



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

SECTOR PLAN FOR LAND REFORMS

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STATEMENT BY THE CABINET SECRETARY THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING

Kenya's long term development blue-print, Kenya Vision 2030, is in its third implementation phase under the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-2022. A total of 28 MTP III Sector Plans have concurrently been prepared through 25 MTP Working Groups and three (3) Thematic Working Groups. The Plans provide in detail policies, programmes and projects to be implemented in each sector for the period 2018-2022. The Plans also incorporate policies, programmes and projects necessary for the effective implementation of the "Big Four" initiatives namely: manufacturing and agro-processing; food and nutrition security; universal health coverage and affordable housing. Ongoing flagship projects and other priority programmes and projects carried forward from the previous Medium Term Plans will also be implemented. The Sector Plans have also mainstreamed key priorities outlined in the Manifesto of the Jubilee Government.

The MTP III and the Sector Plans have been prepared through a participatory and inclusive process involving representatives from the government, development partners, private sector, Civil Society, NGOs, organizations representing vulnerable groups, faith-based organizations and professional associations, among others and in line with the constitutional requirements.

The Sector Plans detail specific programmes and projects for implementation during the plan period, 2018-2022. The programmes and projects outlined in these plans will be implemented in close consultation and collaboration with county governments and in line with the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. The Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) framework will be the vehicle through which the private sector will contribute to the implementation of programmes and projects highlighted in the plans.

The County Integrated Development Plans, County Spatial Plans and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) Strategic Plans (2018-2022) will be aligned to the MTP III and the National Spatial Plan. Implementation of these plans will also be linked to the Results-Based Management Framework through Performance Contracts and Staff Performance Appraisal System.

A robust monitoring and evaluation framework will be put in place. In this regard, National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) and the electronic Project Monitoring Information System (e-ProMIS) will be fully integrated with other governmental financial systems. This will ensure effective tracking of implementation of programmes and projects and also boost Public Investment Management.

In conclusion, I would like to appreciate the respective Cabinet Secretaries, Chief Administrative Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, staff in the MDAs and all those involved in the preparation of the Sector Plans for their valuable inputs. In addition, I commend staff from State Department for Planning led by Principal Secretary, Planning for the effective coordination of the MTP III preparation process.



Henry Rotich, EGH
Cabinet Secretary
The National Treasury and Planning

FOREWORD

The Land Sector Plan has been prepared in line with the Medium Term Plan III (2018-2022) of the Kenya Vision 2030 through a consultative process in accordance with the Constitution. It outlines policies, strategies, programmes and projects that will be implemented during the 2018-2022 plan period. It further recognizes the achievements made as well as challenges faced and lessons learnt during the Second Medium Term Plan III (2013-2017).

The Sector Plan provides a framework for effective and efficient management, development and utilization of Kenya's land resources in a sustainable and equitable manner. It also provides mechanisms to ensure that programmes and issues that cut across Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and county governments are implemented seamlessly.

The development of a National Land Information Management System is essential for efficient planning, monitoring and evaluation on the use of the Country's land resources. This will be the central focus of the Ministry during the plan period. Towards this goal, the Land Sector will increase its efforts in developing a computer-based information system to enhance the capture, management and analysis of data on land. The establishment of the Geographic Information System (GIS) based Land Information Management System will make the information available in a geo-referenced manner, hence more user-friendly. The digitalisation of land registries will ensure proper back up for the land data. This will facilitate effective land administration and management for the current and future generations.

In order to implement the Government's "Big Four" Initiatives, it is expected that availability of land will be crucial to support: manufacturing; universal health care; access to affordable and decent housing; and food security and nutrition.

This Plan will therefore facilitate improvement in the management of land as a basic resource that supports the country's effort toward realization of Kenya Vision 2030. In this regard, the activities identified in this Plan will be accorded priority in resource allocation and implementation.



Farida Karoney, OGW
Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning

PREFACE

Over the last five years (2013-2017), the Land Sector has made significant strides in improving management of land resources in the country. Major priority projects and programmes have been implemented through enhanced performance and implementation of key reforms resulting in efficient utilization of the available resources.

These achievements notwithstanding, various challenges were experienced, including weak, conflicting and outdated legislative framework for land management and unfavourable perception on governance that hindered efficient operations in the sector. These challenges shall be tackled during the plan period to enable the sector play its important role towards the realisation of Vision 2030.

A number of flagship and other priority projects and programmes have been identified for implementation in the sector during the Medium-Term Plan III (2018-2022). This Sector plan therefore provides more details on policies, strategies, programmes and projects, and how they will be implemented and monitored.

I take this opportunity to appreciate the commitment of all those who contributed to the preparation of this Plan. These include Government Officers, Private Sector Partners, the Civil Society and the Development Partners. Special recognition goes to the National Treasury and Ministry of Planning for guidance in ensuring that the Plan captures the national development aspirations.



Dr. Nicholas Muraguri
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CLCS	Convention on the Limits of the Continental Shelf
CoG	Council of Governors
GI	Geospatial Information
GIS	Geographic Information System
KENREF	Kenya Geodetic Reference Frame
KNSDI	Kenya National Spatial Data Infrastructure
Kshs	Kenya Shillings
LAPSSET	Lamu Port and Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MOLPL	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLC	National Land Commission
NLIMS	National Land Information Management System
NLUP	National Land Use Policy
NSP	National Spatial Plan
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The preparation of this Sector Plan for the Medium Term Plan III (2018-2022) coincides with the end of the Medium Term Plan III (2013-2017) for the implementation of the Kenya's Vision 2030. The plan is anchored on Land reforms as an enabler to support the “Big Four” Initiatives namely, manufacturing, access to affordable and decent housing, universal health care, food security and nutrition. The land resource also provides the foundation for other activities that address issues concerning land ownership and administration, security of tenure, land use and development, and environmental conservation.

The implementation of the Government strategic interventions whose main aim is to accelerate economic growth within the five year period have informed the preparation of the plan. It is organized into the following five sections: programme and project implementation matrix together with its Monitoring and Evaluation matrix.

Section one gives an overview of the Sector's mandate and areas of focus under the third Medium Term Plan for the implementation of the Kenya Vision 2030. Land holds a central role in achieving Kenya's socio economic transformation. As a factor of production, land is the most important natural resource that Kenya is endowed with and is critical to the achievement of the government's strategic aspirations. Secure access to land, sustainable land use planning and equitable distribution of land remain immensely important for food security and nutrition, attraction of investments, employment, economic growth and industrialization and foreign exchange earnings. It also makes a major contribution towards the achievement of Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals.

Section two highlights the Sector's achievements during the second Medium Term Plan. Over the review period, programmes/projects to ensure efficient and effective land administration and management were undertaken.

Section three outlines the emerging issues, challenges and lessons learnt during the implementation of second Medium Term Plan.

Section four highlights sector priority programmes and projects for implementation during the Third Medium Term Plan period for efficient and effective administration and management of land resources in a sustainable manner.

Section five presents an overview of policy, legal and institutional reforms to be undertaken during the Third Medium Term Plan. The sector will review and harmonize existing policies, legal and institutional arrangements and where necessary develop new ones to improve efficiency.

Lastly, the implementation matrix provides objectives, expected outputs, indicators and indicative budget for the Land Sector programmes and projects planned for implementation in the Third Medium Term Plan. The monitoring and evaluation matrix presents the targets for the period (2018-2022).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kenya aspires to be a globally competitive and prosperous nation with improved livelihood for its citizens. Land as a factor of production is the most important natural resource that Kenya is endowed with and it is critical to the achievement of these aspirations. It is also considered to be the principal source of livelihood and material wealth by playing host to natural resources. Secure access to land, sustainable land use planning and equitable distribution of land remain immensely important for food security and nutrition, attraction of investments, employment, economic growth and industrialization, foreign exchange earnings, and generally the socio-economic development of the country.

Efficient and sustainable land use will make a major contribution towards the achievement of the “Big Four” Initiatives, Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development and Africa's Agenda 2063. The Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Lands has initiated steps to improve both land use and management. During the previous plan period 2013-2017, this was realised through issuance of title deeds, development of National Spatial Plan and National Land Use Policy, survey and maintenance of national and international boundaries and formulation of legislations governing land. This has contributed to security of tenure and equitable access to land; sustainable and optimal use of land; promotion of security, integration, trade and investment, leading to peaceful co-existence among the locals and between Kenya and her neighboring countries; and increased food production, investment and wealth creation.

The Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning is mandated to provide policy direction on matters related to land. The Constitution mandates the National Land Commission (NLC) to manage public land on behalf of the National and County governments. The key areas of focus for the NLC are: recommend a National Land Policy to the National Government; advise the National Government on a comprehensive programme for registration of title in land throughout Kenya; oversight on natural resource; development and implementation of National Land Information Management System (NLIMS); land administration, valuation and taxation; investigating and recommending appropriate redress on historical land injustice; oversight on Land Use Planning; conducting research; and advocacy on land matters.

The Sector is currently implementing six (6) sub-programmes focusing on land reforms; national titling; national and international boundaries; redressing of historical injustices in land matters; land administration and management; and land disputes and conflict management. Over the last five years 2013-2017, the Sector has made significant progress in the ascertainment of rights and interests on land and settlement of squatters. This has been achieved through Rapid Results Initiatives and team work involving all relevant stakeholders.

2.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Over review period, the sector implemented eight (8) programmes/projects to ensure efficient and effective land administration and management. These programmes/projects are: registration and issuance of title deeds; digitization of land registries; survey and maintenance of national and international boundaries; finalization of National Spatial Plan; development of Geospatial data; formulation of National Land Use Policy; settlement of landless poor; modernization of land registries and provision of technical support to counties on physical planning matters.

The following were achieved during the period 2013-2017:

Registration and Issuance of title deeds: A total of 3.2 million title deeds were processed and registered, adjudication of 576,606 parcels finalized and 96 new adjudication sections declared. All public schools were mapped while 762 out of 2,000 title deeds were registered.

National Land Information Management: To improve access, storage and retrieval of land records, 29 land registries were reorganized of which digitization process in 18 land registries have been initiated. Further, online title search for Nairobi registry and payment of land rent countrywide has been automated.

Modernization of land registries: 12 land registries were renovated and equipped. In addition, construction of Mbeere land registry was initiated.

Land Adjudication: To guarantee land rights and interests, a total of 576,606 adjudication parcels were finalized and 96 new adjudication sections declared.

Settlement of the landless: the government purchased two (2) parcels of land measuring 1,932.5 hectares on which 8,207 households were settled. Additional 72,020 households were settled in other settlement schemes.

National Spatial Plan: The National Spatial Plan to guide effective land planning was completed, approved and launched on 1st March 2017.

National Land Use Policy: The Sessional Paper No.1 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy was completed in October, 2017.

County Spatial Plans: Physical planning manuals and guidelines were for development of county special plans were reviewed and shared with the county governments through the Council of Governors for their input before finalization

Capacity building and technical support to counties on physical planning matters: In line with the Constitution, the Ministry of lands supported Lamu, Kilifi, Narok, Bomet and Kwale counties to prepare their county spatial plans; developed capacity building training modules; prepare urban areas physical development plans for Bungoma, Webuye and Eldoret towns; prepare physical development plans for Kinanie and Samburu Special Economic Zones; and prepare 6 physical development plans for informal settlements in Kilifi (3), Kakamega (1) and Uasin Gishu (2) counties.

National Land Value Index: To provide credible valuation data base for use in investment and land compensation decisions, the sector embarked on the preparation of National Land Value Index. A concept

paper and value zone maps were developed for Mombasa, Kericho, Bomet, Kisumu, Narok and Nakuru counties. This will lead to predictable planning for investment by both the public and private sector.

Public institutions land Titling Programme: Land for public institutions such as schools, hospitals, law courts and Prisons land was documented. In addition, all public schools were mapped and 762 out of 7,600 applications for issuance of title deeds processed.

Review of grants and dispositions: Grants and dispositions of public land vested in national and county governments were reviewed.

Legal and Policy Framework

The sector also reviewed the policy and legal framework that guides land administration and management in the country. The following activities were undertaken during the review period:

Settlement of the Landless: A total of 80,227 landless households were settled.

Legal Framework

- i. Community Land Act 2016 and Land Law (Amendments) Act 2016 were enacted and regulations to operationalize these Acts developed.
- ii. Survey Act Cap.299 was reviewed and submitted to Attorney General's Office for comments.
- iii. The Physical Planning Bill, 2015 was completed and submitted to Parliament for discussion and adoption.

Policy Framework

- i. National Land Use Policy (NLUP) was completed and forwarded to Parliament for approval.
- ii. Kenya National Spatial Data Infrastructure (KNSDI) policy was at 60% complete.
- iii. Amendments to the Land Policy 2009 were recommended for alignment with the Constitution of Kenya.

3.0 EMERGING ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

3.1 Emerging Issues

The following emerging issues were noted in the sector:

- i. **Inhibitive Cultural Practices:** The application of customary dispute resolution in determination of rights and interests on community land often causes delays and malpractices. This leads to a high number of litigation cases which in some instances, lead to suspension of the projects by Courts.
- ii. **High Demand for Land:** The high demand for land especially for speculative purposes in settlement schemes as well as squatting on private land in anticipation for settlement has led to protracted disputes on ownership as well as huge requests for compensation/purchase of private land for settlement of squatters. The situation is aggravated by lack of a national land value index and data base for genuine squatters.
- iii. **Uncontrolled Subdivision and Urban Sprawl into Prime Agricultural Areas:** Uncontrolled subdivision of land especially in urban areas has led to haphazard developments and conversion of viable agricultural land into real estate leading to decline in agricultural production. This has been occasioned by increasing urban population and the concomitant demand for housing coupled with rising land values.
- iv. **Informal Settlements:** Informal settlements make urban centres unattractive for investment and cumbersome in provision of social amenities, basic facilities and services.
- v. **Land Degradation and Desertification:** This has been caused by continuous deforestation, poor land use, uncontrolled quarrying activities, overgrazing, poor waste management and encroachment of wetland areas. During the plan period the Government will ensure the country achieves the desired tree cover by encouraging planting of trees in ASAL and government institutions, enforce protection of wetland and enhance the use of green energy.

3.2 Challenges

Notwithstanding the achievements, the sector faced the following challenges:

- i. **High Number of Litigation Cases:** The high number of land related court cases have created a backlog in the environment and land court. The need for thorough investigations has also lead to delays in the determination of the cases.
- ii. **National land Value Index:** Lack of a national land value index to provide credible valuation data that can be used while making investment decisions, land acquisition for infrastructure projects and taxation is a big impediment to ease of doing business within the country. Wide disparities in valuations by professionals are a common occurrence leading to unnecessary litigation and confusion in real estate valuation.

- iii. **Inadequate Capacity:** There is inadequate human and institutional capacity in land administration and management due to embargo on employment in civil service;
- iv. **Failure by Neighboring Countries to comply with the Agreed Treaties:** This has led to delay in inspection, maintenance and affirmation of international boundaries leading to insecurity along the international boundaries.
- v. **Manual Land Records:** Manual and paper-based land records management has become unsustainable for expeditious land transactions. This together with the bureaucratic and long processes, procedures and practices has impacted negatively on service delivery. To address these challenges, the Ministry has embarked on an ambitious programme of digitization of land records through reorganization, automation and equipping of land registries.
- vi. **Inadequate Funding and Austerity Measures:** Inadequate budgetary provisions has negatively impacted the financing of county land offices as well as delayed implementation of the envisaged programmes and projects.

3.3 Lessons Learnt

During the implementation of the programmes and projects under the land reform sector, the following lessons were learnt:

- i. Strong political goodwill is important for achieving land reforms;
- ii. Public access to information and participation in land management and utilization should be facilitated.

4.0 PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR 2018-2022

4.1 Flagship Projects

During the MTP III period, the sector will implement the following programmes that will lead to efficient and effective administration and management of land resources in a sustainable manner:

Processing and Registration of Title Deeds: The sector will embark on registering all unregistered land through operationalization of Community Land Act 2016; completion of ongoing land adjudication programmes; finalization of ongoing settlement schemes; preparation of a database of all private land invaded by squatters to guide the settlement programme; regularization of informal urban centres; subdivision; processing of leases; fast tracking demarcation and registration of community land; purchase land for settlement of squatters; and fast tracking of titling programme for public institutions. This is expected to improve livelihoods through security of land tenure, enhanced food production and promote investments.

National Land Management Information System: This will entail digitization of the remaining 39 land registries and implementation of National Land Information Management System. Digitization of land records will enhance investor confidence through reduced timelines in registering property, protecting investors and property owners from fraudulent land transactions and unlocking their financial potential.

Implementation of the National Spatial Plan: The National Spatial Plan will facilitate higher productivity through more efficient allocation of land; equity and sustainability in land use; and better access to land and territorial space. It will focus on resource potential growth regions, high rain fed agriculture potential, irrigated agriculture and livestock potential, large scale livestock production and potential for blue economy. It will also involve: enhancing national competitiveness; modernization of agriculture; diversifying tourism; managing human settlements; integrating national transport network; provision of appropriate infrastructure; and conserving natural environment.

The National Spatial Plan constitutes the basis for preparation of Sector Plans with more precise details on project location and zoning for relevant social and economic development. At the county and local level, land use plans will be used to achieve integrated and sustainable land use planning, and to promote harmony and mutual cooperation in planning between competing needs in the country.

National Land Value Index: The sector will finalize the National Land Value Index to guide taxation on underutilized private arable land; leasing of vacant Government land for commercial farming, agro-processing and manufacturing; creation of strategic housing land bank to facilitate affordable housing; and curb speculation on land.

4.2 Other Programmes and Projects

Modernization of Land Registries: This will entail construction, renovation/refurbishment of land registries to ensure security of records. This will facilitate easy access, storage, retrieval and sharing of land information.

Implementation of National Land Use Policy: The policy sets out long term goals on land use management, provides legal, administrative, institutional and technological framework for optimal utilization of land. The Policy will be reviewed after every ten years to take into account emerging issues and development in government dynamics.

Preparation of Regional Physical/Spatial Plans and one model County Spatial Plan: Regional Spatial Plans transcend more than one county and are coordinated by the Ministry of lands with the participation of the affected counties. They encompass issues that traverse more than one county including transport corridors, conservation regions, metropolitan regions, river basins, trans-boundary resources among others. The Ministry will prepare a Regional Plan for LAPSET transport corridor in order to provide a framework to absorb the spatial impacts of the corridor development which among others will include development of new towns, mass movement of populations, changes in land use among others. Another Regional Plan will also be prepared for the Tana and Athi River Basin to provide a framework for sustainable land use, utilization of resources and protection and conservation of this critical ecosystem.

A model County Spatial Plan will be prepared to be used by counties as a guide in preparing their respective county spatial plans which the County Government Act, 2012 obligates them to prepare. This will be done in a participatory manner to build the capacity of the counties.

Preparation of the Physical Planning Handbook: The sector will spearhead preparation of the Physical Planning Hand book which is a comprehensive document containing Physical Planning Guidelines and Standards. This will ensure that physical planning practice and process is harmonized and standardized across the forty seven counties. It will cut across all the sectors and will require participation of the counties and sectoral players.

Capacity Building and Technical Assistance to the Counties on Physical Planning matters: The Constitution under Fourth Schedule places responsibility for capacity building and technical assistance on the National Government. This will entail assisting counties by; providing the necessary tools, guidelines and standards; preparing plans and providing technical backstopping as well as conducting sensitization on processes and procedures for physical planning

Geo-referencing of Land Parcel Boundaries: The objective of this programme is to ensure that all the land in the country is geo-referenced. Geo-referencing all land parcel in the nation is critical in order to have a national land register for efficient and effective land management and governance. As envisaged in the Land Registration Act 2012, cadastral plan and cadastral maps are the registrable document for conferring of land rights. Geo-referencing will therefore eliminate overlap of land parcel and ensure sanctity of land title. This will minimize land disputes and support the land information system.

Development of Geospatial Data: This project is for planning, design and implementation of mega projects such as LAPSET, SGR, Konza Techno-city and housing development of base maps will be important.

This will entail;

- a) **Development, Eextension and Maintenance of National Geodetic Control Network:** The sector will continue modernizing the coordinate system to conform to Kenya Geodetic Reference Frame (KENREF) in line with United Nation Global Geodetic Reference Frame (UN GGRF) and United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM). In addition the system will facilitate geo-referencing of land parcels in line with existing land legislations.
- b) **Photogrammetric Data Production:** Aerial photographs, satellite imagery and light detection and imaging range (LiDAR) data is used to prepare large scale topographical data frameworks for use in preparation of spatial plans, development plans, preparation and updating of topographical maps at various scales and research among others. Use of photogrammetric tools and skills will

ensure faster and economical way of collecting geospatial data in areas that are inaccessible or difficult to collect data from. Design of infrastructures and communication networks rely heavily on landscape mapping.

- c) **Development of Kenya National Spatial Data Infrastructure (KNSDI)** Kenya National Spatial Data Infrastructure (KNSDI) will be a specialized Huduma Centre which will link spatial data users and producers in execution of necessary geospatial transaction at places of their own convenience. KNSDI will ensure that the public (users) access accurate, current, consistent and timely geospatial information (GI) even though the datasets are collected and maintained by different agencies. It will check duplication of efforts and maximize on Government returns on investment.

Survey and Maintenance of the National and International Boundaries: To safeguard integrity and sovereignty of the nation, the sector will inspect and maintain international boundaries in collaboration with its neighbours. Resolution of inter-county administrative boundary disputes will also be undertaken.

This will support industrialization through mapping of natural resources and promoting peaceful co-existence not only among the locals but also between Kenya and neighboring countries, It will also attract investors in food production, real estate and manufacturing thus supporting the “Big Four” Initiatives.

Development of Hydrographic Database: The Sector will develop a hydrographic database which is key for the Blue Economy, maritime security, and safety of life at sea, transportation/navigation, exploitation of marine and water body resources. The actualization of the blue economy can only be achieved through accurate, reliable and updated hydrographic data. Further, implementation of international conventions of which Kenya is signatory such as Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) convention, the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the Convention of the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) can only be achieved through a well-established hydrographic service for a coastal state like Kenya.

Settlement of landless: This entails regularization of squatter schemes and purchase of farms through settlement fund trustee to settle squatters, displaced persons and forest evictees. This will guarantee security of tenure, land rights and increase food production and nutrition.

Addressing Historical Land Injustice: This will entail investigating and recommending appropriate redress on Historical Land Injustice.

Development of Natural Resources Inventory and Database: The Sector will establish a natural resource inventory and database which will assist county and regional natural resources platforms engage in information sharing and coordination of natural resources. Specific natural resources management and guidelines for stakeholders will also be developed.

5.0 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

The Sector will review and harmonize existing policies, legal and institutional arrangements and where necessary develop new ones to improve efficiency. This will include:-

5.1 Legal Reforms:

- i. Review the Physical Planners Registration Act, Cap 536 (PPRA),
- ii. Align Rating Act cap 267, Valuation for Rating Act cap 266, and Survey Act cap 299 to the Constitution and other recently enacted land laws
- iii. Finalize the Physical Planning Bill 2015 (PPA) and Physical Planning Regulations.

5.2 Policy Reforms:

To ensure optimal and sustainable use of land to facilitate development of special economic zones, balance competing land uses for urbanization, housing and agriculture the sector will:

- i. Finalize National Land Use Policy,
- ii. Finalize the Kenya National Spatial Data Infrastructure Policy and
- iii. Review of National Land Policy

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Programme/ Project	Objective	Expected outcome/ output	Performance Indicator	Implementing Agency/s	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)					
							Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Processing and Registration of title deeds	To improve livelihoods through security of tenure, enhanced food production and promote investments	Improved management and access to land 1.3 million title deeds issued	No. of title deeds issued	MOL/ NLC	2018/19- 2022/23	GOK	10,900	1,600	2,000	2,300	2,500	2,500
			No. of public institutions titled	NL/ MOL	2018/19- 2020/21	GOK, Development Partners	1,500	200	1,000	300	-	-
			No. of public institutions mapped	NLC/ MOL	2018/19- 2020/21	GOK, Development Partners	1,000	200	700	100	-	-
National Land Management Information System	To guarantee investor and property owners confidence on land transactions	Automated land registration processes in 39 land registries A national land information management system developed	No. of land registries digitized	MOL/ NLC	2018/19- 2022/23	GOK	4,900	900	1,100	1,200	1,200	500
			A NLIMS in place									
Modernization of land registries	To facilitate easy access, storage, retrieval and sharing of land information	25 Land Registries constructed 25 land registries rehabilitated Sensitize counties on the NSP	Number of land registries constructed	MOL	2018/19- 2022/23	GOK	1,250	250	250	250	250	250
			Number of land registries rehabilitated	MOL	2018/19- 2022/23	GOK	250	50	50	50	50	50
			Number of counties sensitized on NSP	MOL	2018/19- 2022/23	GOK County Governments Development partners	470	130	110	110	60	60
Preparation of Physical Prepare Prepare Planning Handbook	To provide physical To provide planning guidelines,	Harmonized and standardized system of physical	Physical Planning Handbook	MOL/ CoG/ CGs NLC	2017- 2019	GOK CoG UN-Habitat Development Partners	120	60	60		-	-

Programme/ Project	Objective	Expected outcome/ output	Performance Indicator	Implementing Agency/s	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)					
							Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	standards and regulations to guide the practice of planning	planning for the country										
Capacity Building and Technical Assistance to Counties on physical planning matters	To strengthen the ability of counties to undertake the physical planning function	Improved service delivery by counties	Number of counties with capacity to prepare physical development plans	MOL County Governments CoG	2018/19- 2022/23	GOK CoG Development Partners	150	30	30	30	30	30
Geo-referencing of land parcel boundaries	To minimize land disputes and support the land information system	Geo-referenced land parcels Established and functional national cadastral system	No of land parcels geo-referenced %of established and functional cadastral system	MOL	2018/19- 2022/23	GOK/development partners	4000	800	800	800	800	800
Development of geospatial data	To develop base maps for planning, design and implementation of mega projects	Geospatial data models And Cadastral databases State of art positioning system Topographical base data	No. of parcels captured into a functional cadastral database No. of geodetic control points established No. of maps produced/updated	MOL MOL MOL	2018/19- 2022/23 2018/19- 2022/23 2018/19- 2022/23	GOK GOK GOK/ Development	500 2,500 1,300	100 500 300	100 500 250	100 500 250	100 500 250	100 500 250
Survey and maintenance of the national and international boundaries	To promote peaceful co-existence among the locals and between	Inspected and maintained boundaries Resolved county boundary	No. of KMs inspected and maintained. No. of boundary maps prepared	MOL	2018/19- 2022/23	GOK	4,750	250	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000

Programme/ Project	Objective	Expected outcome/ output	Performance Indicator	Implementing Agency/s	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)					
							Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Kenya and her neighboring countries	disputes										
Development of hydrographic database	To enhance safety of life in waters, discovery and support of the blue economy	Standardized bathymetric and navigational charts Well-connected data collection system	No. of charts prepared Operational hydrographic infrastructure	MOL	2018/19-2022/23	GOK/development partners	1,000	400	200	200	100	100
Settlement of landless	To guarantee security of tenure, land rights and increase food production & nutrition	18,500 households settled Data base of squatters on private land	No. of households settled Profile of private land invaded by squatters	MOL	2018/19-2022/23	GoK	2,961	476	535	600	650	700
Develop a National Land Value Index	To provide a National Value database	A National land value index	A National land value index	MOL	2018/19-2022/23	GoK	500	100	100	100	100	100
Addressing Historical land injustices	To resolve persistent claims of land grievances arising out of Historical Land Injustices	Peaceful co-existence between aggrieved parties and beneficiaries of land	No. of cases resolved and recommendations made	NLC, MOL, AG	2018/19-2022/23	GoK, Dev partners	700	-	350	150	100	100
Development of natural resources inventory and database	To establish natural resource inventory and data base	An inventory and data base of the natural resources	An inventory and data base of the natural resources	NLC, Stakeholders in the natural resource sector	2018/19-2022/23	GoK	100	-	50	20	20	10
Policy, Legal and Institutional Reforms												
National Land Use Policy	To provide appropriate guidelines for	optimal use of land and reduced land	Sessional paper on the National Land use policy	MOL NLC	2018/19-2022/23	GOK Development Partners	200	40	40	40	40	40

Programme/ Project	Objective	Expected outcome/ output	Performance Indicator	Implementing Agency(s)	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)					
							Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	sustainable use of land	use conflicts										
Develop a National Valuation Policy	To Provide National Guidelines and standards on Valuation	Reliable and credible valuation data	National Valuation Policy in Place	MOL	2018/19- 2022/23	GOK	500	100	100	100	100	100
Review of the Valuation for Rating Act (Cap 266) and the Rating Act (cap 267)	To provide a framework for valuation rating	Streamlined valuation exercise for rating purposes	Revised Valuation for Rating Act and The Rating Act	MOL	2018/19- 2022/23	GOK	350	70	70	70	70	70
Prepare Regulations for the Physical Planning Bill	To operationalize the Physical Planning Act, 2015	The Physical Planning regulations	Physical Planning Regulations	MOL KIP AAK (TP) CoG	2018/19- 2019/20	GOK Developme nt Partners	250	125	125			
Review the Physical Planners Registration Act	To align the Act with the Constitution, land laws and changing dynamics within the profession	Reviewed Physical Planners Registration Act	Physical Planners registration Act	MOL KIP AAK (TP)	2018/19- 2019/20	GOK CGs NLC	15	8	7			
GRAND TOTAL							40,166	6,689	10,027	8,270	7,920	7,260

MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Programme/ Project	Objective	Expected Outcome/ Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline As at 2017/18	Target					Responsibility
					2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Processing and Registration of title deeds	To improve livelihoods through security of tenure, enhanced food production and promote investments	Improved management and access to land	No. of title deeds issued	8,600,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	300,000	300,000	MOL NLC
National Land Management Information System	To guarantee investor and property owners confidence on land transactions	Secured and accessible land records	% of NLIMS in place	0	10	20	50	70	90	MOL
Modernization of land registries	To facilitate easy access, storage, retrieval and sharing of land information	Secured and accessible land records	Number of land registries constructed	7	5	6	7	7	0	MOL CG
Implementation of the National Spatial Plan	To ensure optimal and sustainable use of land	Sustainable and optimal land use	Number of land registries rehabilitated Number of counties sensitized on NSP	19 0	9 20	9 27	7 0	0 0	0 0	MOL MOL
Geo-referencing of land parcels into cadastral database	To minimize land disputes and support the land information system	Integrated framework for sharing geographical information	No of land parcels geo-referenced	499,907 plots captured into cadastral database	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	MOL
Survey, inspection and maintenance of the national and international boundaries	To promote peaceful co-existence among the locals and between Kenya and her	Peaceful co-existence among the locals and between Kenya and her	No. of KMs surveyed, inspected and maintained.	1,573	80	90	100	150	170	MOL

Programme/ Project	Objective	Expected Outcome/ Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline As at 2017/18	Target					Responsibility
					2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
	and her neighboring countries	neighboring countries								
Settlement of poor landless	To guarantee security of land tenure, land rights and increase food production and nutrition	Security of land tenure	No. of households settled	314,025	6,000	6,500	6,000	5,800	5,600	MOL
Develop a National Land Value Index	To provide a database	Credible National Land Value Index Database for investment	No of counties with land value index	15% in counties	20	47	0	0	0	MOL
School titling programme	Secure lands for public institutions	Secure land for public institutions	No. of public institutions titles issued	Government institutions documented/map ped	1,000	2,500	3,600	4,000	4,500	NLC MOL