

REPORT

LAND SECTOR NON STATE ACTORS MEETING:

‘Taking The Land Reforms Agenda Forward’

Gelian Hotel Machakos

13th – 16th February 2019

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1.0 Introduction

Land Sector Non State Actors is a network of civil society organizations engaged on land governance, professional bodies working on land matters, private sector and the academia interested in and actively making contribution to land administration and management in the country. The consortium is a networking facility which brings the members together to engage with the governments, communities, development partners, citizens and other relevant stakeholders on key priority land issues including formulation and implementation of policies and laws, development of relevant rules and regulations and key pillars to enhancing land reforms in the country. LSNSA is Chaired by Kenya Land Alliance and is convened by RECONCILE. It has a steering committee of six organizations (Haki Jamii, KHRC, Kituo Cha Sheria, Pamoja Trust, Action Aid, KWCA and GROOTS) that work closely to ensure that network delivers on its goals and objectives.

Land Sector Non State Actors (LSNSA) has continued to play a leading role in connecting and mobilizing the land sector actors to influence land governance in the country. Since 2010, LSNSA have led substantive discourse on the formulation and implementation of land laws and engaged with the processes of developing rules and regulations for the land laws. There have also been strategic collaborative meetings between the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, National Land Commission and LSNSA members. These meetings have added impetus to land reforms in the country, given direction and guidance and resolved some of the contested issues in the land reform processes in the country. The robust discussions on the formulation and implementation of Community Land Act is a good example of what can be achieved through collective efforts as presented and championed by LSNSA.

LSNSA is seeking to continue engaging with the State Actors to build on the gains so far and push for holistic realization of people centered land governance in the country. To strategize for the year, a meeting of LSNSA members was held in Machakos at Gelan Hotel on 13th -16th February 2019. The objectives of the meeting were:

1. Review, reflect and share information on the current status of land reforms in Kenya giving special attention to the following areas:
 - i. Implementation of Community Land Act 2016.
 - ii. Review of the National Land Policy
 - iii. The issues around the National Land Commission including the expiry of the terms of Commissioners by 19th February 2019 etc.
2. Based on the analysis of the context, develop LSNSA's 2019 collective action plan to leverage and boost the ongoing interventions (Develop strategies to position LSNSA as a key voice in the ongoing land reforms in the country)

1.1 The proceedings of the meeting

The LSNSA February meeting was attended by over 40 organizations from across the country. The meeting was divided into three major sessions guided by the objective:

- i. Session 1 dealt with updates around land reforms agenda in the country
- ii. Session 2 dealt with identification and building consensus on key land reforms issues that LSNSA need to deal with or contribute/address
- iii. Session 3 dealt with identification of strategies that can be applied by LSNSA members to address the issues.

2.0 Updates on Land Reform Issues in the Country

i. Progress made by LNSA since 2015

Key Milestones in 2015/2016

- A bigger convening of CSOs from across the country done in Naivasha to build consensus and joint action plan towards the delivery of Community Land Act.
- Several issues thrashed out and 4 prong strategy developed and agreed upon:
 - Policy and Legal Analysis – Katiba Institute/RECONCILE
 - Building of Social Movements – Pamoja Trust
 - Campaigns – Haki Jamii
 - Strategic policy dialogues and engagements with policy and decision makers – KLA/RECONCILE
- This guided a lot of work in 2016 as we realized better coordination
- There was also a robust engagement with PPG and Parliamentary Committee on Land and natural resources on the three bills: Community Land Bill, Omni Bus bill and Historical Land Injustices Bill

Key Milestones in 2016/2017

- Engagement with the processes of developing Rules and Regulations. For community land, three convenings were done.
- Development of Community Land Act 2016 IEC materials
- A move towards a larger convening under the National Engagement Strategy; consultation meetings and the preparation of the documents
- Discussions with FAO on supporting LSNSA convenings for robustness and effectiveness
- LSNSA, Ministry of Lands and NLC meeting at Radison Blu to discuss partnership and ways of working together
- Engagement with the Task Force on the Extension and renewal of Leases

ii. Updates on FAO Land Governance Programme

The outputs of the Programme are:

- Land administration and management.
- Participatory land use planning.

- Land Policy and legal framework for improved land governance at county established and rolled out in line with the VGGT.
- Knowledge management

Areas of focus:

- **Shaping the Curriculum** at the universities in Kenya to encompass the social aspects of the communities with respect to land. This will be a shift from the current curriculum whose focus is just demarcation, physical planning and surveying.
- **Building capacity** of the policy implementers on policies and laws on land and natural resources will enhance implementation of the legislation as currently most officers within land and natural resource management are stuck on processes imbedded in repealed laws. The capacity building eg will build the shift from Group Ranch context to Community Land ownership.
- **Working with communities**, FAO works in collaboration with County Government to take lead in the processes of spearheading the implementation of laws and policies. Most engagement has been done within the Community Land Law in Isiolo. This shall contribute to the capacity building of the County Government and taking charge of County Processes.

What the programme can do with LSNSA

- Work with LSNSA on the issues around **capacity building and implementation** of the policies and laws. This shall enhance the Land Reform Agenda.
- Work with LSNSA in the **policy formulation processes** as currently there are several laws that are in the verge of being passed thus an analysis and review of the reports and/or bills is needed. Priority can be given to the following: Land Index Bill that has been passed at senate, National Land Policy road map report, Regulations on Historical Land Injustices, Large Scale Land acquisition Safeguards and Spatial planning
- Work with LSNSA to expand the scope of land reforms agenda from the policy and legal reforms to other components of land reforms agenda. This will require the building of social movements.
- FAO urges the members to bring back the **dynamism and potential** that was present during the road map towards establishment of the National Land Policy process as it was outstanding, bringing into light the strengths of LSNSA engagement.
- FAO has launched a consultant to **assess the viability of the Community Land Act** and urges the LSNSA members to engage and encourage the process.

3.0 Status of land reforms: Highlights of key issues

In providing the status of land reforms, two key points were pointed out by the LSNSA Chair.

1. Land is not purely state alone affair as sometimes portrayed by state actors
2. Land security: Politicians govern land. It's their influence. They dominate it.

Updates: the long path of land reforms

- The need for land reforms in the country arose from the abuse of land particularly public land by the political leaders. Land was always governed by the president through the Commissioner of Lands and Provincial administration. This led to corruption, land grabbing etc. The need to break the dominance of the presidency and political leadership over land led to the proposal for the establishment of National Land Commission, and independent commission to manage land. The presidency has at times resisted and attempted to make NLV just like any other department under the ministry of land but this has not worked. See the 2013 Executive Order.
- The birth of LSNSA to bring concerted efforts and coordination for the delivery of land reforms. In the process of doing NLP, multi-stakeholder approach was applied to secure key issues required for land reforms. After the NLP and the constitution, most donors like DFID stopped funding land reforms. SIDA stepped in but insisted that they can only fund the non-state actors collectively and not as individual institutions. That's how the LSNSA emerged and has been continuing since then.
- In terms of the status or the progress made, we can say we are still at the same place. No land reforms have happened. We have however made a good progress towards legislative reforms. Even though this is a good thing, the implementation of the laws has been a major challenge. For instance, laws including the NLP, came out. It was against many people and so no one wanted it implemented. Where are we with it? It has served 10 years. It's due for review. Review is supposed to be guided by Article 62 of the Constitution. Other than mainstreaming parts of the NLP into the constitution, the policy remained unimplemented. We are yet to achieve equitable access, security of land rights etc.
- Community land has not been dealt with properly. The Constitution recognizes Community Land as Land held by the Community. Once recognized, then it must be registered and protected. Government does not guarantee protection until the land is in some register. The process to actualize registration and protection has been very slow and uncoordinated.
- The registration of community land require a robust engagement with the communities and county government leaders. One of the key things to be determined is the level of registration. For instance, is it at the county, sub county, ward or village or clan levels? Should it ecosystem of cross-boundary approach or not? These are discussions that need to be undertaken directly at the community level so that they are in charge of their community land. Also, it is important that the discussion around registration should make it clear that the reason for registering community is for tenure security not excluding others from access and use of shared resources that is critical for pastoral livelihoods.
- Public Land & Private Land: To know if anything good is happening about them, the constitution provides that every investment must be on public land. Community and Public Land are conjoined. Minerals are in Community Land. How do you separate

these? Private Land, how are we benefiting from resources in Private land. Articles 62 through 65. The 999 years' leases were lapsed to 99 years, but is emerging that this applies to the foreigners only. What happens to Kenyans who have the 999 years leases? Shouldn't this provision apply to all? The preemptive rights in the lease renewal is also being abused. It seems to be applied regardless of how one has used land. These are issues that need serious engagement.

- NLC: Their mandate was very clear but their performance so dismal that one can ask if we really need these commissions. If the commission is to perform the way NLC did, cant the ministry perform its functions?
- The issue of the squatters and absentee landlords is yet to be addressed. The coast is badly affected.
- The issue of the status of women. Have women status changed in matters property ownership? How has the fate of pastoralists changed in this country?

“Conclusion is nothing major has taken place. Our coming together here, we need a tangible strategy. LSNSA has depended on donors to kick-start the process. Donors have their own goals...which expires faster than our goals. Depending on donors will be tricky” (Odenda Lumumba, Chair LSNSA).

3. Status of NLC

1. NLC Came into being with the failure of the executive to manage land in Kenya. The aim was to remove land governance from executive and create a check & balance. It was a check institution. So do we make it a regular service provider?
2. Now with lessons from the first commission, do we really have to give them all these powers? For instance, why should we have a guy doing survey, registration, etc but cannot be fired?
3. As long as state systems supported by law dictate processes, you'll have no space...you'll be termed illegal. DO we have any chances of streamlining what works/doesn't work even as we appoint new commissioners?
4. We must create complexities if the paths don't work for us...to balance our interests and the interest of our communities. People will have to resolve the complexities by sitting down and negotiating.
5. NLC term of first commissioners is expiring. If we leave them and the new commissioners to set the Agenda on their own, they won't deliver. The vision and agenda setting must remain with the people. We must set the Agenda for parliament. As LSNSA, we must be the Agenda setting vehicle, everyone will be checking out for. We took NLC for induction, etc.
6. As a new team comes, we must be ready with ideas and resources to receive them to do the first workplan and induction. If we lose that opportunity, we shall come to take zero stock after 6 years. Have a clear strategy and workplan for them...make them our friends. For instance, When Swazuri guilt disappeared, we lost him.

7. Civil society must be part of the panel that will interviews and recruits the Commissioners. We must become members of the NGO Council that nominates members to this panel. We must influence recruitment of the Commissioners.
 - a. Where's our entry to the Panel? We must have a male and female in the panel. We need friendly members to the panel to promote our Agenda. We can use NGO Council as an entry point. For instance, Hon Ndichu of Juja represented us in the previous Panel simply because we were disorganized. If we don't get in, our philosophy is lost
 - b. Private Sector (KEPSA). Thinking of World Bank are made alive through KEPSA. They always get someone to the panel and so find a commissioner to NLC to promote their interests. How do we engage with them?
 - c. APSEA: Association of Professional Bodies in East Africa. They also sit in the panel. That name does not think the way this room thinks. The nominated person is an Architect and thinks real estate. He doesn't think safeguards for communities during resettlement. How do we engage and influence them?
 - d. Representative of the Cabinet Secretary (Survey, Registration, Valuation, etc). Masinde sat when Makathimo was being interviewed. Mwathane was also nominated. How come none of us made it to the Commission?
 - e. Gender commission. We can't recall the occupier of the office but they'll recruit the commissioner, so how do we engage with the gender commission to support our course?
 - f. Let's present ourselves. Let's identify professionals who can have positive impact.
8. What can we do now?
 - a. We should set the Agenda. We should create complexities. We should create a dilemma.
 - b. Five days to their expiry. Let's sound the trumpet. We don't want allocations by the commission that's leaving office now.
 - c. They're right now doing LAPSSET acquisitions. How can this be happening at this time? Directorate will be executing letters back-dated by commissioners who've left office. Let's scare first. Guys who've
 - d. There's a transition of 77 days. After the panel is formed, they'll be sworn in then they invite applications, shortlist, do interviews, retreat to analyze and recommend. After that they take names to the president. President takes list to parliament. Parliament advertises names so as to do vetting. They won't write the names without retreating. Panel will still be in place all this time. President gazettes list from parliament. Then they're sworn in. During this period, we must be ready to take on anyone who doesn't qualify or who is corrupt to ensure that they are removed. And if parliament passes them, we must think of litigation (with evidence).
 - e. We must set agenda in the right way

9. Next is the secretariat...the officers. We went to Great Rift Valley (on Husna) with an Organogram with a maximum of 3 Directorates. They did 11 Directorates...a very heavy and expensive structure.
 - a. We need to campaign to have a cleanup of the staffing/NLC Secretariat
 - b. We can set the new commissioners against the secretariat. Then they have to re-apply under a new organogram.
 - c. Continuous oversight role
10. Don't forget our friend Karoney.
 - a. Nothing on the media about the Lands Ministry. Anything about Karoney (being a media personality) no longer gets published!
 - b. Can we access the media directly too? Media has become very hostile
 - c. If we want to gain anything from media, we must be ready to go and do live shows...that way then we can up our campaign.
11. Land Value Index: Valuation cannot be fixed by legislation. Let us look at all the offensive clauses and instigate suspension of those even after the president assents to the Law. Valuation won't happen in community land, where are they being sold? You can't use market valuation on Community Land. Arbitrary deprivation of property rights should be fought NOW. It has gone through senate and so we need to act now.
12. Achievements by NLC:
 - a. Recommendations for Comprehensive Land Registration
 - b. Roadmap to review NLP
 - c. Attempts at Historical Land Injustices
 - d. Large Scale
 - e. Range Land Annex to County Spatial Planning
13. ACTIONS:
 - a. Influence leaderships
 - b. Adjudication by NLC at the tail end of their term must be stopped.

5 Status on Community Land Law

Communities more so the pastoralists have undergone tremendous struggles in securing their tenure. The current progress in the implementation of the Community Land Act, 2016 is good but slow and looks uncoordinated. The following are some of the issues around community land:

- The sluggish pace of implementation of the regulations and policies such as the guidelines for the implementation of the Historical Land Injustices etc. This hinders the realization of the aspirations of the Community Land Act, 2016.
- The definition of community as has been captured under the Community Land Act, remains subject to further interpretation. As a consequence, the use and management of these lands becomes contentious in many instances. E.g where lands are converted into conservancies under the guise of community interest. This indicates that civic education and awareness

creation has to be continuously done so that the aspirations of the Community Land Act are not lost.

- The vast interests from private investors. These communal areas are seen as being open and with no ownership structures giving the leeway for investors to grab the stated land. Consequently, compensation is an aspect that is opted due to the ownership has not been defined.
- Community Land has been delinked from other related laws such as the historical injustices. This has lowered the communities' claims on these lands.
- There is the need to put in place structures to help communities address conflicts that may arise from the registration of communal lands as currently communities such as Baringo and Isiolo face boundary conflicts while the pastoralist communities based on the IGAD Protocol cross boarder movement is becoming a menace.
- There is need to identify and implement the strategies of conservation within the communal ownership perspective as some on the conservation strategies, contribute to the aspect of communal ownership.
- Lease renewal and extensions processes need to be reviewed as the communities are not engaged in the consultation processes.
- In some counties, the County Government are misusing their mandate of holding in trust unregistered community land and are hiving off the unregistered community land to establish their municipalities. This defers the management and administration of community Land.
- Failure of embracing the livelihood of the pastoralist communities with different stakeholders plummets the negotiating bargaining power of the communities making them unable to actively engage in the Community Land Reform Process more so the communal ownership. Consequently, they hold public meetings in areas unreachable to communities.
- The lack of political good will and letting donors/developing partners invest on community land flagging their interest before promoting public interest. This has enhanced Large Scale and mega project investments.
- Duplication of the registration of the group ranches due to corruption and subdivision of the group ranches is something that shall kill the Community Land Act implementation as the conversation on privatization is what is considered as tenure security.

6. Status of National Land Policy

NLP envisioned regularization of land tenure including informal settlements however the progress has been sluggish this may be due to the conventional ways which have completely failed to deliver appropriate livelihoods for the growing number of inhabitants; whereas provision of property tenure security has been found critical to the success of slum up-grade programs. There is need to develop Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration System so as to uphold the principles laid down under NLP and Art 60 of the Constitution.

Land policy reforms will need to pay particular attention to the design and implementation of mitigation and adaptive strategies, including the mobilization of human capacity to manage the long-term implications of such change. For coastal countries for example, evidence already indicates that rising sea levels will require relocation of populations, innovative land use planning, and massive land acquisitions accompanied with large-scale infrastructure; and service delivery and the costs associated with the flow of climate refugees into the contiguous urban areas.

There has been a lot of foreign interest in the context of valuable mineral endowments; the concept has become more wide-spread in relation to demand for land for a wide range of investments in timber, tourism, commercial development, and lately food production for consumption abroad. The question of concern is whether these foreign demands can be met while observing sustainability guidelines and without marginalizing the land rights of communities. Future land tenure systems and their cadastre have to address these concerns.

Compensation processes for large scale investments eg SGR, LAPSSSET have been marred by irregularities and corruption, there is need to look into that and role of international financiers in perpetrating violations.

Civil society organizations are also mobilizing to influence land and resource management-policies across national boundaries. However, these ongoing regional cooperation and integration initiatives have not resulted in binding convergence in land policy framework, process and management systems.

One of the key institutions (NLC) recommended by the NLP, however the significance is now been questioned based on the performance of the pioneer commissioners. Should their role just be on policy review as opposed to more substantial technocratic roles?

Omnibus laws- scrapping of CLMBS, issues of land at the coast has not been adequately addressed with solution been issuing of title deeds which some have been questioned in terms of authenticity

Historical land injustices; primarily NLC role which was not adequately implemented due to political interference and budgetary constraints

KEY ACTION POINT

1. The National Land Policy in under review. NLC developed a concept around it. LSNSA should study the concept and ensure to robustly engage in all the processes.

7. Status on Land and Property Rights for Women

Land and Property Rights for women has been a long struggle for quite some time. They have experienced gross disparities in land ownership as well as discrimination in succession, transfer of land and exclusion in land decision making processes.

Areas for engagement:

- There has been progressive Judicial Pronouncements **on matrimonial property** by upholding the issue of contribution as per section 2 of the Matrimonial Property Act.
- The **repugnancy clause on customary law application and non-discrimination** within the Constitution of Kenya. This has been anchored by a Ruling by Justice Lucy Waithaka HC Nyeri, allowing a married woman to inherit property from her father sparked debate on customs and the law. Court found that married daughters are dependents and beneficiaries of the deceased and qualify to inherit.
- Based on precedence, several laws and policies it is important to **review and repeal** anti-women laws/provisions such as the sections of the Law of Succession that run contrary. That it provides for exclusion of certain counties from succession rights ceasing upon remarriage of women.
- By creating **synergies and infusing initiatives** within the national and county government departments/institutions borrowing the Kilimanjaro Initiative strategy of signing of the Charter and creating a joint work plan, then budgeting becomes gender responsive.
- Implementation of **Community Land Act** shall create a new engagement for women to engage with the communal ownership contributing to women engaging in the security of tenure discourse as it emphasis's on public participation.
- Engagement with the **Deliver for Good Campaign for SDGs and Kilimanjaro Initiatives** which are social forums that aim at creating space for women to be able to participate in decision making processes.
- **Evidence based initiatives** such as what was done by Kenya Land Alliance that changed the narrative on land ownership on women from 1% to 2%. More evidence based initiatives need to be undertaken to contribute in changing mindset of stakeholders.

8 Areas of Focus to Enhance Land Reform Agenda

Land Reform Issues	Thematic Areas
1. Focus on promoting implementation of laws.	<p>1. Mobilizing and building people’s movement for land reforms through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategies for strengthening LSNSA (Building a Coalition Platforms for land reforms in Kenya). - Strategies for building county based land platforms. - Mobilize and build constituency based land platforms at all levels for land reforms. <p>2. Setting Land Reforms agenda in the Country through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategies that will give LSNSA voice in setting Land Reforms agenda. - How should we engage with institutional and Change
2. Focus on promoting implementation of laws like strengthening enforcement of laws and policies by adhering to processes and procedures such as on issues of logging and riparian land.	
3. Audit transactions on community land that may result to public interest litigation, seeking injunctions.	
4. Build community movements to protect the land and act as active agencies for revolution.	
5. Organize strategic campaigns on/against mega projects such as SGR & LAPSSET by ensuring they are community led	
6. Mobilization of resource for Implementation of policies and laws on land and natural resource.	
7. Pushing for faster release of the report on Historical Land Injustices.	
8. Promoting public participation on Lease Extension and Renewal.	
9. Strengthening Institutions for land reforms.	
10. Public land governance in urban areas v/s government targeted investment.	
11. Engagement with CS, county government on community land inventory, leases.	
12. Promotion of community –investor engagement.	
13. Lobby for standalone compensation policy.	

14. Engage with national Land titling programs such as push for degazettment and revocation of illegal titles	<p>management processes to secure and promote land reforms in areas such as NLP, NLC, MINISTRY, COUNTY GOVERNMENT, PRESIDENCY, REFERENDUM, CENSUS, SURVEYOR, RPROFESSIONALS, EXECUTIVE, PARLIAMENT, JUDICIARY, ACADEMIA,</p> <p>3. Formulation and Implementation of Land laws to realize the goals of land reforms in the Country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which strategies to apply at MACRO, MESO and micro levels to fast track implementation? Such as Building Conflict management mechanisms, - Which strategies to apply to ensure robust engagement with formulation processes? Robust in engagement which can be anchored through immediate access to information.
15. Addressing the mindset by ensuring that titling is not the only the solutions to end obsession with titles.	
16. Develop an engagement strategy on the issues around NLC such as petition and campaigns on recruitment commission	
17. Use of media as a way of creating awareness.	
18. Use of existing structures to push for land reforms.	
19. Demand for ADR mechanisms and build capacity building for conflict management.	
20. Engaging with issues around large scale investment such as resettlement, land acquisition and compensation.	
21. Address access to resource like water for pastoral areas.	
22. Engage in spatial planning.	
23. Building critical mass through dissemination, devolution conference, ASAL conference, strategic conferences with specific leaders.	
24. Position and engage with the referendum debate.	
25. Engage on the issues on boundaries conflict management mechanisms.	
26. Review of NLP.	
27. Engagement with duty bearers.	
28. How to engage with the census.	
29. Develop a score card on NLP and NLC.	
30. Build LSNSA capacities to engage with external actors.	

9.0 Thematic Areas for Action (developed through Group Work)

1. Mobilizing and building people’s movement for land reforms:

The strategies on how to mobilize and build a robust people’s movement at national and county level was discussed guided by the three points below. The table summarizes the identified strategies which should be developed further and rolled out to take the engagement and advocacy on land reforms to the next level.

- Strategies for strengthening LSNSA (Building a Coalition Platforms for land reforms in Kenya).
- Strategies for building county based land platforms.
- Mobilize and build constituency based land platforms at all levels for land reforms.

	Strategy	Target Group
Strengthen the Land Reform Agenda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map and mobilize groups, communities, individuals, institutions, researchers, FBO, academia, with passion on land reforms using people driven approach put pressure on land reform issues. - Use active anti-government & nonviolence means such as dirty water given to leaders in Marsabit during their meeting to influence the mindset for revolution. - Invite other existing movements who have the same agenda on food, livelihood, natural resources and communities affected by mega projects in the country. - Empower the groups at county levels on why we need land reforms since they all have a common problem on access to land. - Support local organizations on movement buildings to strengthen the land reforms movement through county chapters. - Use social, stations and print media to move forward and have passion for land reforms in all counties (county based). - Map and mobilize the existing movement/forums to uphold the Land Reform Agenda. - Have declarations made within different regions in land reforms 	

2. Setting Land Reforms agenda in the Country:

The strategies under this theme were guided by the notes below:

- Which strategies that will give LSNSA voice in setting Land Reforms agenda.
- How should we engage with institutional and Change management processes to secure and promote land reforms in areas such as NLP, NLC, MINISTRY, COUNTY GOVERNMENT, PRESIDENCY, REFERENDUM, CENSUS, SURVEYOR, RPROFESSIONALS, EXECUTIVE, PARLIAMENT, JUDICIARY, ACADEMIA,

	Strategy	Target Group
Engage with NLC recruitment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Induction into the Land Reforms philosophy in Kenya. - Influencing the selection of persons to be seated in the panel that shall ensure recruitment of LSNSA members and/or are friends so that Land Reform Agenda is secured. - Influencing the appointed commissioners has the best interest at heart in implementing their roles with regards to LSNSA objectives in securing the Land Reform Agenda. Such as creation of joint work plans. 	
Strengthen the Land Reform Agenda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the National Land conference 2019. - Have a concurrent conference during the National Land Conference for CSOs and Communities to engage in the process. - Hold quarterly meetings to take stock on the reform process. - Assess and research on county/community specific issues. - Undertake county chapters for capacity building. - Review and analyze the NLP, NLC and professionals such as ISK e.t.c participatory. 	

3.0 Formulation and Implementation of Land laws to realize the goals of land reforms in the Country:

- Which strategies to apply at MACRO, MESO and MICRO levels to fast track implementation?
- Which strategies to apply to ensure robust engagement with formulation processes?

	Strategy	Target Group
Undertake a baseline survey on all land laws.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audit and take stock of the Land laws and issues in terms of viability and implementation to develop evidence based information. 	LSNSA
Building Capacities and awareness creation on the existing laws and policies on land and natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media engagement such as radio and television talk shows. - Developing IEC materials. - Community exchange visits and community dialogues via forums. - Use of social media to share information. - Creating a curriculum that will enlighten communities and change their mindset. - Holding legal aid clinics. 	Grassroots
Enhance public participation on policy and legislation engagements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing and strengthening community forums. - Availing the relevant documents and information to the community members in time and in a form they can understand. - Identifying key persons within the community (paralegals) to assist engagement of other communities. 	Grassroots
Engagement with policy makers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dialogue engagements with policy makers to inform them of the evidence base baseline to change mindset. - Capacity building and develop a curriculum that inducts the social aspects within the community. - Creating synergies between policy makers and community by empowering a community self-driven engagement. 	Policy makers
Positively influence with a vision of changing the mindset on donor engagement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess the current funding programmes and projects at the national and county level to identify the gaps and give recommendation. 	Development partners
Strengthen LSNSA capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake exchange visits on building capacities of LSNSA members. - Create synergy to avoid duplication of IEC materials, activities e.t.c - Active nonviolence means to influence the policy and legislation change. 	LSNSA members