



Islamic Foundation for Integrated Programs (IFIP)

Community Sensitization Report on the Community Land Act, 2016

Kerio Delta, Nadoto, and Lorengelup Village Units – Turkana County

Project Title:

*Integrating Climate Resilience Approaches through the Rule of Law:
A Pathway to Transformative Climate Action by Implementation of the Community Land Act,
2016 in Turkana County*

Prepared by:

Islamic Foundation for Integrated Programs (IFIP)
In collaboration with Community Stakeholders

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Forward

The submission of land inventories by the CECM Lands, Physical Planning & Urban Areas Management-County Government of Turkana and subsequent gazettment of adjudication programmes for 94 community village units, in addition to the 63 units gazetted earlier in 2022 provide the stage for legal and institutional foundation for communities to begin the process of securing their land rights through registration.

The Islamic Foundation for Integrated Programs (IFIP), through its project: **“Integrating Climate Resilience Approaches through the Rule of Law: A Pathway to Transformative Climate Action by Implementation of the Community Land Act, 2016 in Turkana County”** seeks to secure community land tenure by enabling communities; Understand the legal and institutional processes for registration under the Community Land Act, 2016; Establish the community land governance protocol by electing interim Community Land Management Committees (CLMCs) as required by law; Express their interest in registering their land by filing Form CLA1 with the Community Land Registrar; Integrate climate resilience approaches in community land use planning and Enhance policy engagement.

The project directly responds to the requirements of Section 27(2) of the Community Land Regulations, 2017, which obliges County Governments and relevant agencies to undertake continuous public education and awareness programmes on community land rights.

As part of this initiative, IFIP carried out community sensitization on the Community Land Act, 2016 in Kerio Delta, Nadoto, and Lorengelup village units, engaging the expertise of Legal Consultants to support delivery of the trainings and clarify complex legal provisions. The report captures the outcomes of these sensitizations, combining community feedback, legal guidance, and IFIP’s field experience. In addition, we have prepared the Terms of Reference outlining the roles of stakeholders in implementing the requirements of the Community Land Act, 2016, guided by the provisions of Article 63 and 67 of the constitution of Kenya 2010, Community Land Act 2016 and community land regulations 2017. We respectfully invite your review and input.

IFIP also wish to highlight a key concern on the social injustice of alienating community land for public or private purposes, or issuing freehold and leasehold titles through public participation forums without compliance with the legal framework. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 (Article 63(4)) and the Community Land Act, 2016 provide strong safeguards to the community land. Section 27(2) clearly prohibits a freehold title to a member or group of members of the community allocated part of registered community land for exclusive use and occupation. Public participation alone, though important, does not substitute these constitutional and statutory safeguards. Similarly, issuing freehold or leasehold titles over unregistered community land undermines constitutional protections and community rights.

IFIP remains confident that the County Government’s commitment to facilitating community land registration will not only secure tenure rights but also unlock development potential and guarantee sustainable land use planning for the benefit of present and future generations.

Rogers Hamza Samanya

**Board Chairperson
IFIP**

Acknowledgement

On behalf of the Islamic Foundation for Integrated Programs (IFIP), I wish to express our sincere appreciation to the leadership of the County Government of Turkana for their commitment and support in advancing the implementation of the Community Land Act, 2016.

IFIP is especially grateful to His Excellency Governor Jeremiah Lomorukai Ekamais Napotikan, the County Executive Committee Member for Lands, Faith Ekuwam Aletea and the technical staff led by Chief Officer for Lands, Leah Losiru, Director of Physical Planning, Joseph Egiron, Land Administrator, Dorcas Lolem, as well as the Kerio Ward Administrator and Village Administrators and community members of the three village units where the sensitizations were undertaken.

IFIP extends our gratitude to the National Land Commission (NLC), represented by the County Coordinator Mr. Mark Ewesit and Mr. Galgalo Boru, for their invaluable technical guidance.

IFIP also recognizes the contribution of the State Department for Lands and Physical Planning and the Directorate of Land Adjudication, under the leadership of County Land Adjudication Officer, Mr. Vincent Agevi, for their continued collaboration in community land governance.

Lastly, we wish to acknowledge the vital role of the National Government Administration Office, led by Deputy County Commissioner, Mr. Thomas Siele, whose coordination and oversight strengthened the success of the sensitization activities.

IFIP looks forward to establish the Community Land Management Committees through elections as provided for under the Act in the respective community land village unities and continuously implement public education and awareness program as well as capacity building of the CLMCs.

To all partners and leaders mentioned, your dedication and collaboration have been instrumental in ensuring that communities in Turkana County are better informed and prepared to secure their land rights for sustainable development and resilience.

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COMMUNITY LAND SENSITIZATION REPORT FOR KERIO, NADOTO & LORENG'ELUP COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE KERIO DELTA REGION IN TURKANA CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY.

Prepared By Lotiir E. Henry – Consultant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The dawn of the Constitution 2010 and the Community Land Act, 2016, heralded a new chapter in the protection of the ancestral, territorial and communal land rights tenure system in Kenya. Community lands belonging to pastoralist communities, such as Kerio, Nadoto and Loreng'elup in Turkana Central within Turkana County, fall within the ambit of the community land. However, while the Community Land Act, 2016 seeks to “*recognize, protect and register*” community land, most communities do not appreciate the essence, the procedure, the costs and the implications of community land registration. Therefore, a common thread ran through all the engagements in the three (3) communities above – Awareness Creation, Feedback and Way Forward.

In the end, all three (3) communities recognised the need to register their lands. The injustices witnessed in other areas, including Turkana South & Turkana East (Crude Oil) and Laisamis (Lake Turkana Wind Power), served as an example of injustices that communities endured due to lack of community land registration. All three (3) communities elected their interim Community Land Management Committee (CLMC) and filled CLA 1. However, during the three sessions, participation of women was generally low, and there is a need to devise mechanisms to ensure women's voices feature in such important community dialogues in future.

INTRODUCTION

This report is a summary of the engagements in Kerio, Nadoto & Loreng'elup Communities within the Kerio Delta Region facilitated by Islamic Foundation for Integrated Programs (IFIP), a community-centred non-governmental organization committed to promoting social justice, inclusive development and community empowerment. Besides, IFIP, the were representatives from the National Land Commission (NLC) and the County Government of Turkana.

The Objective was to improve communities' understanding of the Community Land Act, 2016, and to empower and encourage the residents of the aforesaid areas to participate in community land adjudication and registration, an exercise that is ongoing in more than 20 counties across the country.

The methodology was initial presentation by the Consultant on the legal framework (both substantive and procedural) governing community land registration in Kenya; the linkages between the formal laws and the Turkana customs, usages, practices and culture on community land registration and governance; Engage in Question and Answer session with

the communities, and finally for communities to elect the interim Community land Management Community (CLMC) as the first step towards registration.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The participants from the three (3) communities were sensitized on the existing laws and policies that govern the community land regime in Kenya. At the apex is the Constitution of Kenya 2010. Article 63 of the Constitution vests community land to communities identified on the basis of ethnicity, culture or similar communities of interest. Section 4(1) of the Community Land Act, 2016, provides that community land shall vest in the community. For the case of the aforesaid communities, while the composition of the residents is predominantly Turkana by ethnicity and culture, we were categorical that the law abhors discrimination, particularly against minority communities who are not of Turkana descent. Article 27 of the Constitution on non-discrimination encourages persons, communities and state agencies to ensure that the voices of minority communities are included in decision-making processes in the community. It was imperative to address this issue after the participants in Nadoto raised it in the Q&A session.



The communities were also able to appreciate that pursuant to Article 63(2)(d)(ii), ancestral lands and lands traditionally occupied by hunter-gatherer communities are considered and vested in communities. Therefore, registration does not confer lands to communities but helps to identify and protect competing interests therein (whether private, community or public) and to elevate the strength of security in the community land tenure system.

The representative from the National Land Commission also highlighted the limited nature of the right to property (including land) under Article 40 of the Constitution. Compulsory

land acquisition is one such mechanism that the government uses to implement public interest projects that override individual interests, including those of communities, whether the land is registered or not. However, compulsory land acquisition must adhere to the Constitution, particularly on the question of fair and prompt compensation of affected communities.

It was important to point out that registration of community land shifts power over community land to communities themselves. This would transfer power, such as that currently held by county government under Article 63(3) of the Constitution. Importantly, it will enable the community to plan their areas for habitation, development, livelihoods, and conservation. It was also necessary to encourage communities to register their community land after appreciating the advantages of registration, particularly borrowing from the experiences in Lokichar & Nakukulas after the discovery of crude oil in 2011 and the injustices that followed thereafter. There was a need to take the community through the process of registration as provided for under the Act and Community Land Regulations, 2017.

It was remarkable to note that all three (3) communities engaged agreed to kick-start the process of registration by electing an interim CLMC of 15 members each. The names of the interim CLMC were recorded in CLA 1, which serves to notify the Community Land Registrar of the community's intention to register the land. The CLMC were also briefed on their roles which include registration of all community members within their respective units; Preparing By-Laws, conducting community participation, among others. Since all the communities engaged agreed to start the process of registration and submitted the duly filled CLA 1, IFIP made an undertaking to send the same to the Registrar and to foot the related costs.

In the interest of ensuring inclusivity, the communities were encouraged to consider gender balance, representation from constituent villages within the respective registration area, the youth, and differently-abled persons in the composition of the CLMC. It was clear from the interim CLMC that those considerations were taken into account. What the communities await is the Notice from the Community Land Registrar inviting the communities to elect the CLMC.

Having taken the community through the legal framework governing community land in Kenya, we responded to various questions raised, which shall be summarised under the following thematic areas.

I. CLMC vis-à-vis Traditional Leadership Structures.

There were concerns that with the election of the Community Land Management Committee (CLMC), traditional leadership institutions, such as elders, would either be extinguished or relegated in decision-making processes.



However, the community were informed that under Regulation 5 of the Community Land Regulations, any adult member of the community can be elected to the CLMC. The communities were encouraged to consider electing members who may not be physically present in the meeting but are resourceful people who have a pedigree of protecting community interests.

II. Decision-making Post Registration.

The communities also wanted to understand what the decision-making process in the community will look like after the registration of community land. In response, the Consultant highlighted that a registered community shall have a Community Assembly consisting of all adult members of that community. Under Section 15 of the Community Land Act, all decisions taken by a registered community shall be decided by at least two-thirds of the members of that Community Assembly. The CLMC cannot substitute for or ignore the functions of the Assembly, as they are simply community trustees.

III. Boundaries, Inter-Community Relations and Right of Access to Grazing Areas.

Concerns were also raised on whether there would be discord and tensions between different communities after registration, owing to the adjudication, survey and identification of community boundaries. We made it clear that the boundaries identified and documented during registration shall not bar any neighbouring or visiting communities from accessing pasture and water, provided that they adhere to the by-laws established by the host community. Put differently, the inter-community relations that existed before registration shall continue to be observed.

IV. Investments in Community Land and Benefit Sharing

Once registered, a community becomes a body corporate capable of suing or being sued. The decisions on investments in community land shall be made with the approval of the Community Assembly. The CLMC shall ensure there is public consultation in deciding whether to allocate land for investment. Further, while the CLMC has the powers to negotiate with any investor on land allocation for investments, they must ensure that the best interests of the community are taken care of.

Revenues from investments in community lands shall be deposited in a trust account to be operated and held in trust by CLMC. However, it is the Community Assembly which has the power to make decisions on how the said monies can be utilised.

V. Dispute Resolution

The Community Land Act (Section 26) encourages communities to address their disputes through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in the first instance. The disputes envisioned can arise either during land adjudication between registration units or after registration. It is also important to note that communities' By-Laws must factor in the different avenues of dispute resolution to ensure peaceful intra and inter-community relations.

CHALLENGES

First, while the process of engaging the community was successful, our meeting in Nadoto seemed to have clashed with a different meeting that was to address disputes amongst farmers in the area. The reception was rather confusing as the community expected a dispute resolution forum.

Secondly, the turnout of women was generally low. In some instances, such as in Nadoto, those who opted to contribute to the conversation only sought to agree with their male counterparts who had spoken before them. There was also poor representation of young women.

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the experience in Nadoto, there is a need to ensure meeting details – including its agenda- are clearly communicated upfront to ensure the meetings do not clash or engagements do not take participants by surprise

There is also a need to ensure women are given the first opportunity to ask questions or to contribute to ensure their effective participation.

CONCLUSION

This sensitization exercise was generally successful and quite informing in terms of future planning and programming.



All the 3 communities recognised and appreciated the importance of registering their land, and all of them elected an interim CLMC Committee and submitted their details to IFIP. IFIP was able to assist them in filling the CLA 1 forms and committed to submitting the same to the Community Land Registrar. IFIP also committed to meeting the costs of submitting CLA 1 and other future costs, depending on the available resources.

**County Government and Stakeholders engagement framework on successful implementation of
the Community Land Act 2016 in Turkana County**

Authored by

Islamic Foundation for Integrated Programs (IFIP)

April, 2025

Background

Turkana County, covering 7.7 million hectares, is home to pastoralist communities who depend on community land as the basis of their livelihoods, culture and history. However, land tenure is characterized by unregistered community lands, with minimal land registration.

Overtime, formalization of community land registration has not been forthcoming due to lack of fundamental legal and institutional frameworks. The Constitution of Kenya, rekindled the hopes of communities in claiming their community land rights. The enactment of the Community Land Act Cap 287 which repealed the Trust land Act formerly Cap 288 and the Land (group representative) Act formerly Cap 287 gave effect to article 63 of the Constitution.

Such a clearly defined legal framework provided a significant milestone in the pursuit of tenure security for Kenya's indigenous and local communities for recognition, protection and registration of community land rights; management and administration of community land with clear guidelines for the role of county governments in relation to unregistered community land.

The CECM for Lands, Housing and Urban Areas Management for Turkana County Government prepared the inventory of the unregistered community land and submitted it to the cabinet Secretary for lands. Through a gazette notice No. 2676 dated 7th March 2025, the Cabinet Secretary for Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development issued an adjudication program for 94 unregistered communities in addition to 63 community village units gazetted in 2022 living on the unregistered community land in Turkana County.

This engagement framework provides a coordinated approach by all players on land governance should support communities to deliberate, debate and document rules of their existing resilience practices, as well as brainstorm any new practices to ensure they effectively address transformative climate action at local community levels while securing indigenous community land rights.

Purpose

Inspired by the objectives of devolution as provided in Article 174 of the constitution, which include;

- i. To give powers of self-governance to the communities and enhance the participation of the people in the exercise of the power of the state and in making decisions affecting them.
- ii. To recognize the right of communities to manage their own affairs and to further their development.
- iii. To protect and promote the interests and rights of minority and marginalized communities.

Section 37 of the community land Act 2016, further provides that; a registered community may make rules or bylaws for regulating the management and administration of their land, and such rules or bylaws may provide for the conservation and rehabilitation of the land, land use and physical planning, regulations for investment on the land, and determination of terms of any lease granted for the purpose of investment.

As further articulated in SDG 16, the rule of law can serve as a powerful enabler for the institutional and policy transformations needed to address the complex cross-cutting effects of climate change in areas like food and nutrition, health, gender equality and climate action.

Objectives

1. **Increase Community Land Registration:** Facilitate legal documentation and registration in 94 communities.
2. **Integrate Climate Resilience Approaches:** Strengthen land governance by Training Community Land Management Committee members on implementation of the communities' climate resilience bylaws and practices.
3. **Mainstreaming gender and Integrity:** Involve men, women, youth, minority groups and persons with

disability to participate in land governance process to root out corruption.

4. Enhance Policy Engagement: Work with authorities to institutionalize best practices in land governance

Scope of Services and Expected Results

For this project, organizations will focus on five different, but mutually enforcing, components:

1. **Establishing of Governance Structure-**Mobilize Community Assemblies to elect 7-15 members community Land Management Committee (CLMC)
2. **Capacity-Building Workshops:** Training CLMC and local communities.
3. **Community-Led Documentation:** Supporting customary land-use practices and facilitate legal requirements to register community land.
4. **Policy Dialogues & Advocacy:** Engaging policymakers on climate-resilience land governance.
5. **Stakeholder Collaboration:** Mobilize global multi-stakeholders coalitions to accelerate communities claim their community land interests and rights while promoting climate action

Expected Outcome:

Output 1: Establish a governance protocol

Have all community members (18 years and above), including men, women, elders, youth and ethnic minorities make up the community Assembly. The community assembly identify and elect 7-15 persons to community land Management Committees (CLMCs). The CLMC shall be responsible for the day-to-day management of the community land on behalf of the community.

Output 2: Community land Management Committee (CLMC) training and Capacity Building The community land Act is silent on the training of the elected CLMCs. However, because those elected are not governance experts, CLMC shall be trained on promoting cooperation and participation among community members in matters relating to community land. This will include submission of official request for recognition and adjudication of community land.

Output 3: Drafting of community land bylaws and introduction to sketch mapping Introduce the bylaws drafting process to enable communities to discuss and agree on how they want to govern and manage their land and natural resources. Explain the mapping activity to CLMCs and ask them to help add to the basic sketch map that they created earlier. Introduction to land use planning and establishing of the Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) plans.

Output 4: Community follow up and monitoring government registration process and support community bylaws implementation

Ensure communities claim their community land rights and interests by fully implementing their bylaws on climate resilience and to support them implement their CMDRR to ensure they remain resilient and quickly cope with climate change.

Legal and Institutional framework

Community lands in Kenya are governed mainly under the following policy, legal, and institutional frameworks.

Legal framework on community land

1. Sessional Paper No. 3 of the National Land Policy, 2009

The policy acknowledges that the process of individualization of tenure and registration of land under the Registered Land Act (Cap 300) affected customary tenure by undermining traditional resource management institutions and ignoring customary land rights. The policy also recognizes the widespread abuse of trust in the context of both Trust Land Act (Cap 288) and Land (Group Representatives) Act (Cap 287). Specifically, the policy notes that group representatives entrusted with the management of the land have, in many cases, disposed of group land without consulting the other members of their groups.

The National Land Policy, 2009 defines community land as “land lawfully held, managed and used by a specific community.” The policy defines community as “a group of users of land, which may, but not need to be, a clan or ethnic community.”

2. Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 recognizes community land rights; defines community land to include land lawfully registered in the name of group representatives and land lawfully transferred to a specific community by any process of law; and provides that community land shall be vested in communities. The Constitution further states that community land shall not be disposed of or otherwise used except in terms of legislation specifying the nature and extent of the rights of members of each community individually and collectively. It thus instructed parliament through Article 63(5) to enact legislation on community land rights.

3. Community Land Act, 2016

The Community Land Act, 2016, enacted pursuant to Article 63 (5) of the Constitution is the main legal framework that provides for the recognition, protection, and registration of community land rights; management and administration of community land; and the role of County Governments in relation to unregistered community land. The Act repealed the Land (Group Representatives) Act Cap 287 and the Trust Lands Act Cap 288.

The community land Act 2016 enables communities to register and acquire legal title to their lands and offers an opportunity for communities to strengthen their internal governance mechanisms. The law requires communities to organize themselves and determine their land claim, develop bylaws to govern their land and natural resources, elect a committee to manage their land and then complete and submit the respective application forms for registration.

Section 2 of the Community Land Act, 2016 interprets the "**community**" as a consciously distinct and organized group of users of community land who are citizens of Kenya and share common attributes.

Section 5(1) on protection of community land rights provides that every person shall have the right, either individually or in association with others, to acquire and own property, in accordance with Article 40 of the Constitution—

(a) of any description; and

(b) in any part of Kenya.

The communities should therefore define themselves in a way that does not exclude people who have lived on the land and depended on it for their livelihoods.

5. The Land Registration Act, 2012

The Land Registration Act, 2012 makes specific provisions for community land, subject to the legislation on community land to be made pursuant to Article 63 of the Constitution. Section 8 of the Act requires each registration unit to have a detailed community land register.

6. Community Land regulations, 2017 (Legal Notice 279 of 2017, Legal Notice 180 of 2018)

The community land regulations, 2017 were formulated to operationalize the Community Land Act, 2016. Section 12 of the regulations provided within eighteen months, from the commencement of the Regulations, every county government, in consultation with communities, prepared and submitted to the Cabinet Secretary an inventory of all unregistered community land within the county in Form CLA 6 set out in the Fifth Schedule of the regulation.

It further provided upon receipt of the inventory submitted under paragraph (1) above, the Cabinet Secretary shall develop and publish in the Gazette a comprehensive adjudication program under section 8(1) of the Act. Upon the publication of the comprehensive adjudication program, the Cabinet Secretary shall issue notice of intention to commence demarcation, survey and registration of community land in Form CLA 7 set out in the Fifth Schedule.

Institutional framework

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the Community Land Act, 2016 and the County Government Act, 2012 gives the role of the implementation of the Community Land Act to the County governments to ensure an inclusive, participatory and people centered process. Article 179 of the constitution of Kenya states that; the executive authority of the county is vested in and exercised by a County Executive Committee (CEC). The primary responsibility of the CEC is to implement, within the county, national legislation to the extent that the legislation requires.

The effective implementation of the Community Land Act therefore requires coordination and constant consultations between the National Government (Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Areas Development) and the county governments. To support the initiative both levels of government should not work in isolation but also leverage on the support from other non-state actors and communities.

Institution	Roles and Responsibility
Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing, and Urban Development 1. Cabinet Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Through a gazette notice issue adjudication programme for all unregistered community land as per the inventory provided by the respective county governments.• In consultation with the relevant County Governments and other stakeholders, undertake community awareness and mobilization programs, training, and induction for the newly elected CLMC.• Declare the Community Land Registration Units in accordance with the Land Registration Act.• In consultation with respective County Governments, constitute additional community land registration units in specific sub-counties for purposes of ensuring reasonable access to land administration and registration services.• Gazette Land Adjudication Officers to

	<p>facilitate recording of community land claims, demarcation, and delineation of community land boundaries for subsequent survey and registration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue public notices of intention to survey, demarcate, and register specified community lands.
2. Directorate of Land Adjudication and Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate 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.
3. Community Land Registrar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By notice in at least one newspaper of nationwide circulation and radio call for the first meeting of the community Assembly (all members) including women, youth, and minority and facilitate the election of the CLMC. • Register community land claims • Open a register for the registered community land and enter the records of particulars and interests as well as the certificate of registration, as per the Land Registration Act. • Issue certificate of title or lease in exchange for the old title or lease if any. • Cancel the existing title document and certificate of incorporation issued under the Land (Group Representatives) Act.

<p>4. National Land Commission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor registration of rights and interest in land and advise the National Government on a comprehensive programme for the registration of title land throughout Kenya. • Gazette any community land identified as public purpose land and facilitate registration in the name of the identified public entity. • Pursuant to monitoring and oversight responsibilities over land use planning,
	<p>request the County Government to submit records of land use and development plans prepared by the registered community and lodged with the County Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the conversion of public land to community land, in accordance with the Land Act, 2012.

<p>County Government</p> <p>1. CECM lands, Housing and Urban Areas Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold in trust and ensure safe custody of all unregistered community land • Participate in the development of a national programme for public education and awareness. • Participate in implementation of the public education and awareness programs. • Prepare and submit to the Cabinet Secretary the inventories of all unregistered community land within their jurisdiction to facilitate preparation of comprehensive adjudication program. • Facilitate cross-cutting land resource use plans and agreements for managing mobility and avoiding conflicts over access to natural resources • Secure budgetary allocation to support communities' draft inclusive by-laws, Land surveying, mapping and boundary harmonization and adjudication • Ensure, coordinate, and assist communities in developing administrative capacity for participation in governance at the local level. • Ensure that communities effectively participate in the management of community land.
<p>2. CECM Climate change, Environment and Culture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support community align with the county Climate change plans • Guide the communities on the existing customary land use practices while demystifying the importance of incorporating conventional climate resilient land use and planning practices • Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation related to soil and water, land restoration and forestry cover.
<p>3. County Attorney's office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support communities to meet the

	<p>requirements of the law on community land registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget and deploy paralegals among the communities in order to support the communities fulfill the requirements of the law by guiding them how to apply the law to legally claim their community land interests and rights. • Document and archive the rules and bylaws of each individual registered community
Community Assembly and Community land Management Committee (CLMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community shall elect between seven and fifteen members from among themselves to be the members of the community land management committee. • The community land management committee shall come up with the name of the community and shall submit the name, register of members, minutes of the meeting and the bylaws for community land management to the Registrar for registration
Civil Society Organizations (IFIP and other Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Mobilization and sensitization · Facilitating capacity building trainings for CLMC • Integrating conventional land use and planning practices into the customary land use practices • Support communities to attain legal documentation and registration. • Policy dialogue and advocacy on climate resilient land use practices • Mobilize global multi-stakeholder's coalitions in supporting the process.
Kenya Meteorological Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide weather and climate trends and the impact overtime. • Provide weather forecasts and predictions to enable communities come up with informed Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (CMDRR)

ANNEXURE: A SYSTEMATIC PROCESS TO COMMUNITY LAND REGISTRATION

1. The community land registrar shall by notice in at least one newspaper of nationwide circulation and a radio station of nationwide coverage, invite all members of the community with some communal interest to a public meeting for the purpose of electing the members of the community land management committee.
2. Complete and submit CLA Form 1 (Application for Recognition of Interest/Claim on Community Land). The form can be completed by any 10 members of the community and notifies the government that the community intends to go through the process of legally claiming its land.
3. Create participatory bylaws for community land governance, membership and rights, and natural resources management. The bylaws must be formally adopted by at least 2/3 of all adult community members of the community assembly
4. Elect a 7-15-member Community Land Management Committee (CLMC). The committee must include at least 1/3 women. An official from the County Government must oversee the election.
5. Create a Community Register that includes the names, dates of birth, and ID numbers of all community members 18 years and older.
6. Complete and submit CLA Form 3 (Application for Registration of a Community). This form should be completed by the Community Land Management Committee. This form begins the process of registering the community as a legal entity that can sign contracts, sue and be sued, and nearly all the same rights as a legally registered company. After the government approves the application, the community will receive CLA Form 4 from the government that shows that the community has been officially registered. The community must receive CLA Form 4 before it can continue the land registration process.
7. After the community agrees on its boundaries with its neighbors and recognizes shared historic access rights, the CLMC should complete and submit CLA Form 5 (Application for Recognition and Adjudication of Claim on Community Land). The CLMC must include evidence of the community's land claim. This can be a description of the boundaries, a sketch map, or a GPS map.
8. The government will then put an official notice of the community's land claim in local media and will give anyone with a competing land claim time to notify the government.
9. The government and community will then work together to resolve any land conflicts or competing land claims.
10. After all land conflicts have been resolved, the community will work with a government surveyor to create an official map of the community's land.
11. After the government surveyor has processed the map, the community will receive a title to its land.