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MOVING FROM DEBATE TO IMPLEMENTATION: OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY LAND REGISTRATION IN PASTORAL AREAS OF KENYA

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Abstract

This paper draws lessons from the experience during the implementation of programme activities aimed at improving community land governance in Samburu and Marsabit counties in Kenya. It highlights opportunities the government (national and county) of Kenya should take advantage of to ensure that registration of community land is participatory, practical and cost-efficient. It discusses these opportunities with an awareness of the history of inter-clan/community conflicts and forms of elite capture that happen during community engagement on access and use of land and land-based resources. This paper also highlights the challenges that should be anticipated in the registration of community land in line with the Community Land Act. It offers solutions on how the government (national and county), civil society and community members can register and ‘secure’ community land while making use of existing structures to ease the process.

Key Words: Community land, Land registration

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Part I: Background

In the pre-colonial era in Kenya, all land was communally owned under customary land tenure. The allocation and administration of land was the sole responsibility of the village elders. Structurally, as (Okoth-Ogendo, 2000) postulates customary tenure was administered by a social hierarchy organized as an inverted pyramid - the base representing the whole community, the middle-the clan and the tip- the family unit. In the system land was accessed equitably and communally owned in accordance with the customs of the given community. Though there was no paper title, in principle the radical title to community land remained with the whole community inclusive of the past, present and the future generations. It should be noted that due to ethnic diversity of Kenya, there existed a number of customary tenure systems which were mostly influenced by the cultural practices and economic activities of the community.

The colonial government introduced the Crown Land Ordinances of 1902 and 1915, which declared that all land belonged to The Crown (Okoth-Ogendo, 2000). The colonial government established a legal and policy edifice for exploitation, appropriation and expropriation of land and natural resources. In essence it disregarded customary land tenure, the radical title was dispossessed off the communities and went to the government. To make room for white settlers, the natives were deposed of their land and driven into African Native Reserves while the white settlers created what was to later known the White Highlands. Forming a dual system of land law; customary law for the native reserves and English law for the white settlers. This did not change with the independence. Successive governments enhanced this system with the white settlers replaced by the African bourgeoisies and the politically connected. On the other hand, the unadjudicated African reserves continued to be managed under the customary tenure system. As (Wayumba, 2015) opines the “western-style” land tenure system in Kenya did not replace the spirit of customary tenure system. The country comprising of diverse ethnic groups with distinct customs and main economic activity means a number of customary tenure system exists.

The multi-ethnicity comes with its advantages and disadvantages. Kenya has experienced several inter-communal conflicts to an extent that in 2013 ACLED rated Kenya as the seventh most violent country in the world (Dowd & Raleigh, 2013). The pastoral drylands of Kenya are synonymous



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with inter-community clashes brought about by competition over land ownership and land use conflicts (Rohwerder , 2015). This scenario is made worse by the proliferation of small arms in the region (Rohwerder , 2015).

This first three paragraphs give a background of the intricacies surrounding the unregistered community land to be adjudicated. In understanding the background and riding on optimism, this paper highlights the opportunities for registration of community land in pastoral context in Kenya.



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Part II: The journey to the Community Land Act, 2016

There are no official figures for community land area in Kenya. An estimate based on using the approximate percentages of public and private land (the other two categories of land) puts the figure at about 60% of the total land mass in Kenya (Alden Wily, 2018). It is a source of livelihood to an estimated 6 to 10 million people, mainly indigenous pastoral communities of Kenya (Alden Wily, 2018). Geographically, community land is predominant but not limited to Northern Kenya which is ecologically classified as Arid and Semi-Arid area. Currently, community land in Kenya exists in two forms, as unregistered community land being held in trust by respective county governments, and as registered community land existing as group ranches. The former is the dominant category. Nevertheless, this land is still managed under/ has some elements of the customary land tenure system (Wayumba, 2015).

Kenya's land reform journey in the 2000's led to a National Land Policy in 2009, and inclusion of a chapter on land and environment in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. The Constitution gave a new definition of community land and mandated parliament to enact legislation to give guidance on management and administration of community land. The Community Land Act (CLA, 2016) was enacted in August 2016, and the regulations to operationalize the law passed in 2018. This law was hailed as the first law to comprehensively legislate community land in Kenya recognizing and embodying tenets of customary tenure system under which the land was previously held and managed. The law gives direction on how communities will organize themselves as owners of land, as well as the roles of the county and national governments, prior to and after registration.

Before the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the Community Land Act, 2016, community land in Kenya was managed under the following laws:

The Group Representatives

Prior to the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya in 2010. Community land was registered as group ranches under the Group Representatives Act, 1968 Cap 287 of the laws of Kenya now repealed. Scholars posit the enactment of this Act was an attempt by the government to finding a middle ground between private ownership and granting access to communities for large tracts of



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land (Wanjala, 2000). The law enabled community members to elect representatives who held land in trust of the whole community. Due to the overlapping customary authority, the elected representatives were not respected as the customary leaders (Wanjala, 2000). Consequently, the representatives were sidelined and not respected the community resulting in confusion regarding locus of authority and control of the common resources. In Kajiado and Narok areas section of the members lobbied for the subdivision of the ranches resulting to parcellation and issuance of individual titles. With time the parcels were sold to the wealthy and influential individuals disenfranchising communities their land. Luckily in some areas such as Samburu, Laikipia and West Pokot counties most group ranches were not subdivided and with the advent of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the Community Land Act, 2016 they are categorized as registered community land but must realign their management structures and meet requirements of the CLA, 2016.

Trust Lands

Unregistered community land was owned as trust land under the Trust Land Act Cap 288. In this arrangement, unregistered community land was held in trust by the municipal councils on behalf of communities. The spirit of the law was that the local government would protect community land and hold it as they await its registration. As reported in the *Ndung'u Commission of Inquiry* report and buttressed in paragraph 65 of the National Land Policy, unregistered community land under trusteeship of the local governments was illegally allocated to individuals (Southall, 2005). Consequently, most of the unregistered community land was lost to the local elites and politically connected individuals (Government of Kenya, 2009).

The community land question was among other land governance challenges that led the country to enact a National Land Policy to provide policy direction for sustainable land management and administration in Kenya. The policy emphasized on the need to recognize community land as a category of land just like private and government land. These principles were captured in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 that was enacted one year after the adoption of the policy through a national symposium. The Constitution has a whole a chapter in land and environment. It provided for three categories of land; Private, Public and Community land. It further provided for enactment



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of legislation to provide for registration and management of community land (Government of Kenya , 2010). In addition, the constitution gave a moratorium on the registration of unregistered community land until legislation providing for registration and management of community land is established and operationalized (Government of Kenya , 2010). This served to protect the community land from massive expropriation by parties in anticipation of the act which was perceived to be locking community land. The Constitution also gave a constitutional deadline that all land in Kenya should be registered by the year 2020 that is ten years after its promulgation (Government of Kenya , 2010).

Community Land Act, 2016

The Community Land Act was enacted in 2016. The act repealed the Group Representatives Act and Trust Land Act and consequently created to types of community land; registered community land and unregistered community. The definition of community land in the law includes group ranches that will be required to transition into the new system in accordance with the law. The Act placed the administration of community land within the community themselves through a Community Land Management Committee which constitutes of 7-15 members elected by a community assembly (Government of Kenya, 2016). The assembly will constitute all the adult members of the community. For important decisions such as setting aside part of the land or electing committee officials, a vote from at least two thirds of the community assembly (all adult members of the community) is required (Government of Kenya, 2016). The community will be required to establish by-laws to govern the day to day management of the land, grazing management and utilization of natural resources. Additionally, there will be a community register bearing all the adult members of the community which is required to be updated annually (Government of Kenya, 2016). Like any other category of land, community land can be leased to individual/corporates at a fee for a given period as long as either of the parties does not breach the terms of the contract. The land can also be converted to other categories of land such as public land through compulsory acquisition and private land through dissolution following an agreement by the community members to dissolve.



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Kenya's economic blueprint, Vision 2030, identifies and gives high priority to infrastructure development as one of the key factors that will drive the country to middle-income status by the year 2030 (Government of Kenya, 2007). Several land-intensive projects are being undertaken by the Government of Kenya as well as by private investors. These projects include the Lamu Port South Sudan Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor and the Standard Gauge Railway (Government), and the Lake Turkana Wind Power Project (private investment). All these infrastructure developments involve acquiring of large tracts of land most of which are within unregistered community lands. The Lake Turkana Wind Power Project in Sarima, Loyangalani, Marsabit County for example covers 160 Km² (Wikipedia). For transport corridors, while the total area of the land to be acquired may be less, the route usually cuts across community land. For example, in December 2017 the Government started the process of acquiring 1,760 acres (about 7.122 Km²) for the second phase of the Standard Gauge Railway from Nairobi to Naivasha (Kamau, 2017). However, this area of land cuts across four counties (Kiambu, Kajiado, Nakuru and Narok) (Kamau, 2017). This points to the urgency needed in registration of community land to ensure that communities do not lose their land without timely, fair compensation and any other benefits provided for in law. There is need to start the registration of communities and community land immediately. In accordance with guidelines such the VGGT, the process ought to be participatory and inclusive and should involve all the actors within the communities and the neighboring communities (FAO, 2012). The question is, how will the government both at the county and national level collaborate with the local communities in pastoral areas to register communities and thereafter community land in a cost effective, participatory and timely manner?

The process as outlined in the CLA, 2016 and the regulations to the Act present a scenario of registration of the community and thereafter registration of the land. This appears to be a simple two-step procedure but registering community land is a human resource- and time-intensive process that should be conducted accurately to avoid inter and intracommunity land conflicts.

The community land registration process as provided for in the act involves the registration of respective community and thereafter the registration of the community land, both processes being coordinated by the Community Land Registrar with support from the county government



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departments relating to land. Whereas the Community Land Act defines exhaustively what constitutes a community, most of the areas where unregistered community land exist are sparsely populated with poor infrastructure in terms of road network and mobile phone connectivity. Additionally, most of these communities are nomadic moving from one place to another over the course of the year depending on the weather conditions. In some cases, communities live in temporary structures moving from one place to the other. At a given period of the year community A could be living at point X but after three months, subject to their migratory patterns, community B could be occupying point X. Community A and B can be of the same ethnic group but different clan or of different ethnic groups but all laying a claim on point X. How do you define such a community?

On the other hand, the community land registration process is a human resource intensive process. Surveyors are required to walk the boundaries of the community land, and on the other hand community members are required to submit the register to a Community Land Registrar, among other activities. While devolution has decentralized services to the people, there is a shortage of staff at the county level, more so in comparison to the total area these lands departments should be covering. Most of the areas with unregistered community land are miles away from the County headquarters where the lands offices are situated. Additionally, most counties are served with at most 3 surveyors, 2 Adjudication officers, 2 physical planners.

Section 11 of the Community Land Act, 2016 mandates the Cabinet Secretary to appoint an adjudication officer in respect of every community registration unit. The adjudication officer is charged with facilitating (in consultation with the respective county governments) the adjudication of the community land including the recording of community land claims, demarcation of community land and delineation of boundaries. Section 12 of the Community Land Act Regulations (Confirmation of validity of existing customary rights of occupancy) states that the land adjudication team¹ will survey and demarcate the extent of the rights as guided and determined by the community land management committee. This may require walking the

¹ The adjudication team is a working team comprising of Land Adjudication Officers, Surveyors and community land management committee with the mandate of ascertainment of rights, demarcation and survey of community land



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perimeter of the community land parcel, as is practice during the demarcation of boundaries that happens as part of the adjudication exercise. Procedurally, surveying of the land will happen after demarcation. The Land Registration Act also requires that the land should be surveyed and geo-referenced. Survey is a function of the county government. However, most of the county governments do not have enough technical officers to carry out the survey function over the area they preside over.

Some pastoralist communities live in temporary structures due to their nomadic lifestyle. Realities such as the vastness of the area to be covered, poor or no mobile network, and low literacy levels present more challenges to the exercises that will add up to registration of community land. Taking all these factors into consideration when defining the community, several questions are to be asked. How do we reach out to all the community members to form a community assembly? How do we ensure equitable representation of all the members of the community?



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Part III: Opportunities in registering community land in Kenya

Currently, most of the land categorized as community land in Kenya is unregistered. The Community Land Act, 2016 gives county governments (devolved governance units) the mandate to hold in trust all unregistered community land. County governments are not allowed to sell, transfer or convert for private purposes any unregistered community land (Government of Kenya, 2016). It is important to note that the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, envisions devolution as an instrument for communities to recognize their right to manage their own affairs and to further their development, to protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities, and to further participation in governance and decision-making. This means that counties work to ensure the respective collective community interests are protected. Additionally, the VGGT also present the need to have policies, laws and procedures take into account the capacity to implement. The guidelines call for States to place responsibilities at levels of government that can most effectively deliver services to the people, and ensure coordination between implementing agencies, local governments, indigenous peoples and other communities with customary tenure systems (FAO, 2012).

The Community Land Act, 2016 defines ‘community’ (Government of Kenya, 2016) as any group of citizens using land communally and sharing either: common ancestry; similar culture or way of livelihood; socio-economic interest; geographical space; ecological space; or ethnicity. Beyond ethnicity, most communities within community lands in Kenya define themselves along administrative boundaries, often at the location or sub-location level. With regard to ethnicity, there is usually one predominant ethnic group, and in some cases other smaller ethnic groups. Communities are further organized into villages and settlements/ *manyattas*.

i) Existing communities’ adhoc land management structures

From interaction with the communities in Samburu and Marsabit counties, communities have committees managing different aspects of community livelihood. In Samburu County, for both unregistered and registered community land there exists a land management committee which



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comprises of 15 persons elected by the members of the community². Other committees such the grazing committee, the chiefs committee etc. oversee different aspects of community livelihood. In Marsabit there exists committees controlling access, use and management of different resources such as: environment committees/ *Wazee wa Mazingira*; grazing committees; land committees; water resource user committees; community forest associations; and wildlife committees. The environment committees' duties range from managing forest resource (use and conservation) and may include conservation of water resources which emanate from forest areas. In some communities (such as for the Mt Kulal community) the *Wazee wa Mazingira* Committee is registered as a Community Based Organization with as many as 50 members. Grazing committees set up boundaries of grazing areas and zones, enforce community by-laws, and consult with the grazing committees of neighbouring communities over shared resources. Land committees often deal with allocation of land for settlement within settlement areas. Water resource associations and community forest associations are established with the support of state agencies (Water Resource Authority and Kenya Forest Services respectively) and are coordinated by the relevant state and county-level agencies/ departments to ensure sustainable use and management of water and forest resources. The same applies for wildlife committees (coordinated by the Kenya Wildlife Services) for areas where wildlife habitats exist within or adjacent to community land. Some communities also have agriculture committees that oversee allocation of farming plots to families and support overall management of irrigation schemes/ communal farming land.

ii) **Committee representation**

The community committees are made up of members representing different villages/ *manyattas* within a community. Due to the many committees mandated to oversee different thematic aspects of community livelihood it is common for the committee members to be part of more than one committee. Women and youth representation and participation in the committees varies from location to location and is in some instances limited based on cultural beliefs.

² Community in respect is defined in terms of administrative regions; mostly includes people of the same ethnic group and clan.



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iii) Land access and control customs or by-laws

In both counties, communities have a set customs or by-laws that guide utilization of the community resources. Some communities have documented their by-laws in writing. In management of community forests and natural resources communities have drafted these bylaws and presented them to relevant state and county departments (Kenya Forest Associations, County Environment and Natural Resources Departments etc.).

In Samburu County, for both adjudicated and non-adjudicated community land, there exists a constitution providing for membership, ownership, access and control of the land. In areas under conservancies, the customs provide for fining the offenders. Fines are paid monetarily or through goods such as livestock. However, most communities have a challenge in enforcing these by-laws. Nonetheless, the by-laws and customs form a basis for the establishment of rules and regulation as required by the CLA, 2016.

iv) Community identification

The community members can identify each other and individuals who are members are known. Often, the communities both in Samburu and Marsabit counties define their members first in terms of ethnicity, clan and period of stay within a community. In Samburu County communities within a conservancy arrangement have come up with innovative ways of community identification by provision of identification numbers and cards.

v) Existence of community registers

For some communities, there exists some form of community register. Due to the relief services offered in most of these areas the area chiefs and the sub-county administrators have some form of beneficiary records that most of the time mirror the community register. In Samburu County, group ranches have group ranch registers though most were last updated more than ten years ago and only include male heads of households. Though registers presented should not be taken as the true copy of the membership they serve as a good starting point of the community register. It should be noted that all the members of the community who have attained the age of eighteen years both male and female should be included in the registers.



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Proposals for Community Land Registration in Kenya:

When registering community land in Kenya under the Community Land Act, 2016, the Ministry of Lands will need to take into account the existing community-level governance structures. Community members who have had some experience in land and natural resource management under the previous committees would be well suited to comprise part of the Community Land Management Committee. As county governments and the national government carry out sensitization on the provisions of the Community Land Act and call for election of Community Land Management Committees, the respective communities need to appreciate this. Additionally, the adoption of the practice whereby committee members are selected to represent the different villages/ *manyattas* which make up the community will be key in ensuring representation of the whole community.

The Community Land Act envisions that registration of a community will precede the recording of tenure rights and registration of the community land (Government of Kenya, 2016). The process of registering a community commences with the community land registrar calling all members of a community laying claim to community land to elect community land management committee officials. The adult members of the community, who make up the community assembly, participate in this activity. Communication to community members to attend this meeting should happen in a structured manner that will ensure all villages, centres and *manyattas* get this message and get to share it with other community members in due time. With most of these communities practicing some form of pastoralism (nomadic or sedentary), the county government's administration department will be instrumental in coordinating the mobilization of community members to participate in this exercise, more so owing to their experience in this matter. For the case of community land currently under the group ranches, the process will be that of updating the current registers of members, which will equally benefit from coordination by county administration.

It is estimated that about 60% of Kenya's total land mass of 580370 sq. Km (Trading Economics, 2019) is community land (Alden Wily, 2018). Taking into account the vastness of some of the locations within which communities define themselves, it will be worth considering to have



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communities separated into ‘zones’ or ‘centres’ for the sake of voting for Community Land Management Committee officials. For example, the Mt Kulal community, within Mt Kulal Location (over 800 Km²) in Marsabit County has four main centres: Gatab, Arapal, Olturot and Larachi, and other several *manyattas* within the area. The distance from the main centre, Gatab, to Olturot is about 50 Km. The distance to Arapal is a further 30 Km from Olturot. The direct access route from Larachi to Gatab is usually impassable during and immediately after the rainy seasons, and access is through Loyangalani Town, covering a distance of about 70 Km. To have all adult members of the community (community assembly) travel to one location to vote for Community Land Management Committee members would be a complex task and it would be more efficient for the community land registrar to coordinate this exercise by moving to the four main centres and holding elections separately. Alternatively, each ‘centre’ or ‘zone’ can vote for the main officials (chairman, secretary and treasurer), and vote for at least one or two person(s) to represent the villages near that main centre. To ensure transparency, the community land registrar while conducting this activity can move to each centre with a team comprising of the council of elders, county lands department representative, county administration representative, and one Ministry of Lands representative. It may be worth considering to have a county level election official support this activity as well.

Upon election of the CLMC members, the first task for the Committee is to come up with the name of the community, a list of the registered members, meeting minutes and rules and regulations. Once again taking into account the geographical area covered by some of these communities, it would be important to have the register of community members being developed at the main centres/ within zones as opposed to one central location. The county government administration will be crucial in supporting the communities and CLMC members in expediting this, and all other similar activities of the committee thereafter (e.g. annual updating of community members register). This support should also include the relevant technical, financial and institutional support.

In registration of the community, community members will be required to have a national identification cards (Government of Kenya, 2016). More importance needs to be attached to the



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periodic registration process that is usually undertaken at the community level, more so since this will be the primary personal data necessary for registration as a member of the community assembly.

Upon registering of the community, the next step towards securing their land is the documenting, mapping and developing the inventory of community land. According to the Community Land Act regulations, county governments will first have to present the community land registrar with an inventory of all community land within the county. This provides a good entry point for counties to have some form of a community land registry before the registration process begins. Counties can take advantage of existing technologies such as handheld GPS's and GIS/ Land Information Management software to develop such inventories. The EU-funded FAO Land Governance Programme is working to achieve this in the 8³ counties the programme is being implemented in by coordinating community land identification through FAO's Participatory Land Delimitation (FAO, 2009) methodology, as well as supporting establishment of GIS Labs at respective lands departments.

To initiate the process of registering community land, Section 8 of the Community Land Act calls for the Cabinet Secretary to work with respective county governments in developing and publishing an adjudication programme for registering community land. The next steps entail issuance of a public notice of intention to survey, demarcate and register community land, survey of the community land, and development of a cadastral map (Government of Kenya, 2016). While the law provides for public notice to be shared via newspaper and where applicable radio announcements, the county government communication structures through respective administration departments can further ensure this communication reaches all community members.

Communities occasionally have conflicts (within the community and with neighbouring communities) over access and use of pasture, water and other resources. The process of surveying and development of a cadastral map is bound to be slowed down by different communities laying

³ The EU-funded FAO Kenya Community Land Governance Programme is being implemented in Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Laikipia, West Pokot, Baringo, Nandi and Tana River Counties in Kenya.



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claim over sections of community lands/ community shared resources. For this process to run efficiently, the county government will be the key actor in coordinating communities to resolve differences over territory and communal resources, and to ensure this process takes as little time as possible. This coordination could be in terms of mobilizing the council of elders of the two or more groups to meet to mediate and resolve any territorial issues.

In addition to the social aspect of the survey and adjudication processes, there will be a need to get adequate technical personnel to carry out the survey and adjudication functions. For communities defining themselves at the location level, the area identified as community land can cover up to 100,000 Ha. Currently, most counties with community land experience challenges in terms of the human resource available to carry out land functions such as survey and adjudication. Marsabit County for example, with a total land area of 70,961 Square Kilometres (CRA, 2011) has only 2 surveyors, 1 Land Adjudication and Settlement Officer (with 4 Assistants), 2 County Planners (with 1 assistant), no land administration officer, and served by the registrar stationed in the neighbouring Isiolo County. Samburu County (total area of 21,022.1 Km²) (CRA, 2011) has 2 surveyors, 2 Land Adjudication and Settlement Officer (with 4 Assistants), and 2 County Planners (with 1 assistant), and no land administration officer, and served by the registrar stationed in the neighbouring Nyadarua County. To effectively carry out the function of registering community land, the national and county governments will need to recruit a sufficient number of technical officers within these land administration dockets.



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Part IV: Conclusion

Since the operationalization of the Community Land Act Regulations, counties have 18 months to develop inventories of community land within their respective jurisdictions. After this period, the Ministry of Lands will begin registration of all community land, working in coordination with county governments. It is important for the respective county governments to put in place systems and institutional structures that will sufficiently prepare communities for the registration process. The contrast between the size of the land categorized as community land, and the county lands departments' personnel who are expected to cover these lands necessitates the prioritization of this agenda.

In carrying out the exercise the government agencies should not take communities as mere bystanders. The government agencies should take advantage of existing community governance structures, and the networks that these structures have with the county administration and other county departments to set up interim community land committees. These interim committees should be established in line with the constitutional provisions on gender and youth representation, and to be as representative of each community sub-unit as possible.

Thirdly, Counties should ensure that registration of community land happens in a timely manner by developing inventories of community land to guide the process of adjudication that will be initiated by the community land registrar. Development of these inventories can make use of freely available GIS data, and cheaper GPS survey alternatives. Collecting of GPS data to populate county GIS databases of community land requires of GIS skills. The identified adjudication teams that include the community members should be trained in GIS data capture, to ensure the process is done in a participatory manner with community members taking the lead. This will be in line with the VGGT provision for States to ensure accessibility of services, even in remote areas, and put in place additional measures to support vulnerable or marginalized groups who could not access administrative and judicial services (FAO, 2012).

There needs to be a formal institutional framework that will coordinate community land activities. Procedures such as registering a community, conducting meetings to coordinate voting of



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committee members, passing of community bylaws, and meetings with neighbouring communities etc. will require technical and financial support so as to be well coordinated. The county government administration department are best placed to coordinate communities in carrying out these and other activities of community land administration. A multi-departmental team with representation from the administration, lands, agriculture, environment and natural resource departments should ensure that the all activities are within the policy and legal confines of the different sectors.

Considering these communities are nomadic pastoralists timing for the exercise is crucial. The exercise should commence when all herders are back within the community territory. This is usually after the long rain season when the pasture has regenerated.

For the above suggestions to be implemented the respective county governments will have to make provisions for specific budget allocations to support coordination of activities leading up to community land registration, and thereafter community land management. The financial support will be necessary in setting up GIS inventories of community land (software and hardware purchase and recruitment of technical personnel), collecting of community land data, and coordination of community meetings, among other related activities. Furthermore, the Community Land Management Committees will benefit from support in carrying out their function of running the day-to-day functions of the community, coordinating development of community land use plans, and managing and administering registered community land.



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