technical capacities at the county level, including through the Land Governance Programme, three coordination and knowledge exchange platforms were established and strengthened: County Technical Committee, Programme Advisory Committee and Programme Coordination Unit. These committees convened land and natural resource management sectors, national and county government personnel, civil society organizations, private sector representatives and local beneficiary communities from ASAL areas. In order ensure the timely implementation of tasks, project personnel were assigned to the eight target counties and worked in the close technical, operational and administrative coordination of the Land Governance Programme Manager.	
Activity 1.2	Training of county land officials in land governance and administration (including NLC guidelines, VGGT and IGETI)		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The training and dialogue exchange modalities led to the establishment of a Multi-stakeholder Gender Platform, thereby ensuring more participatory and inclusive processes when addressing gender-specific needs, such as access to information on land tenure governance and women economic empowerment. On the heels of this initiative, the project received funding from ActionAid to further advance women's land rights. Moreover, a total of 31 CLMCs and national and county government officials were trained on land governance and administrations, as per NLC, VGGT and IGETI guidelines. In this light, the CLMCs facilitated trainings on the delimitation of community land, with discussions guided by international best practices to build consensus on how to manage and invest in communal lands and resources. As part of these efforts, national and county land surveyors and planners received specialized training on GIS technologies and remote sensing mapping.	
Output 2	Operational and technical capacity of county institutions to manage and govern land enhanced		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Number of community members (disaggregated by age category and gender) met in interactive consultations over land use planning.	At least 60 community representatives (including youth and women groups) per county.	Yes
Baseline	0		
Comments	<p>The consultations on community land use and planning policy reached a total of 13 157 community representatives throughout the eight target counties, including youth and women groups. Therefore, the original target of at least 480 community representatives engaged (i.e. at least 60 in each of the eight counties) was significantly surpassed, as disaggregated below by county and gender.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Baringo (1 286 male / 538 female)</u> - <u>Laikipia (3 434 male / 1 879 female)</u> - <u>Marsabit (308 male / 166 female)</u> - <u>Nandi (370 male / 135 female)</u> - <u>Samburu (1 943 male / 700 female)</u> - <u>Tana River (589 male / 206 female)</u> - <u>Turkana (318 male / 595 female)</u> - <u>West Pokot (470 male / 220 female)</u> <p>This was facilitated by a host of strategic partnerships, including the Letter of Agreement (LoA) with Friends of Lake Turkana organization, the Kenya Land Alliance, Namati Innovations in Legal Empowerment and RECONCILE.</p> <p>In light of these partnerships, the project successfully implemented targeted communication efforts to ensure equitable access to information and meaningful participation in land management processes, especially for women and youth-led groups.</p> <p>The framework policies, land and resource mapping technologies, data collection protocols and programmatic coordination mechanisms developed will continue contributing to Kenya's decentralization of community land governance, in close consultation with community representatives, non-governmental organizations, marginalized groups and private sector, producer and trade organizations.</p>		

Activity 2.1	Consultations on county land use policy, planning objectives and processes (including development control measures)	
	Achieved	Yes
Activity 2.1	Comments	Community paralegals were trained in the Baringo, Marsabit, Laikipia, Nandi, Samburu, Tana River and West Pokot counties and 31 CLMCs received trainings to enable the implementation of the CLA. These consultative activities helped respond to the Kenyan government's workplan towards decentralized county government units, thereby providing opportunities for extending services to the local levels and encouraging decision making at lower levels of governance. In addition, these consultations supported the MoLPP in automate existing land registries and establish new ones at the county level. In light of these positive results, the project has set the foundations for the process of participatory land delimitation (PLD), which shall be finalized through the Land Governance Programme in the three target areas of recognition, protection and final registration.
	Consultation and interactive meetings with community members, including women and youth groups, to discuss land planning and use to improve food and nutrition security	
Activity 2.2	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	As part of these community consultations, with active participation of women and youth groups, the three results below represent key contributions to national food and nutrition security and inclusive rural development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drought Rapid Assessment carried out in the Marsabit, Samburu and West Pokot counties; - Re-establishment of the Participatory Group Ranch Boundary in the Samburu and West Pokot counties, which led to land planning and information exchange for food and nutrition security; - Improved community participation in land governance by documenting and streamlining the interaction between different rangeland users; and - Strengthened traditional and community governance structures in the Turkana county, facilitated by a strategic partnership with the Friends of Lake Turkana organization.
Activity 2.3	Identification of the land tenure regimes (mapping included), to allow the identification of the areas that can be planned for (i.e. land banking, public spaces, parks, etc.)	
	Achieved	Yes
Activity 2.3	Comments	A total of 31 ASAL communities in the eight target counties were identified to carry out resource mapping. In some of these communities, suitability and sustainability assessments were carried out as well.
	Support development of inter-county agreements/legislation on shared resources and planning	
Activity 2.4	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	The technical assistance and policy guidance support to foster inter-county legislation led to the formulation of policy initiatives in the Laikipia, Turkana, Nandi and Tana River counties on joint natural resource management. In addition, these inter-county planning efforts led to the development and enactment of the Tana River Animal Grazing Act and its operational and regulatory frameworks.
Activity 2.5	Development of stakeholder mechanisms for land use planning approach	
	Achieved	Yes
Activity 2.5	Comments	As part of the development of stakeholder mechanisms for land planning and use, the project facilitated training, programmatic guidance and knowledge exchange on key policy frameworks and toolsets, as follows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation of the County Spatial Plan Policy in the Laikipia, Marsabit, Nandi and Tana River counties; - Training of county technical groups and members of county assemblies on the use of GIS technologies for land use mapping and spatial planning; and - Trainings for the CLMCs on land and natural resource mapping and data collection protocols in the Marsabit, Tana River and Turkana counties. These activities helped accelerate the digitalization of land registration and administration tasks at the county levels, as well as coordinate the wider understanding of conceptual frameworks and data standardization for land and resource management. As a result, national and county-level MoLPP personnel were encouraged to standardize their information sharing and land registration operations.

Partnerships and Outreach

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