MAPPING SETTLEMENT SCHEMES IN KENYA

Program on Secure Land Tenure Rights
National Land Commission
2016 - 2019

NATIONAL LAND COMMISSION IN BRIEF

The National Land Commission was enacted under Article 67 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the National Land Commission Act 2012. It was enacted on 20th February 2013 via Gazette Notice No.2224 of 2013. The National Land Commission is a Constitutional and Independent Commission established under Article 67 of the Constitution of Kenya and operationalized through Acts of Parliament that give effect to article 68 of the Constitution namely: the National Land Commission Act, 2012; the Land Registration Act, 2012 and the Land Act, 2012 to carry out its mandate as outlined in the legislation. One of its mandates is 'To conduct research on land and natural resources and provide advice to the relevant government agencies'. It is towards fulfilling this mandate that the present work is situated.

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Foreword

In 2014, The National Land Commission (NLC) initiated the Secure Land Tenure programme in the Directorate of Research and Advocacy. This programme was part of the *'Sustainable management and use of land and Natural Resources'* Key Result Area as depicted in the Strategic Plan 2014- 2018. This programme had various focal research area which included: Gender and land Rights: Land, property rights and Conflict; Political economy of land; Natural Resource Conflicts; and Land and Climatic changes.

Then in 2014, the National Land Commission was charged with reviewing the Settlement Scheme programme throughout Kenya. From 2014, the Settlement Schemes project (referred to herein as the SS project) developed from a series of consultations with land stakeholders, County Government land officials and the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (MoLPP). Further, various members of the National Assembly expressed concern about the increased land fragmentation, food insecurity and insecure land tenure rights in the areas of Settlement Schemes. These complaints led to an exploration of literature in this area. In 2016 the Director of Research obtained descriptive data on Settlement Schemes from the MoLPP and complied this analysis and the Working Paper, No. 3 entitled *'Exploring Settlement Schemes in Kenya'*, written by Dr. Fibian Lukalo and Samuel Odari was published. This Working Paper included data on Settlement Schemes from 1962 to 2012 and the analysis captured this fifty-year work on Settlement Schemes through the use of descriptive data. With the knowledge that Settlement Schemes were still being created beyond 2012, there was need to further examine Settlement Schemes in terms of secure land tenure rights, land conflicts, climatic changes, health of soils, food production, population density, provision of services e.g. schools, roads and trends about conversion of land. The Working Paper takes as a starting point for an evaluation of the land concerns in various counties and also it brings us back to the history of land in Kenya.

This publication brings together four institutions that worked on various parts of the analysis from 2016. These are the National Land Commission, the London School of Economics (LSE); University of Richmond-Virginia (UoR) and the Technical University of Kenya (TUK). The London School of Economics, through Prof. Catherine Boone in collaboration with the NLC's Directorate of Research, pushed forward the research work on Settlement Schemes. The Technical University through Dr. Robert Wayumba and his team were instrumental in providing students to work on Settlement Schemes and in attending the research meetings held at the TUK University and the British Institute for East Africa (BIEA). Prof. Boone was instrumental in bringing the four teams together for this work. Numerous research meetings were also held at the National Land Commission's (Quarterly Speakers Series) and this culminated in June 2018 when the scholars led by Prof. Catherine Boone, Prof. Sandra Joireman, Prof. Kimberley Browne and three students (Griffin, Lauren and Meg) worked at the NLC to finalise the SS maps project.

This publication brings together descriptive data, geo-referenced and digitized maps (1800 in number) of around 82% of all Settlement Schemes in Kenya. Getting to all the data on Settlement Schemes and then onto all maps depicting where each Settlement Schemes was a challenging process. The data was at the MoLPP, whilst some maps were at the Survey Department of Kenya and other maps in the respective Counties. The research team found themselves talking to Settlement and Adjudication officers in the MoLPP, those that were serving in the Counties and others who had retired. Questions that ran through the minds of the researchers were: What is the history of Settlement Schemes in Kenya? Why Settlement Schemes? Where are the Settlement Schemes located geographically? What does this pattern (if any) reveal? Taking 50 years on after its establishment, what is the current status of the Settlement Schemes in terms of: public services; roads; health centres; rural-urban growth; population growth/ demographics; climatic changes; health of soils and bio-diversity; water availability and food sustainability.

In general, information on Settlement Schemes is scattered in various organisations and sources. Hardcopy maps on the Schemes are usually held by the Department of Survey - MoLPP in Kenya. In 2016 when we first collected data on Settlement Schemes some maps were at the MoLPP. Some maps can also be found in other texts such as books, journal articles and thesis published by Kenyan postgraduate students in various academic institutions. The subject of Settlement Schemes was of academic interest to many students in the 1970s and 1980s (see the reference list).

Further, non-spatial information about the Schemes is usually held by other organisations, as an example, the name of the Schemes, size, number of settlers, year in which it was established and other information, is scattered in various documents. Hence, this publication on *'Mapping Settlement Schemes in Kenya'* attempts to bring various information sources on Settlement Schemes in one place for ease of reference. The primary aim of producing this document is for research purposes and creating a source of knowledge on Settlement Schemes. However, the information can also be used by other stakeholders interested in land tenure such as national and county issues, governments in Kenya. The maps are indicative only and intended to be used for research and policy discussion; they are not intended for commercial or legal use.

At present, gathering detailed empirical knowledge on the prevailing land tenure issues in Kenya is necessary. It is easy to note that collaboration on land research is important, but there are constraints to this kind of research even though it is potentially valuable. Therefore, I am pleased that the three co-authors successfully collaborated in bringing this publication to forward to contribute to new knowledge based on their respective areas of expertise in a variety of relevant research fields.

Therefore, this research report not only demonstrates how an important area of study can be expanded and taken in new directions, through incorporating geo-referencing and digitizing technics. It also illustrates the benefit of research collaborations between government agencies, higher learning institutions, and network of scholars from different parts of the world and a North-South collaboration. I am very proud that this work promoted the mentoring of younger researchers in the National Land Commission. Continuity in scholarship from across the globe is desperately needed to implement land reform. We look forward to more engagements of this kind that inform land governance and crucially to the next steps of research from this group and out of this work.

In conclusion, I emphasize the importance of such cross-cutting research, which generates new insights and not only unveils the complexities of development problems but also contributes to the formulation of strategic policy solutions on land matters.

Dr Fibian Lukalo
Director Research
National Land commission

Acknowledgements

This publication is the result of the contributions of many institutions, organizations and individuals. The National Land Commission is indebted to the many institutions and persons that contributed with great enthusiasm the accomplishment of this publication.

This research project has been a collaborative project, which began in 2016 and grew from the NLC publication *'Exploring Settlement Schemes in Kenya'* (2016). The project was able to digitize and geo-reference over 88% of all the Settlement scheme maps. The project was authorised by the National Land Commission's CEO Tom Chavangi and was conducted in partnership between Dr. Fibian Lukalo of the Commission's Directorate of Research, Prof. Catherine Boone of the London School of Economics (funded by UK Economic and Social Research Council Grant # ES/R005753/1) Catherine Boone, as Principal Investigator, 'Spatial Dynamics in African Political Economy' and Kenya (NACOSTI Research Permits issued to Catherine Boone # NACOSTI/P/16/48539/13282 and /24668), Professors Kimberley Browne and Sandra Joireman at the University of Richmond- Virginia, and Dr. Robert Wayumba of the Technical University of Kenya. The data and maps were obtained from the Department of Survey (MoLPP) and have been prepared for the purposes of academic and policy research. All boundaries are approximate; they are indicative only and are not intended to have legal standing or be used for official purposes.

This work would not have been actualised without the dedicated effort of the astute scholar Professor Catherine Boone. Professor Boone organised many research meetings e.g. at the British Institute of East Africa (BIEA), the June 2018 one month research retreat at the NLC, put together a robust team of researchers, presentation of work on Settlement Schemes at the 2018 African Studies Association Annual meeting in Atlanta Georgia – USA, archival research at the National British Archives – Kew and the British National Library. Catherine believes in maintaining the active academic and research collaboration at National Land Commission and the important partnership offered by a North – South collaboration. This publication is deeply rooted in Boone's past research work on the 'Political Economy of Land'. Her effort is deeply appreciated.

Also key in this study has been a team of staff from the National Land Commission, who collected the maps, created a data base and assisted in the digitizing and geo-referencing of the over 1,800 maps of Settlement Schemes. Special thanks to Paddy Odera, Maureen Jerono and Sheila Pamba. To the team from the University of Richmond, Prof. Browne, Prof. Joireman, Griffin Walsh, Lauren Scheffey and Meg Carroll a huge vote of thanks. Special appreciation to Professor Sandra Joireman for her friendship and coordinating the three-week 2018 research exchange program that took place at the University of Richmond's Spatial Lab for Paddy, Maureen and Sheila. Their experiences and competencies gained at this Lab were a great boost to the project. A special word of thanks also goes to Dr. Robert Wayumba of Technical University – Kenya, Dr. Fridah Mugo of the University of Nairobi, the staff of the MoLPP, Director of Settlement and Adjudication Mr. Maina and the staff of the depa https://elibrary.tukenya.ac.ke/sites/default/files/logo_0.png rtment; Director of Survey Caesar Mbaria (retired) and the staff at the Survey of Kenya - Ruaraka.

Dr Wayumba was instrumental to bringing the maps used in this publication together. His contribution and encouragement in making this project worthwhile is highly appreciated.

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List of Abbreviations

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AG	Attorney General
AJS	Alternative Justice System
ASARECA	The Association for Strengthening Agriculture Research in Eastern and Central Africa
BIEA	British Institute of East Africa
CLMB	County Land Management Board
CoK	Constitution of Kenya
CoG	Council of Governors
Ext.	Extension
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GoK	Government of Kenya
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LSE	London School of Economics and Political Science
MoLPP	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning
NLC	National Land Commission
RCMRD	Regional Centre for Mapping and Resources for Development
SoK	Survey of Kenya
SS	Settlement Scheme
TUK	Technical University of Kenya
UoR	University of Richmond

Glossary of Terms

This glossary compiles definitions from a variety of sources. The definitions should provide a basic understanding on which the reader can seek more clarity and articulation.

Term	Meaning
Accuracy	The closeness of the results of observations, computations, or estimates to the true values or the values accepted as being true. Accuracy relates to the exactness of the operation by which the result is obtained.
Boundary	Either the physical objects marking the limits of a property or an imaginary line or surface marking the division between two legal estates. Boundary is also used to describe the division between features with different administrative, legal, land use, and topographic characteristics.
Conventional Settlement Scheme	Basic Government of Kenyan designation for a settlement scheme created and implemented under standard protocol (ie., not a squatter scheme or a scheme of another particular status category).
Digitizing	The process of converting analog data such as graphic maps into digital map data.
Land Reform	The various processes involved in state-led altering the pattern of land tenure of a specified area. Some of the processes involve land administration changes. Processes are often intensely political.
Land Tenure Regularization	A deliberate process aimed at bringing informal and unauthorized settlements within the official, legal, and administrative systems of land management.
Not Registered Settlement Schemes	Schemes have not been finalized; all the formal steps of scheme-creation and implementation are yet to be completed. Title deeds have not been issued to the settlers.
Registered Settlement Scheme	All formal procedures for creating the scheme, allocating plots to settlers, and scheme set-up are complete. Title deeds may be issued to individual settlers once they has discharged their loans and completed other formalities.
Squatter	A person who resides on and uses land without title or letter of allotment.
Squatter Settlement Scheme	Basic Government of Kenyan designation for a settlement scheme created to accommodate squatters are already settled on the land. The process involves regularization of the land tenure status of the squatters.
Tenure	The way in which the rights, restrictions and responsibilities that people have with respect to the land are held. The cadastre may record different forms of land tenure such as ownership, leasehold, and different types of common, communal, or customary land tenure.

Basic Information on Kenya

This section provides basic information about the Republic of Kenya. Kenya is one of the countries in Eastern Africa. It is bordered by Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania and part of the Indian Ocean. Kenya is a former British colony, from which it gained independence in 1963. According to the 2019 National Census, Kenya has a population of about 47 million, of which about 23 million are males and approximately 24 million are female (KNBS, 2019).

The structure of Government in Kenya includes an Executive, Judiciary, Legislature and Devolved Governments. In the executive, the President is the head of State and is supported by a Deputy President and a Cabinet. The Judiciary is headed by a Chief Justice, who is supported by a Deputy Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, High Court and Magistrate Courts among others. The Legislature includes Parliament, which is divided into the National Assembly and Senate. The National Assembly includes about 290 members, who are elected by registered voters. The Senate includes 47 members who are also elected by registered voters. The Devolved Government includes 47 Counties, which are headed by elected Governors. Each County has a County assembly and County executive (GoK 2010).

Kenya National Flag

Black: Represents the Kenyan people of African Descent.
Red: Represents the blood that was shed during the struggle for independence.
Green: Represents the earth and vegetation in the country.
White: Represents peace.
The Shield and Spears: Represents defense of freedom.

Map of Kenya

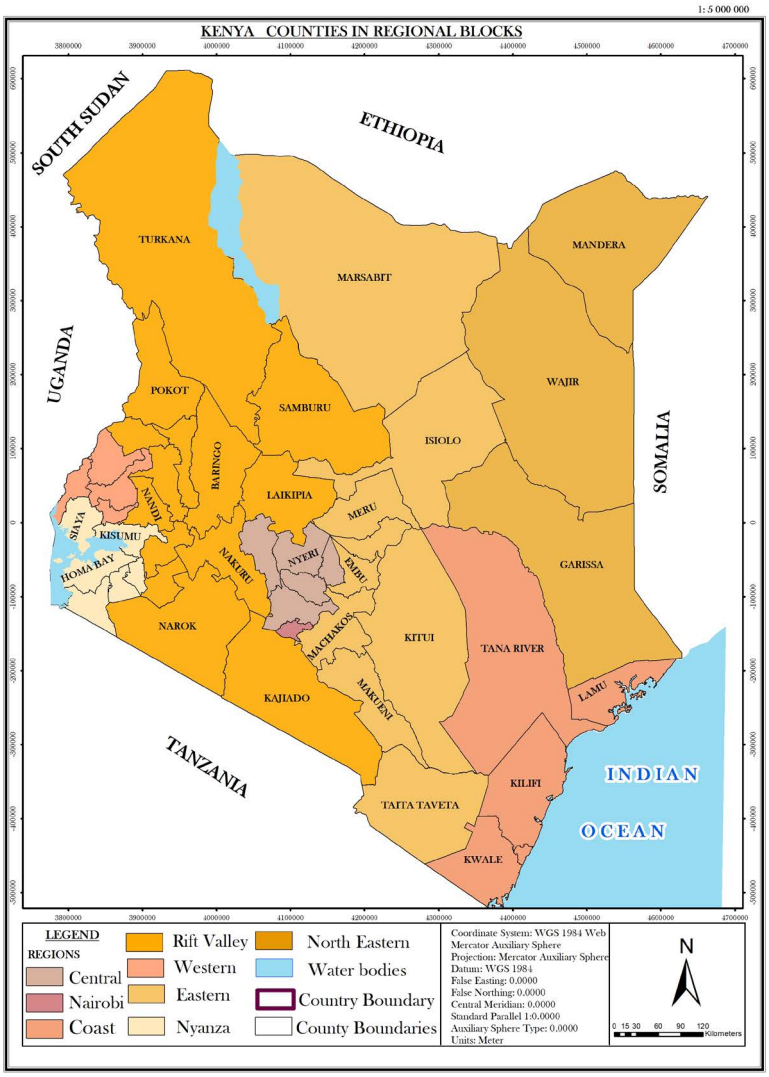


Figure 1: Map of Kenya and its neighbours in Eastern Africa

Introduction

The Achilles' heel of Kenya's post independence agricultural development program and of the country's development program as a whole (Harbeson, 1973, p.195).

This document provides maps and information on Settlement Schemes in Kenya. The establishment of Settlement Schemes in Kenya is associated with British colonial and post-independence government land laws. The Berlin conference of 1884-5 established a means through which Europeans could occupy Africa . Around 1884, the British established a protectorate in Eastern Africa, which included present day Kenya, Uganda, and parts of Tanzania (Wayumba, 2019; Sorrenson,1968). Through the protectorate, the British colonial government could deal with land by virtue of concessionary agreements that had been established in 1888 between the British and the Sultan of Zanzibar (Wayumba 2019). Subsequently, the British established various land laws that could be used to grant land to European settlers (Caldwell, 1977; Sorrenson, 1968). The laws include: Eastern Africa Land Regulations 1897, Crown Lands Ordinance 1902, Registration of Documents Act 1902, Land Titles Act 1908, Government Land Act 1915, and many others (Caldwell, 1977).

The various land laws enabled settlers of European origin to occupy land that was originally held by Kenyans of African descent (Sorrenson 1968). Subsequently, the land occupied by Europeans in the highlands was known as "the White Highlands" (Wayumba 2019). Due to occupation of land by the settlers, the Africans (indigenous inhabitants) started agitating for their land from the British colonial government (Sorrenson 1968). As a result of the agitation, the colonial government established various mechanisms for securing land occupied by the Africans. One of the mechanisms was the Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1938, later renamed the Trust Lands Act, which stated that all unregistered land occupied by Africans was to be held on their behalf by a county council/ local authority (Caldwell, 1977). At independence, in 1963, the Registered Lands Act was introduced, which enabled land to be adjudicated and registered to Kenyans of African descent (Caldwell 1977).

Lipton (2009) notes that throughout much of the developing world in the 1970s, land settlement and resettlement programmes were seen as critical in getting the farmland to the poor. Settlement Schemes arose on three main types of land:

i) Land once farmed that did not have active ownership claims – e.g. the abandoned tea estate farms in Sri Lanka in the mid 1970s, or the abandoned 'white' commercial farms of Southern Africa in the 1990s.
ii) Virgin lands on which Settlement Schemes could be developed, and financed or subsidised by the State. Some such projects included irrigation schemes in Africa – e.g. in the Niger Delta; Perkerra Irrigation schemes Kenya.
iii) Land formerly reserved for State use (for defence or collective farms), or as commons.

In Malawi, the land redistribution pilot program (begun in 2004) proved some valuable lessons for countries contemplating land reforms (Byamugisha, 2013, 79-80). This included:

i) Community driven land redistribution programs are possible and can be economically viable in Sub-Saharan Africa.
ii) Beneficiaries prefer to relocate within or close to their original homes, primarily to preserve their cultural and social ties.

[1]Some of the countries with white settlers (e.g. Angola, Mozambique, and Zambia) nationalized settler and corporate lands, while others (Kenya, Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe) used market-based compensation with some funding provided by colonial powers as agreed to in Independence packages.

[2]*Europeans in East Africa*. **www.csnicholls.co.uk.** The database holds information on people of European origin that lived and worked in East Africa from about 1880 to 1939. It concentrates mainly on Kenya, but there are some entries for Uganda and Tanzania.

iii) Capping the maximum amount of the beneficiary grant that can be spent to acquire land, but allowing flexibility to spend grant money on resettlement and land or farm development, encourages beneficiaries to seek and negotiate for lower-priced land.
iv) Institutional capacity in land administration is critical for successful implementation of such projects, as evidenced by Malawi's need to seek additional financing.
v) Land reform programs should be embedded within broader programs of rural development to ensure that beneficiaries are able to optimize the benefits of such programs.

In Kenya, despite the various efforts by the government to reserve some land for Africans in the colonial period, a great many Kenyans continued to be landless, and Kenyans demanded the restitution of lands expropriated by the colonial state. As a result, the British government in the early 1960s and the independent Kenya government which came to power in 1963 established Settlement Schemes. These were a means of transferring lands formerly held by European settlers to Africans, settling persons who had been displaced by the European settlers, and settling families that were landless due to various reasons. Further, the Settlement Schemes were viewed as a way of increasing agricultural production and to further rural development in Kenya (Lukalo & Odari 2016). Different types of Settlement Schemes that were established, including the One Million Acres Scheme, Yeoman Schemes, Z Schemes, Haraka Settlement Schemes and others (Wayumba 2019; Harbeson, 1973).

The Settlement Schemes of the 1960s and 1970s were divided into categories by level of production and plot size, namely low-density schemes and high-density schemes. The first were mainly for financially and educationally qualified Africans, and were financed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) and the World Bank (IBRD). These schemes were the result of agreement by the British Government out of the 1960 Lancaster House Constitutional Conference, which provided for large-scale land transfer for both political and economic reasons. The high-density schemes mainly targeted landless and unemployed Africans, and were financed mainly by grants and loans from the British Government (and eventually by loan repayments made by the settlers themselves) (Boone, 2012; Sorrenson, 1967; Brown, 1965; Swynnerton, 1955). Squatter schemes constituted a third category of schemes-these were designed "for the landless" and often involved small plots that were not intended to be revenue-generating farms.

The Government of Kenya continued creating Settlement Schemes after the 1970s. Indeed, approximately half of the more than 500 schemes that exist in Kenya today were created after 1980. The largest proportion (36.2%) of Settlement Schemes in Kenya is in the former Rift Valley province, followed by Coast province (23%), Central (20%), Eastern (11.9%), Western (4.6%), Nyanza (4.2%) and the smallest proportion in Nairobi province (0.2%). The number of Schemes in the former four (4) Provinces, namely Nairobi; Nyanza; Western and Eastern, comprise 20.9% of the total number of Schemes (Lukalo & Odari 2016, p.4). Land Settlement programmes in Kenya are aimed at providing secure agricultural land to the poor landless citizens. According to the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (MoLPP) records by 2018, a total of 505 Settlement Schemes had been established, of which 446 are registered. They cover an area of 1,279,724.1 HA with over 282,783 families settled.

The 2010 Kenya Constitution at Article 60 identifies the following as key principles informing Kenya's land policy:

i) Equitable access to land;
ii) Security of land rights;
iii) Sustainable and productive management of land resources;
iv) Transparent and cost effective administration of land;
v) Sound conservation and protection of ecologically sensitive areas;
vi) Elimination of gender discrimination in law, customs and practices related to land and property in land; and
vii) Encouragement of communities to settle land dispute through recognized local Community initiatives consistent with this Constitution.

At a Glance: Mapping Settlement Schemes

In the last 100 years, profound socio-economic and political changes have occurred in Kenya. In the land sector these changes have affected the status of the agrarian question and continue to reflect on the purposes for which land is held, used and owned in Kenya. This document provides maps and information on Settlement Schemes in Kenya. Its main purpose is to provide readers with one source of information on Settlement Schemes in Kenva.

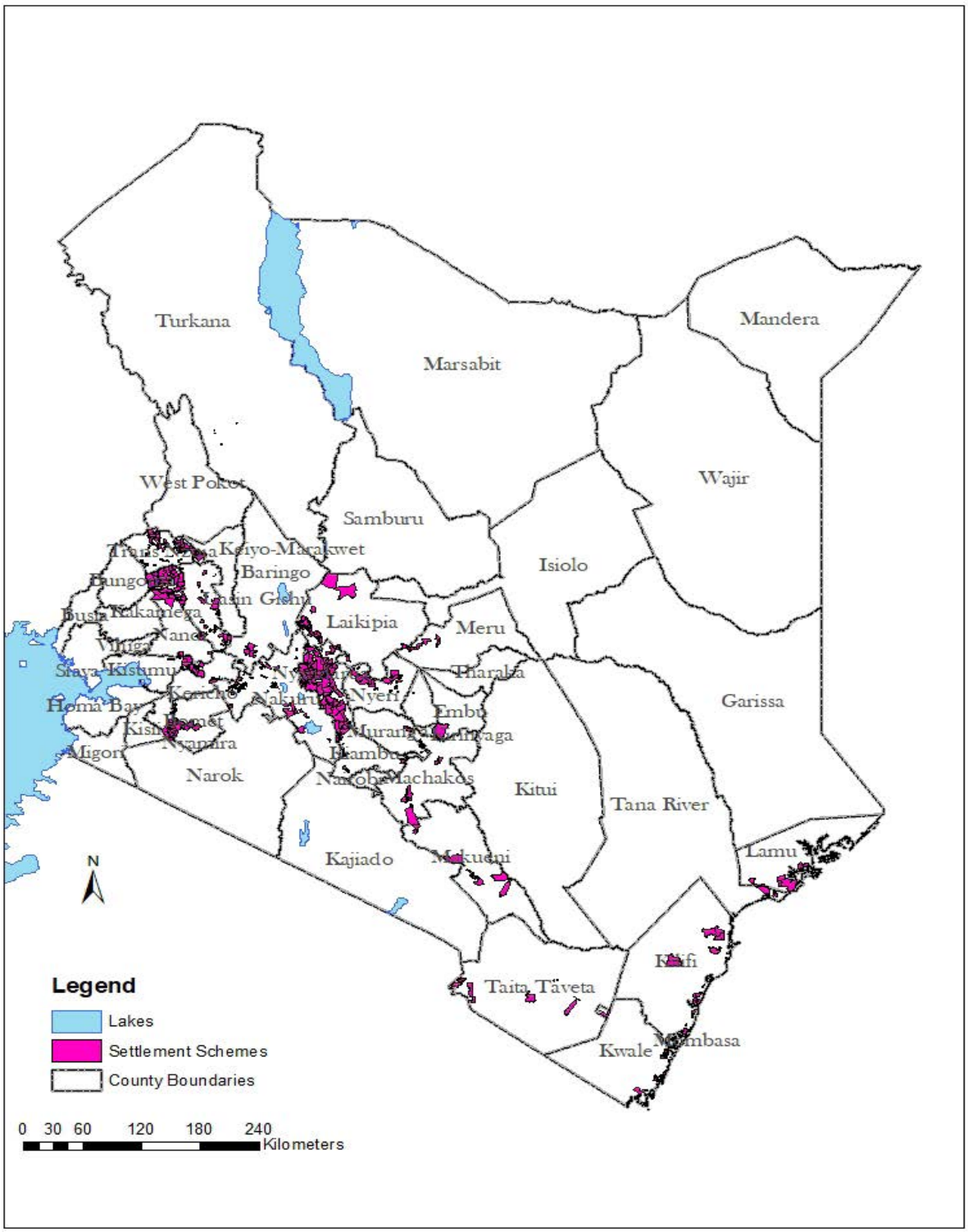


Figure 2: Spatial Distribution of Settlement Schemes in Kenya

The map in Figure 2 shows the general spatial distribution of Settlement Schemes in Kenya. As shown on the map, most of the Schemes lie within the axis of the railway line, which moves from Mombasa along the Indian Ocean, to the Western parts of the country. Generally, the distribution is around the former White Highlands. The map includes only Schemes for which maps could be obtained from Survey of Kenya and processed spatially.

Processes and practices in Settlement Programme

The planning, demarcation and survey of the purchased or reserved land parcels proceed on the basis of whether it is designated as a conventional scheme or a squatter scheme. The following shows the processes of the settlement programme.

1. Acquisition of suitable agricultural land for settlement purposes

Settlement Schemes are established on land that is either government owned, trust land, land donated by well-wishers, or privately owned land that the Settlement Fund Trustee purchases on behalf of government. The procedures followed in both categories of land are:

a. Government Land

i) Identification and request for land by the Director Land Adjudication and Settlement
ii) Reservation of Government land for settlement purposes by the Commissioner of Lands
iii) Transfer of land to Settlement Fund Trustees (Lands, Administration and Land Registry)

b. Privately-Owned Land

i) Carrying out a search of the Title (Land Registry) following
ii) Valuation of the property (Valuation)
iii) Ministerial Tender Committee negotiates and deals with purchase issues after the officer administering the fund (P.S) is consulted (Administration)
iv) Purchase of property (Settlement Fund Trustees)

2. Planning, Demarcation and Survey

i) Physical planning of settlement plots, public utility plots, access roads, etc (Settlement, Physical Planning and Survey Departments)
ii) Demarcation and survey of plots (Settlement and Survey Departments)
iii) Final survey for title mapping (Survey Department)
iv) Production of Registry Index Maps (R.I.M.S) and Final Area Lists (Survey and Land Registry)

3. Identification of poor landless Kenyans for settlement and verification of genuine squatters for settlement/re-settlement

i) Actual ground verification exercise (Settlement Department)
ii) County (formerly District) Settlement Allocation Committee interviews the applicants and comes up with the proposed list of beneficiaries
iii) County (District) Settlement Officer forwards list to Director of Land Adjudication and Settlement
iv) Director forwards to Minister for approval through the Permanent Secretary
v) Minister approves allocation

4. Allocation Procedures

i) Issuance of Letters of offer (given 90 days to accept offer)
ii) Issuance of allotment documents after beneficiaries pay 10% deposit land charge
iii) Issuance of land development loans, if applicable.

5. Transfers (Sales, Gifts, Succession, etc.)

i) Witnessing of transfer documents by settlement officer
ii) Valuation of property for purposes of Stamp Duty by government valuation Officer
iii) Conveyance by Registrar of Titles in the Department
iv) Actual transfer

6. Land and Land Development Loan Repayment Processing

i) Issuance of loan Demand Notices
ii) Processing of Appendix B forms by the County (District) Settlement Officer (Loan repayment)
iii) Appendix B form processing by Accounts Section, Settlement Fund Trustees
iv) Loan balance computation by Accounts Section, Settlement
v) Land and land development loan clearance by Chief Accountant, Settlement

7. Issuance of Final Legal Documents

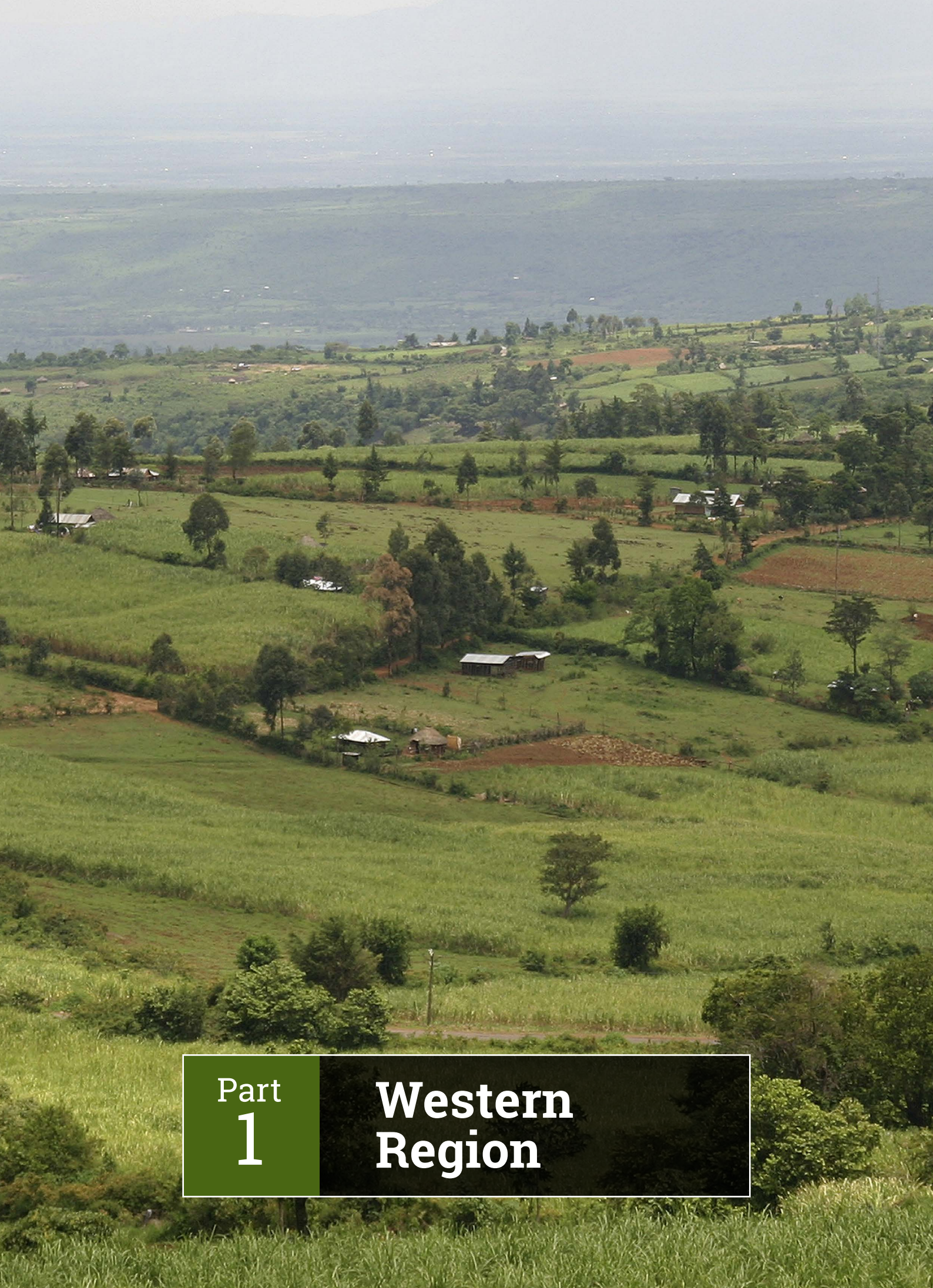
i) Transfer and Discharge of Charge to facilitate Registration for the Settlement/Administration office.

8. Registration

i) Issuance of Title Deed, tasks for Land Registration

Land Settlement and its Linkages to other Departments

a. Department of Survey for provision of maps and supervision of Survey in Adjudication Sections and Settlement Schemes.
b. Department of Land Admiration and Registration for registration.
c. Department of Physical planning to provide plans in Settlement Schemes.
d. Regional (Provincial) administration for administrative purposes and security.
e. Ministry of Agriculture for advising farmers in Settlement Schemes.
f. Ministry of Physical Works for construction of access roads in schemes.
g. Ministry of Education for provision of teaching services in schools.



Part 1 Western Region

Part 1: Western Region

This section shows Settlement Schemes in Western Region of Kenya. The Western Region includes four Counties, namely Bungoma (303,240 HA), Busia (162,800 HA), Kakamega (303,400 HA) and Vihiga (53,130 HA). Available data shows that Western Region Settlement Schemes exist only in Bungoma and Kakamega Counties.

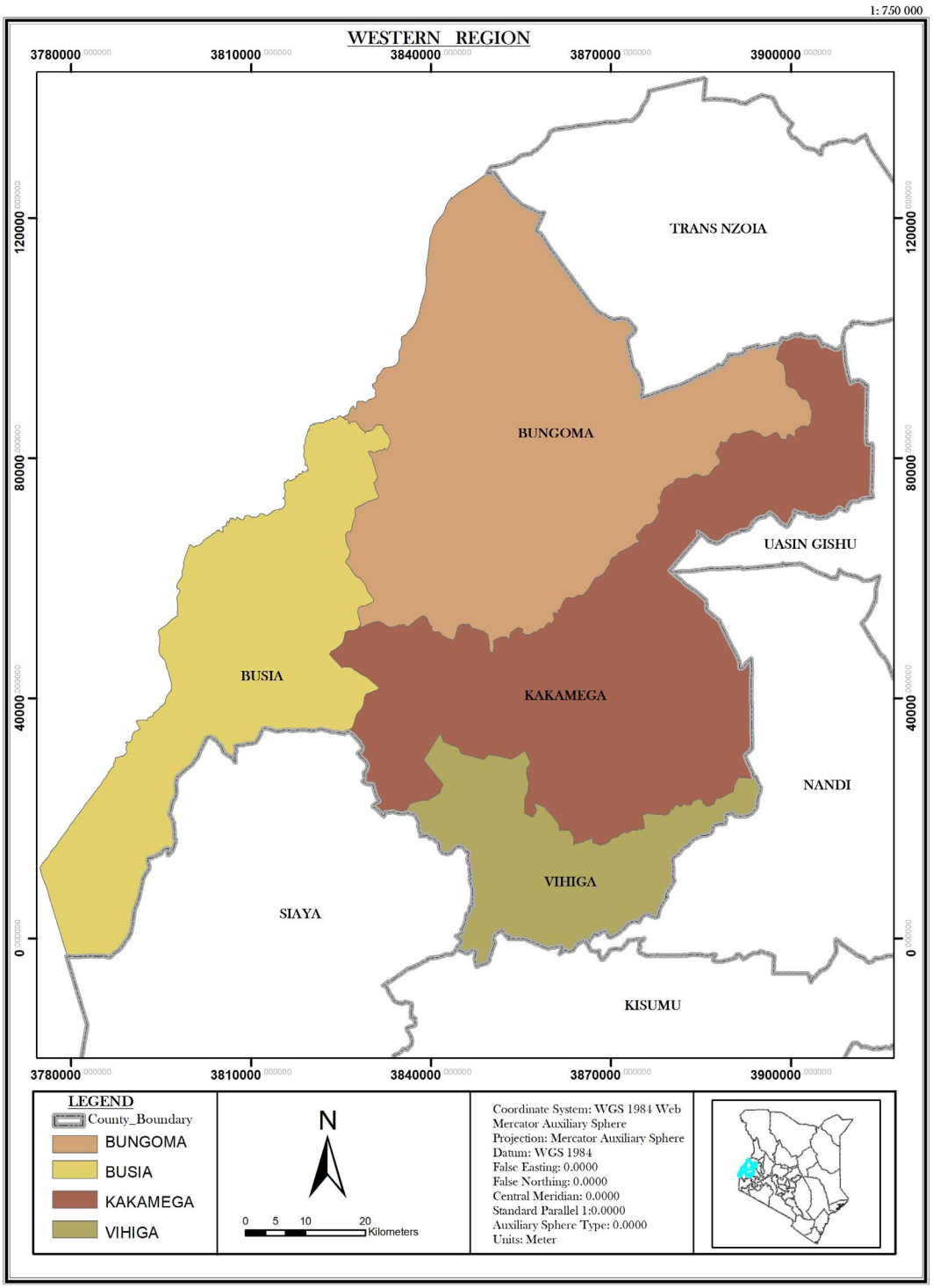


Figure 3: Counties in Western Region

1.1 Bungoma County

This map below shows Settlement Schemes in Bungoma County. In total there are (11) Settlement Schemes in the County. These schemes cover an area of 42,459 HA or 14% of land in the County. Table 1 shows eight (8) Settlement Schemes, for which Registry Index Maps were available and thus have a known location and boundaries. Table 2 shows three (3) Schemes for which the RIM maps were not readily available at the time of research.

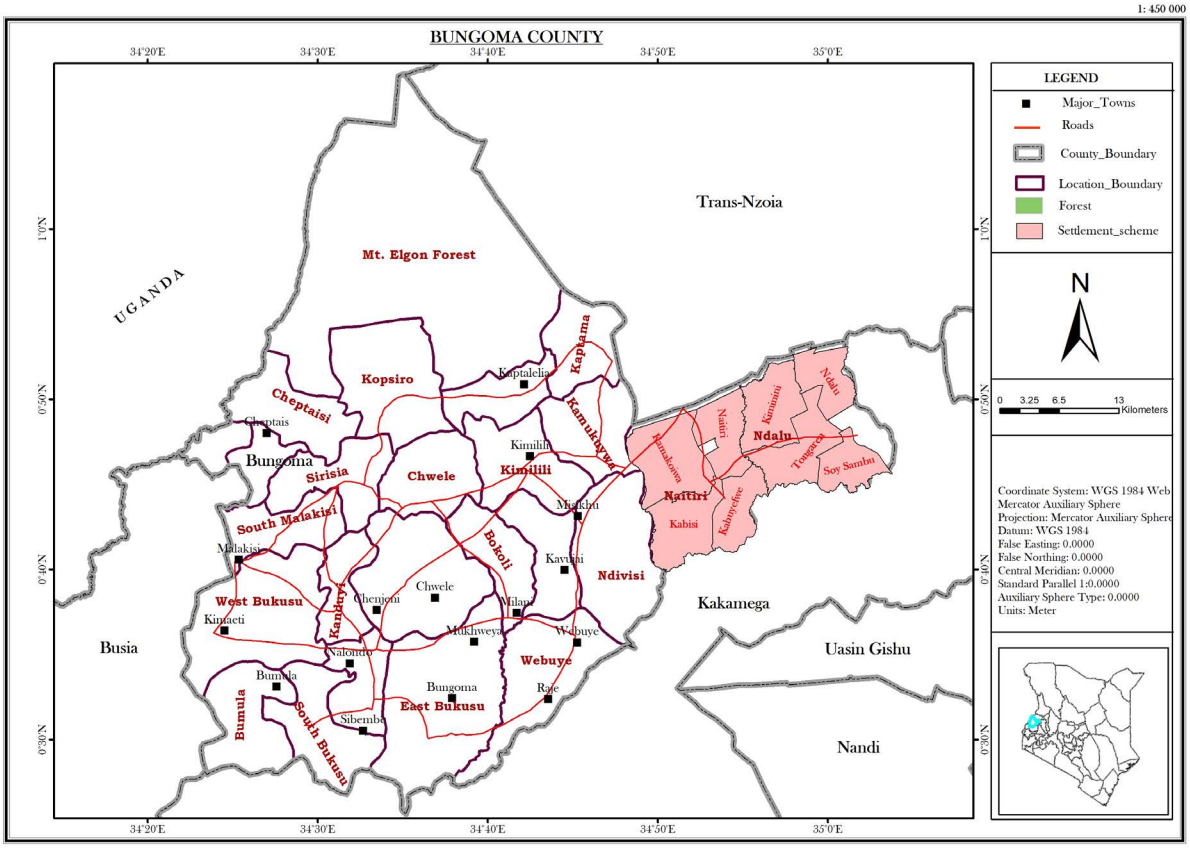


Figure 4: Settlement Schemes in Bungoma County

Table 1: Settlement Schemes in Bungoma County, included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Kabisi	4968	718	1963	Conventional	Jan 1981
2	Kabuyefwe	3488	409	1964	Conventional	April 1982
3	Kamukuywa	6311	576	1964	Conventional	Nov 1981
4	Kiminini	5023	384	1965	Conventional	Jan 1981
5	Naitiri	3851	329	1964	Conventional	May 1981
6	Ndalu	3350	204	1965	Conventional	Nov 1978
7	Soy Sambu	3175	388	1966	Conventional	June 1975
8	Tongaren	4541	558	1965	Conventional	July 1977

Table 2: Settlement Schemes in Bungoma, not included in the map (Survey of Kenya Registry Index Maps not available)

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Chepyuk Phase I	3686	2214	2002	Conventional	Sep-2007
2	Chepyuk Phase II	1566	695	2013	Conventional	Not Registered
3	Chepyuk Phase III	2500	1735	2013	Conventional	Not Registered

From Table 1 and 2, the following observations can be made.

i.) Most of the Settlement Schemes were allocated between 1963 and 1966.
ii.) The next phase of allocation of schemes was done in 2002 through 2013.
iii.) All the schemes are conventional schemes.

1.2 Kakamega County

Kakamega County has 12 Settlement Schemes, of which 11 Schemes have known locations and boundaries, and are included in the map, and 1 scheme for which no Registry Index Map was available, and is therefore omitted from the map. These schemes cover an area of 42,744 HA or 14% of the County. Further details on each scheme are provided in Table 3 and Table 4. The map below shows that the Schemes in Kakamega are on the North Eastern corner of the County.

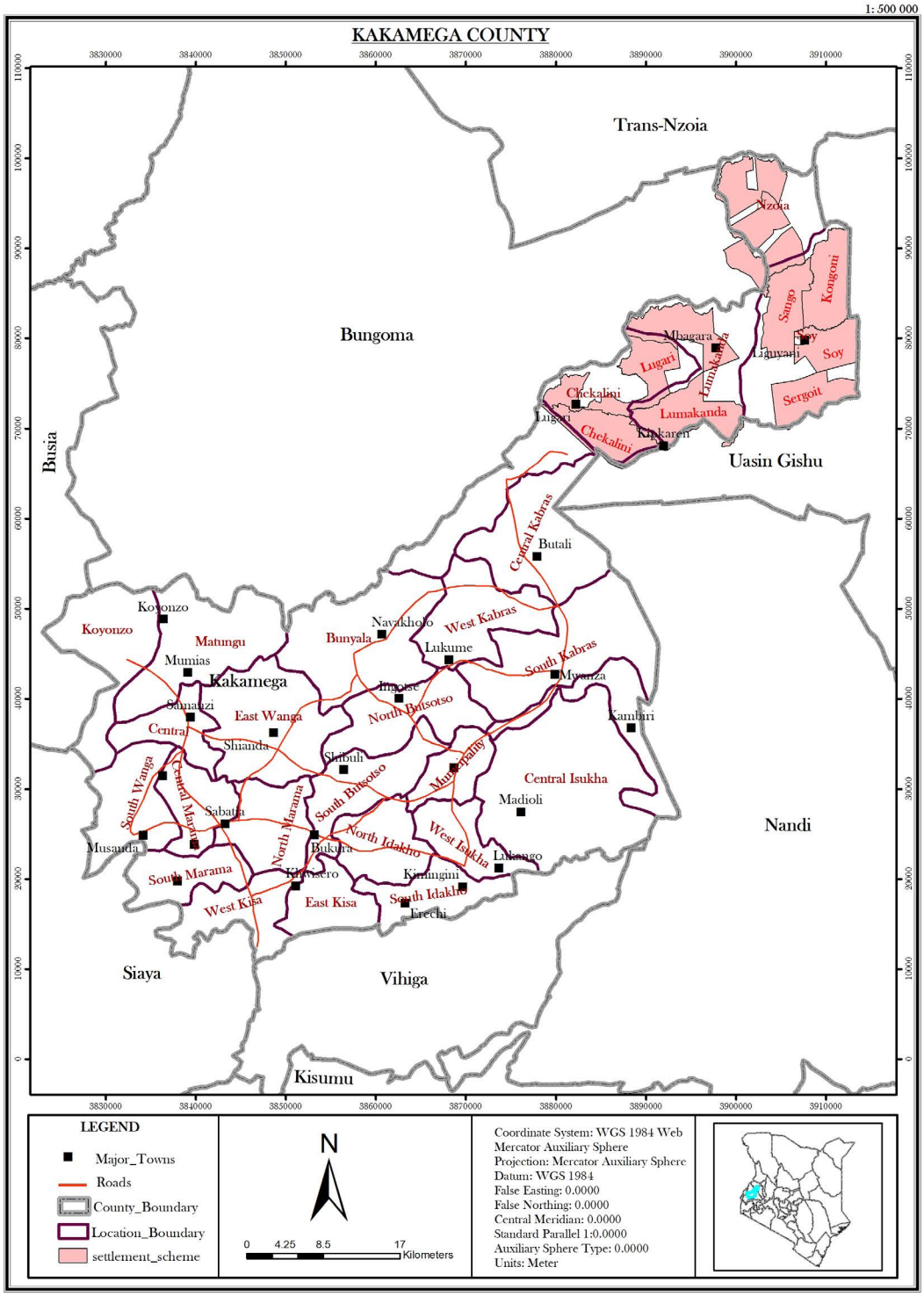


Figure 5: Settlement Schemes in Kakamega County

Table 3: Settlement Schemes in Kakamega County, included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Chekalini	4405	571	1963	Conventional	Jan 1979
2	Kongoni	4277	334	1966	Conventional	Nov 1973
3	Lugari	4686	617	1962	Conventional	Oct 1982
4	Lumakanda	4937	624	1963	Conventional	Jan 1977
5	Mabusi	2072	133	1966	Conventional	Mar 1979
6	Mautuma	4195	544	1963	Conventional	Sept 1978
7	Moi's Bridge	2864	219	1966	Conventional	June 1976
8	Nzoia	3121	209	1966	Conventional	Nov 1980
9	Sango	4358	545	1965	Conventional	Dec 1974
10	Sergoit	3689	190	1967	Conventional	Jan 1974
11	Soy	2940	156	1966	Conventional	Nov 1973

Table 4: One scheme in Kakamega, not included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Mautuma Central	1200	1484	2002	Squatter	Not Registered

From Table 3 and 4, the following observations can be made.

i.) Most of the Settlement Schemes were allocated between 1962 – 1967.
ii.) The next phase of allocation of schemes was in 2002.
iii.) There are eleven (11) conventional schemes and there is one squatter scheme.

Part 2 Nyanza Region

Part 2: Nyanza Region

Nyanza Region in Kenya is found next to Lake Victoria. The region has six Counties, namely Siaya (249,600 HA), Homabay (315,500 HA), Migori (258,600 HA), Kisii (131,800 HA), Kisumu (208,600 HA) and Nyamira (91,250 HA). Settlement Schemes are found in two Counties, namely Kisumu and Nyamira Counties, as shown in the maps below. Kisumu County has twelve (12) Settlement Schemes, while Nyamira has eleven (11) Schemes, for a total of twenty-three (23) Settlement Schemes in Nyanza region. The first map below shows the Counties in Nyanza region.

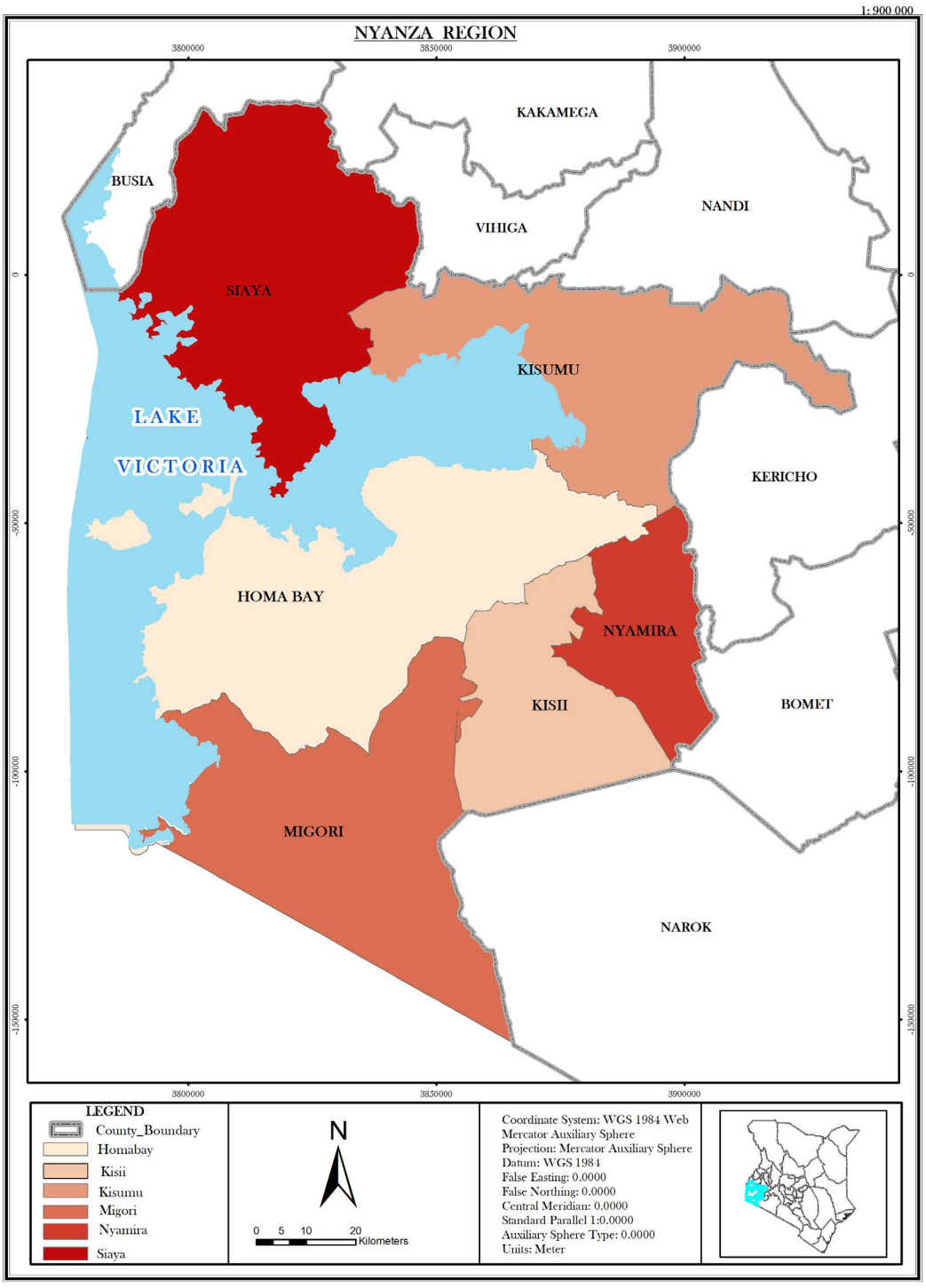


Figure 6: Counties in Nyanza Region

2.1 Kisumu County

Kisumu County has twelve (12) Schemes, of which 10 (ten) Schemes have known locations and Registry Index Maps, and are thus included in the map below, and two for which RIM are not available, and are thus left off the map. These schemes cover an area of 24,680.6 HA or 12% of the County. Further details on each scheme are provided in Table 5 and Table 6. The map below shows that the Schemes in Kisumu are on the North Eastern side of the County.

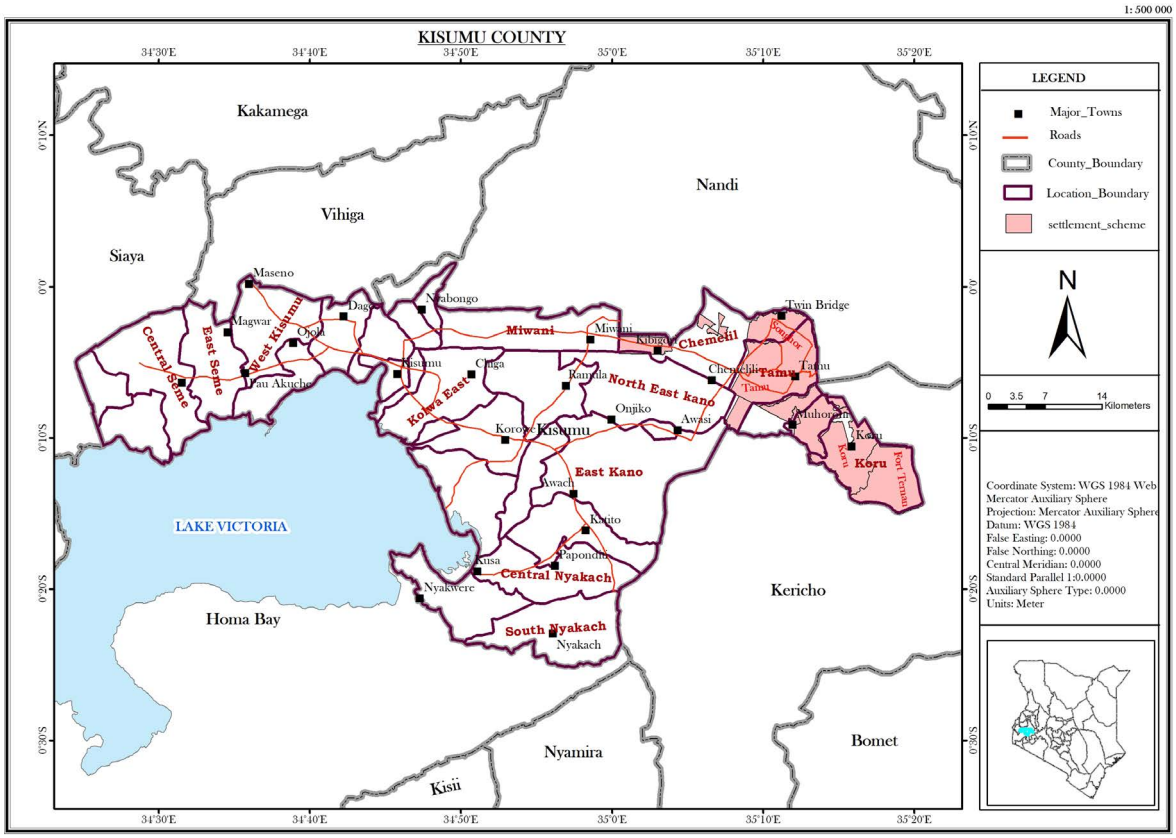


Figure 7: Settlement Schemes in Kisumu County

Table 5: Settlement Schemes in Kisumu County included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Fort Ternan	4287	452	1967	Conventional	1980
2	God Abour	2400	646	1965	Conventional	Oct 1973
3	Kibigori	2500	683	2005	Squatter	Sept 2009
4	Koru	4430	698	1966	Conventional	1980
5	Muhoroni	3293	489	1964	Conventional	1982
6	Oduwo	720	362	1968	Conventional	May 1982
7	Songhor	3970	513	1964	Conventional	Feb 1983
8	Tamu	2468	861	1964	Conventional	1982
9	Muhoroni Ext. (Tonde)	256	167	1995	Conventional	2004
10	Kibigori Plantations	446.8	476	2013	Conventional	Sept 2013

Table 6: Two Schemes in Kisumu County, not included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Kibos	128	38	1970	Conventional	Not Registered
2	Nyando	184	227	1970	Conventional	Not Registered

From Table 5 and 6, the following observations can be made.

i.) Most of the Settlement Schemes were allocated between 1964 and 1970.
ii.) The next phases of allocation of schemes were in 1994, 2002, and 2013.
iii.) There are eleven (11) conventional schemes and there is one squatter scheme.

2.2 Nyamira County

Nyamira County has evolved from different administrative creations and boundaries since independence. It formed part of one division of the larger Kisii District in the 1970s. In 1987, Nyamira became a District, and has since existed with four electoral constituencies. In 2013, with the coming of the devolution, Nyamira became one of 47 Counties. Nyamira County has ten (10) Settlement Schemes, all of which are included in the map. These schemes cover an area of 17,255 HA, or 19% of the County.

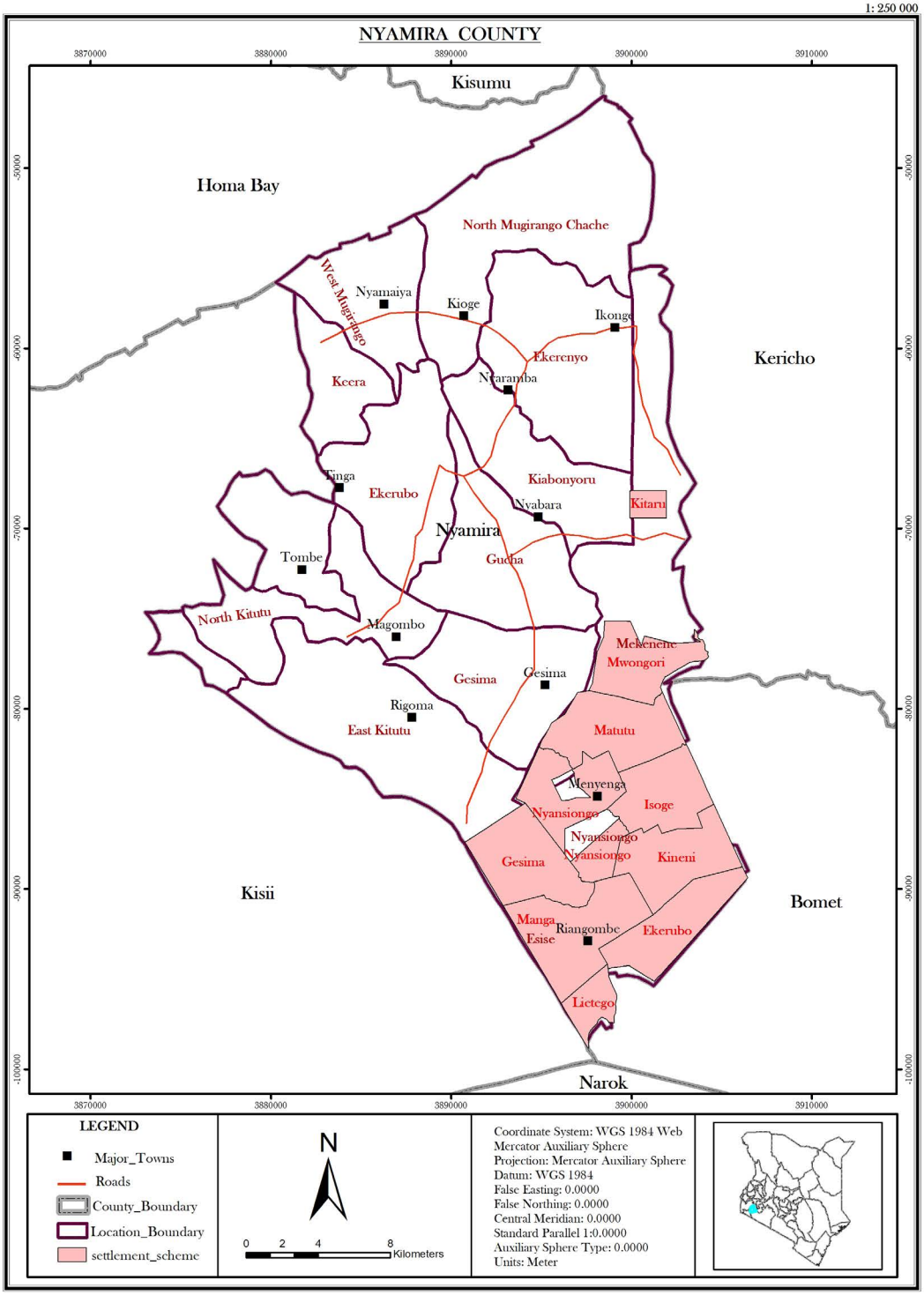


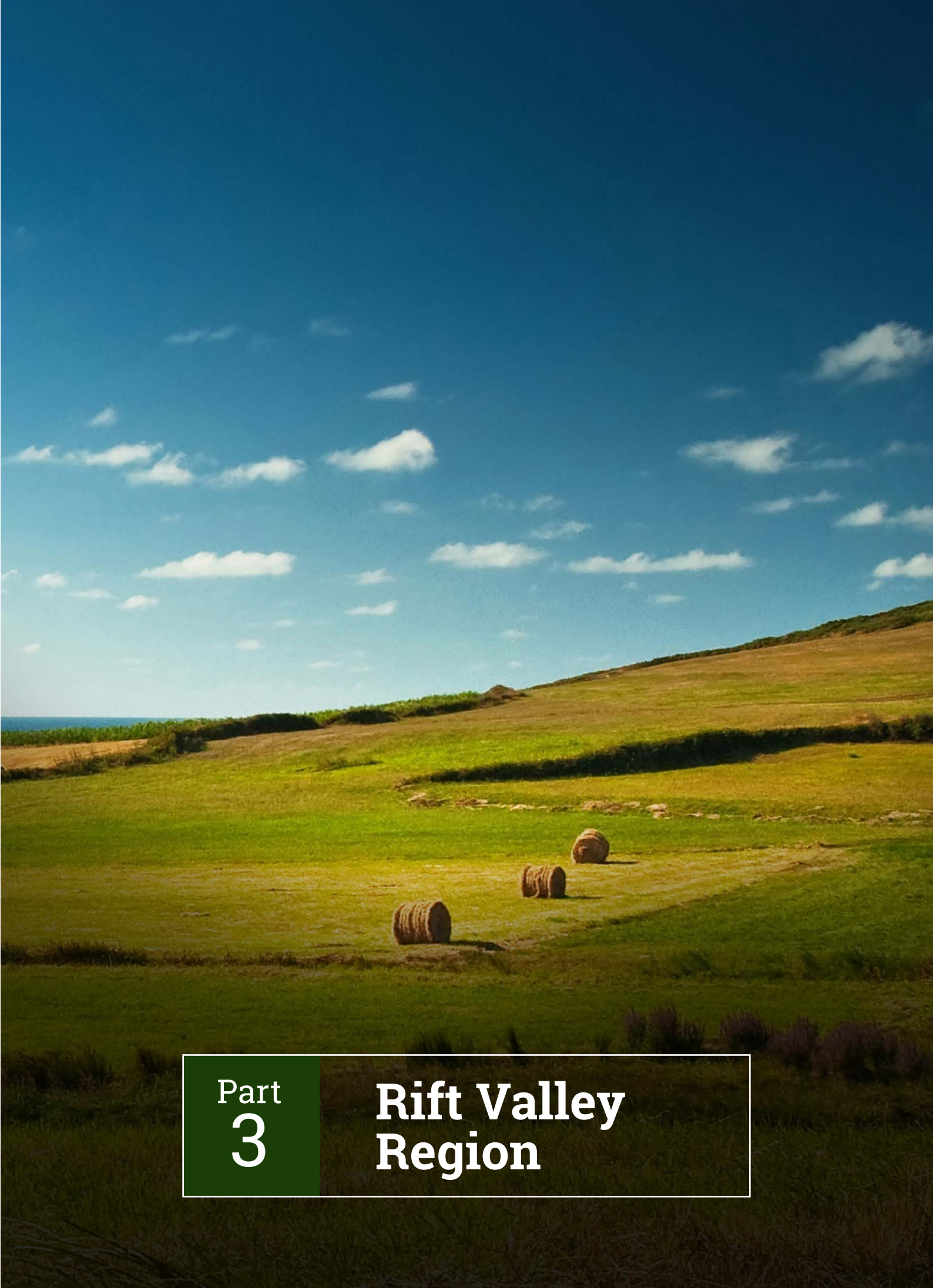
Figure 8: Settlement Schemes in Nyamira County

Table 7: Settlement Schemes in Nyamira County included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Ekerubo	1971	132	1968	Conventional	July 1991
2	Gesima	2227	226	1964	Conventional	Sept 1985
3	Isoge	817	148	1966	Conventional	April 1987
4	Kineni	2152	50	1967	Conventional	May 1987
5	Kitaru	306	33	1965	Conventional	July 1982
6	Lietego	690	56	1962	Conventional	Sept 1973
7	Manga	2779	314	1963	Conventional	June 1985
8	Matutu	2340	205	1967	Conventional	July 1987
9	Mwongori	1773	122	1965	Conventional	June 1981
10	Nyansiongo	2200	187	1965	Conventional	Jan 1982

From Table 7, the following observations can be made.

i.) Most of the Settlement Schemes were allocated between 1962 and 1968.
ii.) All ten (10) schemes are conventional schemes.
iii.) All schemes are registered.



Part 3

Rift Valley Region

Part 3: Rift Valley Region

The Rift Valley region refers to the area covered by the former Rift Valley Province and it is the most expansive region in Kenya. This region consists of 14 Counties, as shown in figure 9 below. The fourteen Counties that cover this region are Baringo (1,107,500 HA), Bomet (163,000 HA), Kajiado (2,129,300 HA), Kericho (245,400 HA), Laikipia (869,600 HA), Elgeyo-Markwet (305,000 HA), Nakuru (751,000 HA), Nandi (288,400 HA), Narok (1,792,100 HA), West-Pokot (841,800 HA), Samburu (2,018,200), Trans-Nzoia (247,000 HA), Turkana (6,868,000 HA) and Uasin-Gishu (295,500 HA). Settlement Schemes exist in eight of these Counties: Baringo, Bomet, Kericho, Laikipia, Nakuru, Nandi, Trans-Nzoia, and Uasin Gishu Counties. Maps were not available for any of the Baringo County Settlement Schemes.

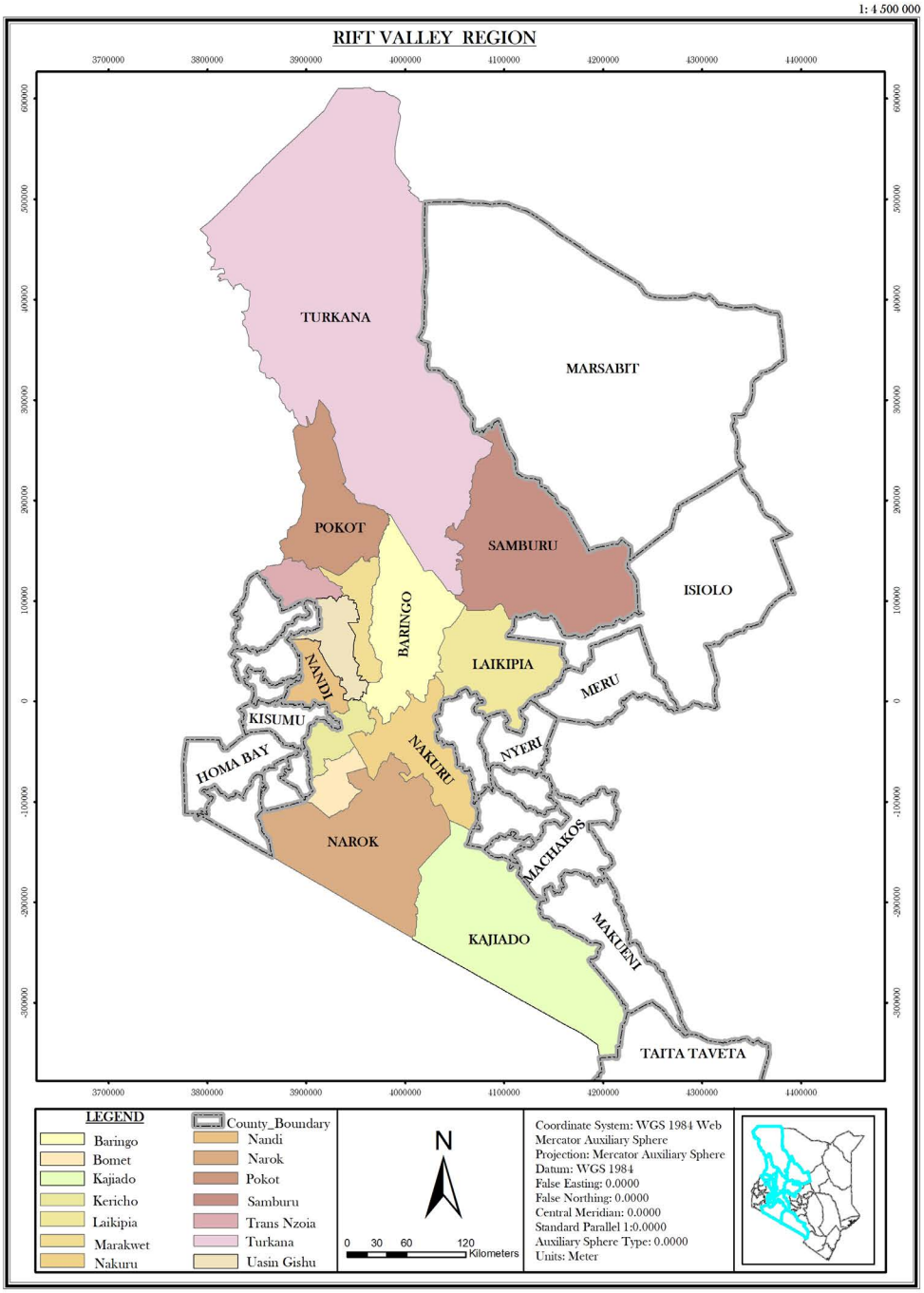


Figure 9: Counties in Rift Valley Region

3.1 Trans Nzoia County

Trans Nzoia County has a total of forty-six (46) Settlement Schemes. These schemes occupy an area of approximately 23% of the County. There are forty-three (43) Schemes for which maps were available and these have been included in Figure 10. Table 8 and Table 9 show the details of these Schemes.

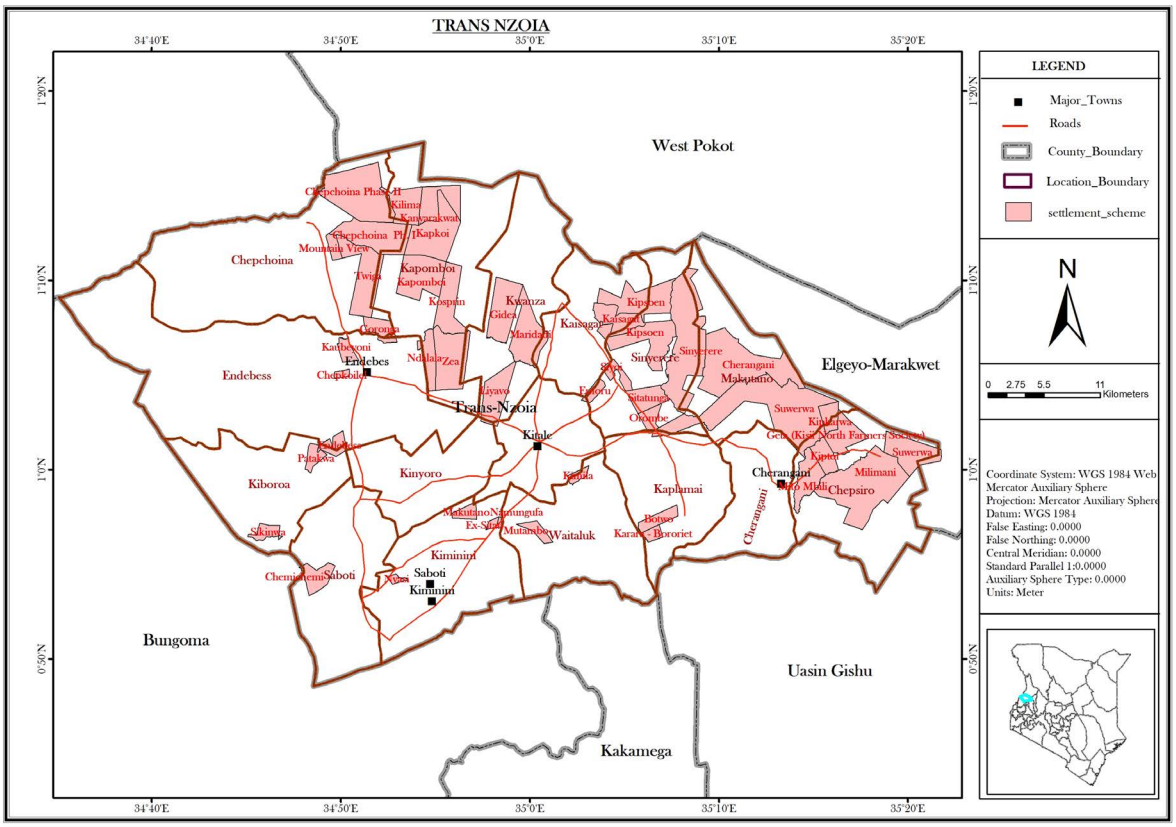


Figure 10: Settlement Schemes in Trans Nzoia County

Table 8: Settlement Schemes in Trans Nzoia included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Botwo	414	416	1976	Conventional	Jun 2009
2	Chemichemi	602	107	1975	Conventional	Aug 1992
3	Chepchoina Ph. I	6039	493	2008	Conventional	May 2010
4	Chepchoina Phase II	4039	1681	2012	Conventional	Jun 2012
5	Chepkoilel	83	86	1982	Conventional	Sept 1989
6	Cherangani	4242	205	1967	Conventional	May 1990
7	Emoru	251	50	1974	Conventional	Dec 1983
8	Ex-Sitati	84	2	1988	Conventional	Aug 1985
9	Geta (Kisii North Farmers Society)	361.8	885	2008	Conventional	Sept, 2008
10	Gidea	1354	381	1974	Conventional	Oct 2007
11	Goronga	509	25	1973	Conventional	July 1985
12	Kaisagat	882	197	1976	Conventional	Sept 2005
13	Kanyarakwat	972	351	1974	Conventional	Aug 1985
14	Kapkoi	1884	660	1973	Conventional	May 1996
15	Kapomboi	1556	482	1983	Conventional	Dec 1983
16	Karara - Bororiet	200	241	2008	Conventional	Feb 2011
17	Kaubeyoni	443	49	1982	Conventional	Dec 1991
18	Kilima	392	88	1976	Conventional	May 1983
19	Kimila	120	55	1976	Conventional	April 2003
20	Kipkarwa	504	164	1980	Conventional	Jan 2006
21	Kipsoen	3354	321	1967	Conventional	Jan 1986
22	Kiptoi	432	85	1973	Conventional	Oct 1985
23	Kosprin	1274	357	1975	Conventional	Sept2004
24	Liyavo	1120	252	1972	Conventional	July 1986
25	Makutano	239	20	1975	Conventional	Sept 2005
26	Maridadi	1522	498	1972	Conventional	July 1991
27	Milimani	3750	1530	1976	Conventional	Not Registered
28	Mito Mbili	996	153	1975	Conventional	May 1997
29	Mountain View	0	0	0	-	Maps- no data
30	Mutambo	276	33	1976	Conventional	June 2003
31	Namungufa	484	5	1982	Conventional	July 1991
32	Ndalala	632	57	1976	Conventional	Not Registered
33	Nyasi	430	43	1977	Conventional	Sept 2009
34	Orombe	342	267	1999	Conventional	Mar 2011
35	Patakwa	296.4	266	2012	Conventional	Sept,2008

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
36	Sikinwa	310	85	1974	Conventional	July 1991
37	Sinyerere	4130	362	1967	Conventional	April 1994
38	Sitatunga	674	242	1972	Conventional	Sept 2003
39	Siyoi	360	129	1983	Conventional	July 1995
40	Suwerwa	5525	395	1964	Conventional	May 1990
41	Twiga	1769	608	1973	Conventional	Feb 2008
42	Zea	1720	835	2001	Conventional	Oct 2001
43	Endebess	396	123	1992	Conventional	July 1986

Table 9: Settlement Schemes in Trans Nzoia not included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Kapoyet	1845	590	1998	Conventional	Not Registered
2	Kofafa (Karara)	320	81	1991	Conventional	Not Registered
3	Longleat	347	9	1973	Conventional	Aug 1979

From Table 8 and 9 , the following observations can be made

.

i.) Most of the Settlement Schemes were allocated in the 1970s.
ii.) The next phases of allocation of schemes were in 1990s, 2000s, and 2010s.
iii.) All schemes are conventional schemes.

3.2 Uasin Gishu County

Uasin Gishu County has thirty-three (33) Settlement Schemes as shown in Figure 11. These schemes occupy an area approximately 18% of the County. There are twenty-six (26) Schemes for which RIM maps were available and these have been included in Figure 10. For the remaining seven (7) schemes, we did not have the maps at the time of the research. Table 8 and Table 9 show the details of these Schemes.

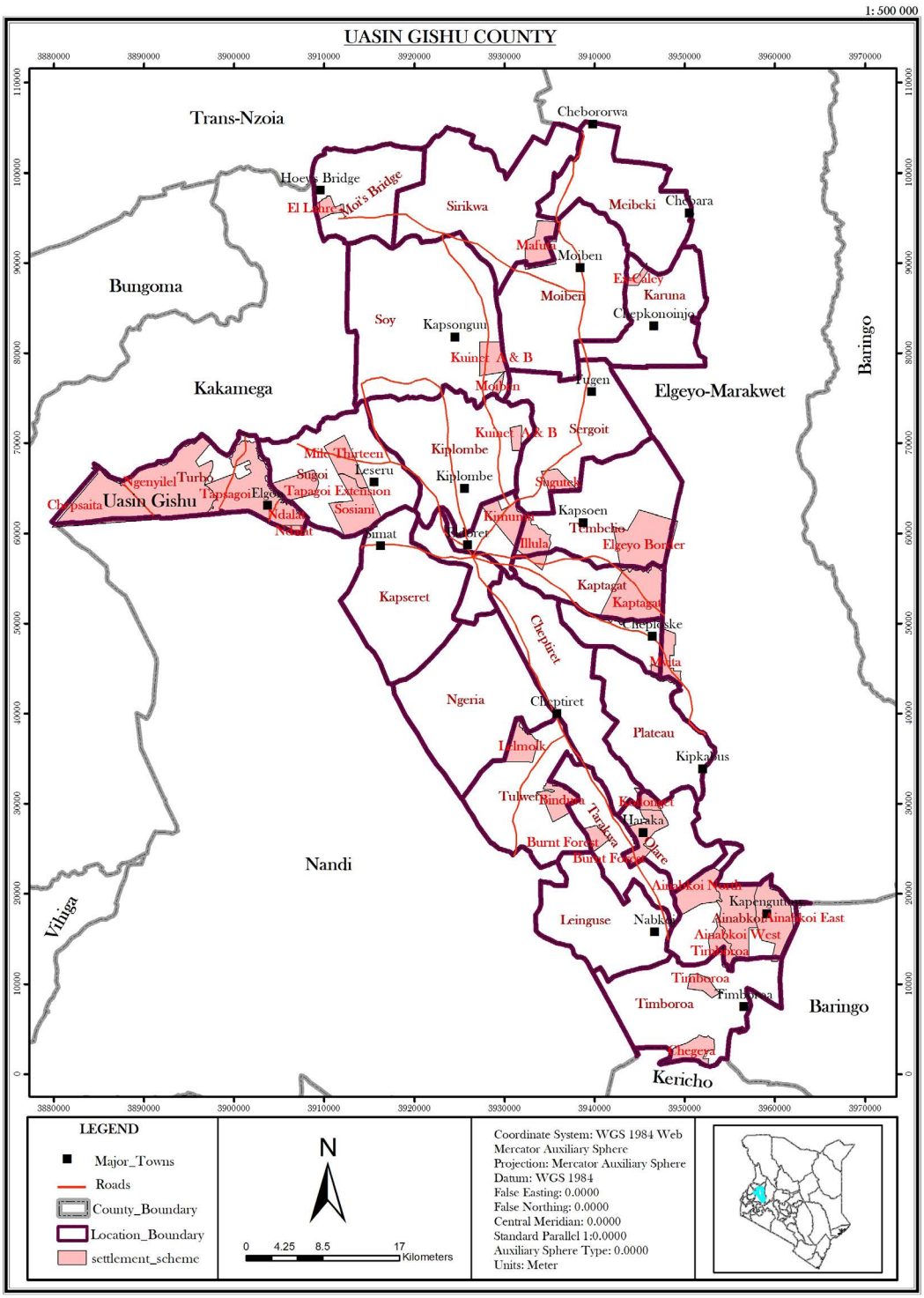


Figure 11: Settlement Schemes in Uasin Gishu County.

Table 10: Settlement Schemes included in the map for Uasin Gishu County

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Ainabkoi East	2279.6	140	1962	Conventional	Sept 1973
2	Ainabkoi North	1625.7	89	1963	Conventional	July 1973
3	Ainabkoi West	2544.3	142	1962	Conventional	Sept 1973
4	Bindura	1054.2	328	1982	Conventional	March 1994
5	Burnt Forest	1794	91	1970	Conventional	-
6	Chegeya	1035.6	418	1982	Conventional	June 1997
7	Chepsaita	3524	96	1968	Conventional	Nov 1973
8	El Lahre	445.2	164	1982	Conventional	Feb 1980
9	Elgeyo Border	3316.9	406	1962	Conventional	Jan 1978
10	Ex-Caley	216.1	13	1983	Conventional	June 1999
11	Illula	1277.2	316	1974	Conventional	June 1990
12	Kimumu	1215.7	378	1985	Conventional	April 1992
13	Kaptagat	3444.4	215	1964	Conventional	Sept 1973
14	Koilonget	0	0	0		Maps no data
15	Kuinet A & B	1572.6	304	1983	Conventional	Sept 1992
16	Lelmolk	1092.7	333	1984	Conventional	Aug 1998
17	Mafuta	1378.4	388	1982	Conventional	Jan 2006
18	Mile Thirteen	1148.9	223	1984	Conventional	Dec 1995
19	Moiben	171.6	12	1976	Conventional	Jan 2002
20	Mvita	1004	272	1976	Conventional	Nov 1998
21	Ndalat	890.7	96	1962	Conventional	Dec 1995
22	Ngenyilel	5207	468	1968	Conventional	Feb 1973
23	Sosiani	2147.7	95	1964	Conventional	Nov 1983
24	Sugutek	652.4	181	1982	Conventional	Dec 1985
25	Tapsagoi	4734	394	1968	Conventional	May 1978
26	Tapsagoi Ext	0	0	0		Maps no data

From Table 10 and 11, the following observations can be made.

i.) Most of the Settlement Schemes were allocated between 1960s, 1970s and 1980s.
ii.) The next phases of allocation of schemes were in 1994, 2002, and 2013.
iii.) All schemes that are conventional schemes.

Table 11: Schemes not included in the map for Uasin Gishu County (Survey of Kenya Registry Index Maps not available)

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Baharani	628	196	1983	Conventional	July 1992
2	Charar	607	162	1982	Conventional	Dec 1990
3	Jabali	1030	301	1998	Conventional	Sept 2013
4	Kahungura	2065.6	520	1983	Conventional	Sept 1999
5	Kondoo	2239.2	826	1968	Squatter	July 1985
6	Mwen Kapkesem	150	43	1999	Conventional	April 1986
7	Usalama Nyakinyua	1086.2	385	1994	Conventional	July 1986

3.3 Nandi County

In the Rift Valley Region, Settlement Schemes are also found with Nandi County. This County has a total of 11 Schemes, of which 8 are included in the map and 3 have not been included. These schemes occupy 5% of the County.

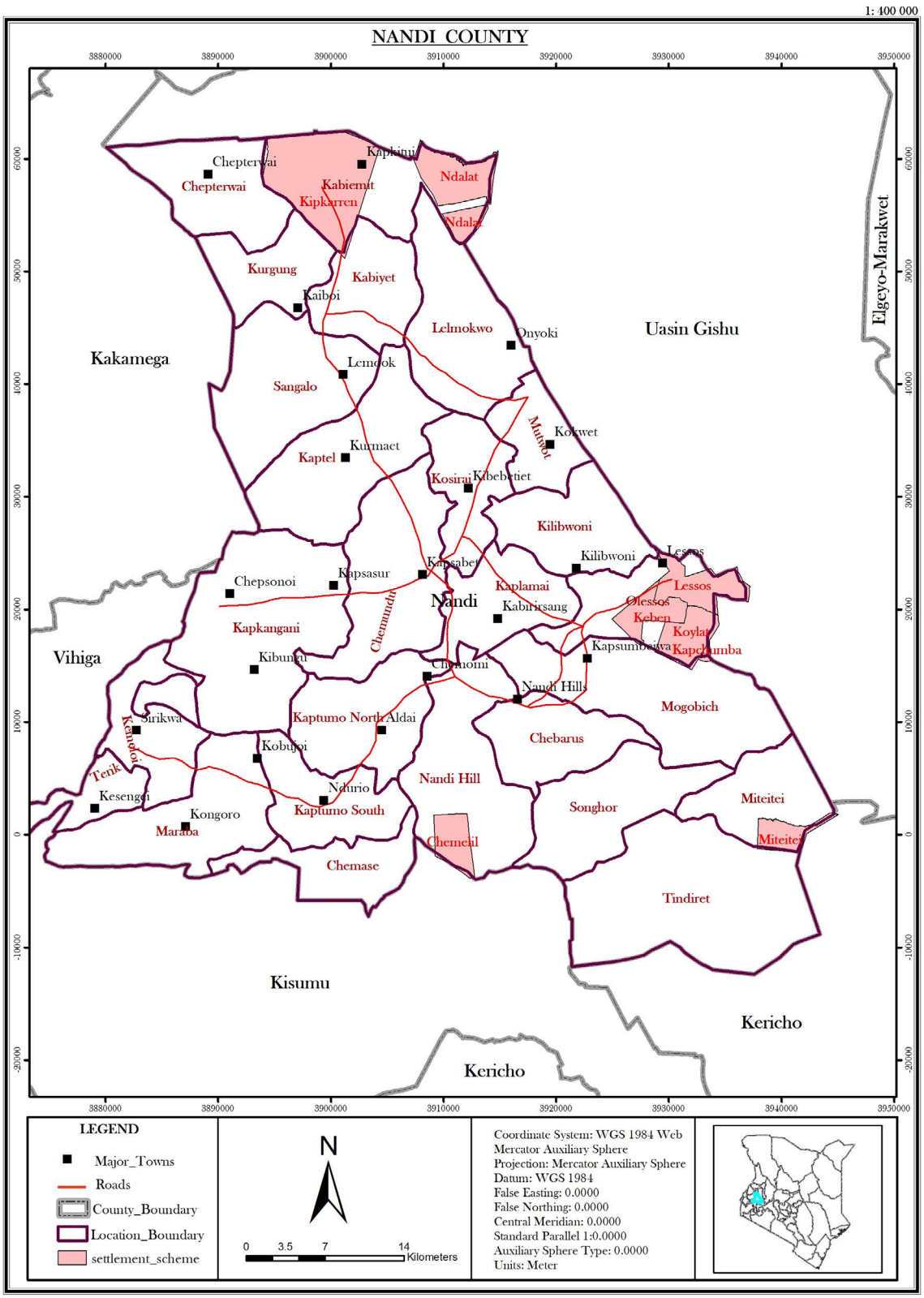


Figure 12: Settlement Schemes in Nandi County

Table 12: Settlement Schemes, included in the map for Nandi County

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Chemelil	1465	450	2012	Squatter	May 2016
2	Kapchumba	54	26	1984	Squatter	March 1994
3	Keben	1486	153	1962	Conventional	July 1973
4	Kipkaren	0	0	0		Maps - no data
5	Koylat	1899	91	1963	Conventional	July 1975
6	Lessos	2271	144	1963	Conventional	July 1973
7	Miteitei	1187	285	1976	Conventional	Feb. 2007
8	Ndalat	4486	440	1962	Conventional	Nov 1983

Table 13: Schemes not included in the map for Nandi County

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Bonjoge	1541	484	2012	Squatter	Nov 2014
2	Kapunyeria	130	22	1978	Conventional	Not Registered
3	Kapwaren	269	65	1972	Conventional	Not Registered

From Table 12 and 13, the following observations can be made.

i.) Most of the Settlement Schemes were allocated between 1960s and 1970s.
ii.) The next phase of allocation of schemes was done in 2010s - Chemelil and Bonjoge schemes.
iii.) There are three squatter schemes. The other eight (8) are conventional schemes.

3.4 Kericho County

In the Rift Valley Region, Settlement Schemes are also found with Nandi County. This County has a total of 11 Schemes, of which 8 are included in the map and 3 have not been included. These schemes occupy 5% of the County. The county is bordered by Uasin Gishu County to the North West, Baringo County to the North, Nandi County to the North-West, Nakuru County to the East and Bomet County to the South. It is bordered to the South West by Nyamira and Homa Bay Counties and to the West by Kisumu County. Kericho County has four (4) Settlement Schemes, which occupy 0.061% area of the County.

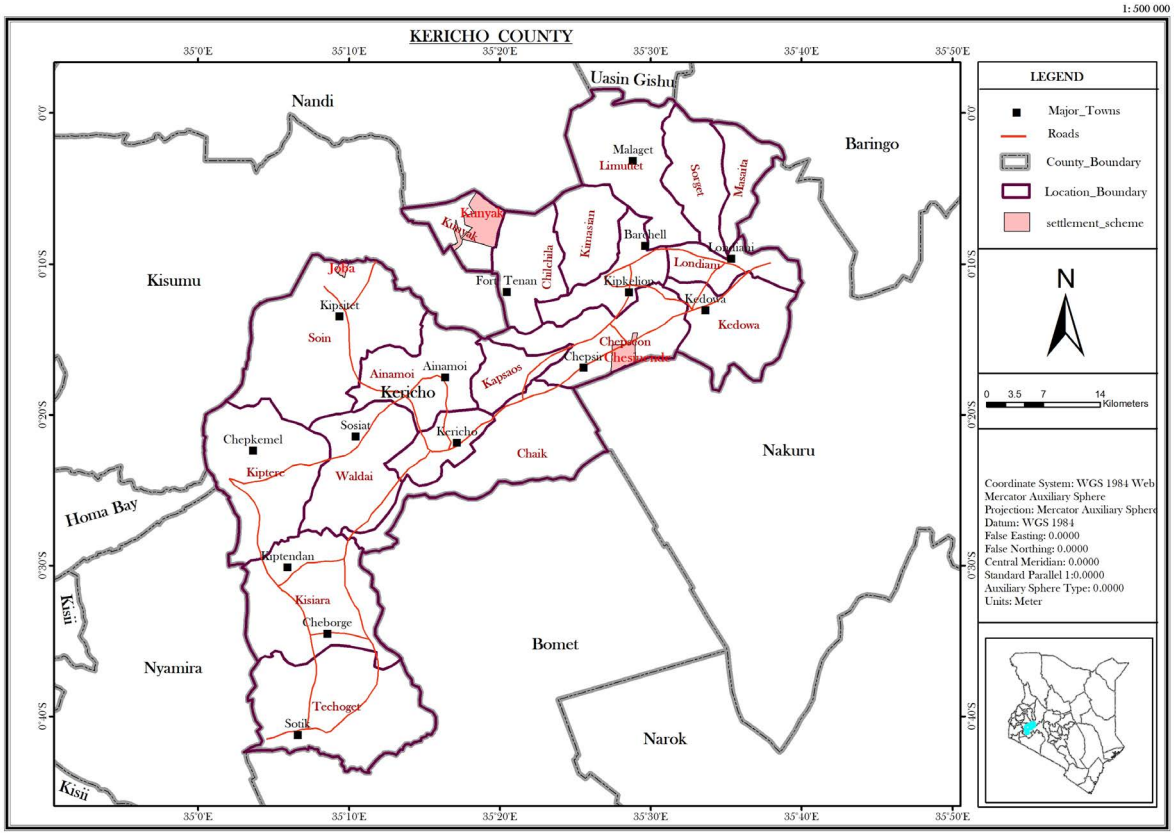


Figure 13: Settlement Schemes in Kericho County

Table 14: Settlement Schemes included in the map of Kericho County

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Chesinende	890.3	172	1989	Squatter	Sept 1991
2	Joba	0	0	0	-	Maps no data
3	Kunyak	1924	447	1972	Squatter	March 1993

Table 15: Settlement Schemes not included in the map of Kericho County

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Londiani	119.4	182	1983	Squatter	Dec 1990

From Table 12 and 13, the following observations can be made.

i.) The Settlement Schemes were allocated 1972, 1983, and 1989.
ii.) All schemes that are squatter schemes.

3.5 Nakuru County

The name Nakuru means 'a dusty place' in the Maasai language, referring to frequent whirlwinds that engulf the area with clouds of dust. The County borders seven other Counties: Laikipia to the North-East, Kericho to the West, Narok to the South-West, Kajiado to the South, Baringo to the North, Nyandarua to the East and Bomet to the West. Nakuru County in the Rift Valley has fifty-four (54) Settlement Schemes covering 13% of the total area of the County.

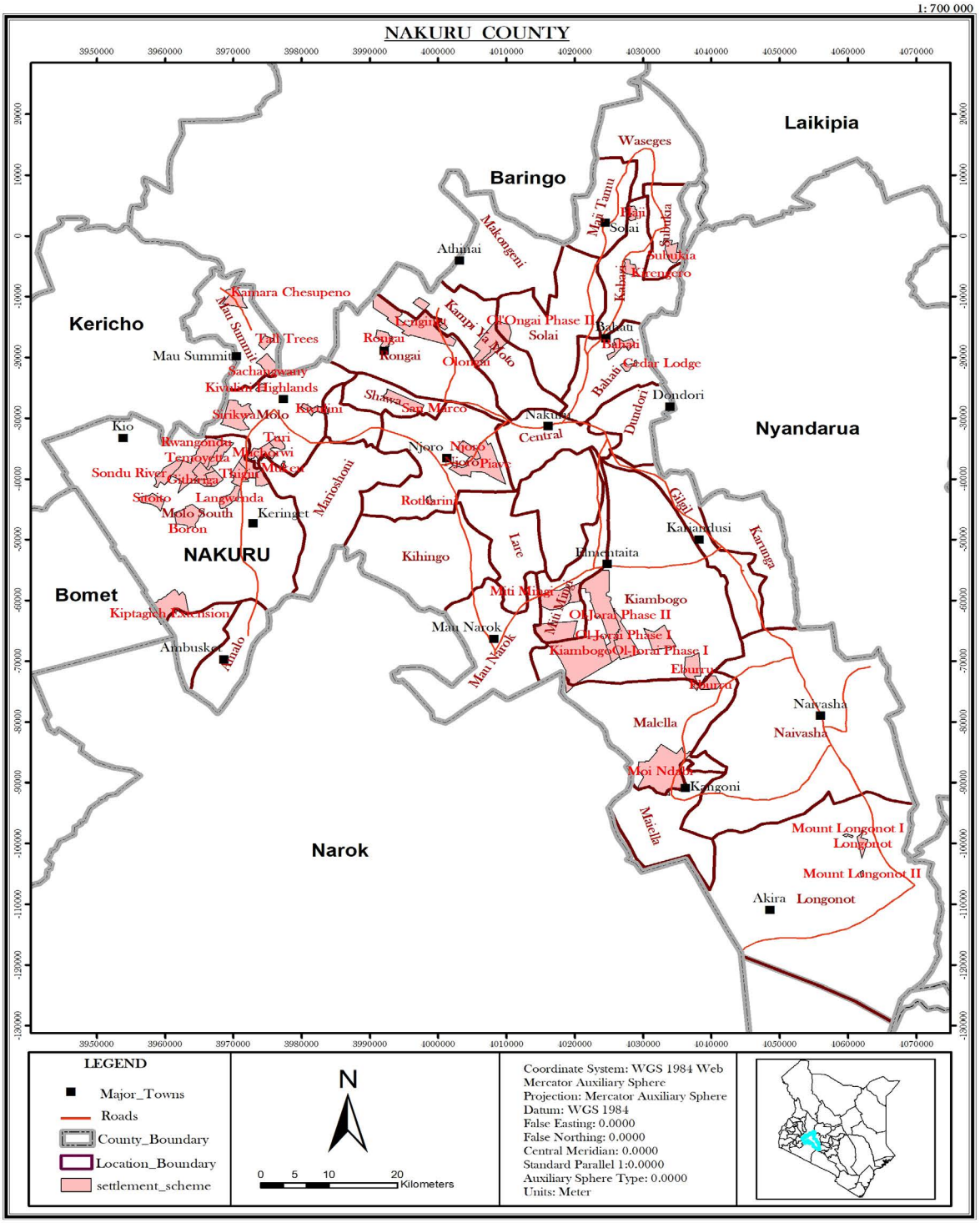


Figure 14: Settlement Schemes in Nakuru County

Table 16: Settlement Schemes in the map of Nakuru County

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Bahati	508	121	1967	Conventional	April 1998
2	Boron	1016	296	1971	Conventional	Oct 1985
3	Cedar Lodge	185	122	1976	Conventional	Jan 2001
4	Eburru	1382	166	1968	Conventional	Feb 2002
5	Githiriga	552	184	1980	Conventional	May 1983
6	Haji	0	0	0		Maps no data
7	Kamara Chesupeno	667	831	2002	Conventional	April 2016
8	Kampi ya Moto	335	49	1976	Conventional	Dec 1992
9	Kenjoketty	487	43	1975	Conventional	April 1998
10	Kiambogo	6314	2300	1974	Conventional	July 2013
11	Kiptagich Extension	0	0	0		Maps no data
12	Kirengero	343	176	1982	Conventional	Feb 1996
13	Kivulini	149	230	2006	Conventional	Mar 2007
14	Kivulini Extension	95.5	73	2008	Conventional	Sep 2009
15	Kivulini Highlands	141	120	2006	Conventional	Mar 2007
16	Langwenda	428	117	1973	Conventional	Mar 1982
17	Lenginet	3450	620	1971	Conventional	Nov 2000
18	Longonot	304	74	1970	Conventional	Sep 2004
19	Miti Mingi	1169	200	1984	Conventional	Sep 1985
20	Moi Ndabi	3943	1700	2002	Conventional	Oct 1995
21	Mount Longonot I	0	0	0		Maps no data
22	Mount Longonot II	0	0	0		Maps no data
23	Muchorwi	763	251	1972	Conventional	Mar 1982
24	Mukeu	415	25	1982	Conventional	Jul-92
25	Njoro	494	71	1976	Conventional	Apr 1982
26	Nyota Complex	2344	208	2001	Conventional	Jan 2001
27	Nyota Complex Ext.	150	86	2007	Conventional	Apr 2007
28	Ol-Jorai Phase I	9014	1428	2005	Conventional	Jul 2012
29	Olongai	2150	557	1973	Conventional	Mar 1993
30	Ol'Ongai Phase II	0	0	0		Maps no data
31	Ol-Jorai Phase II	5387	1546	2006	Conventional	Apr 2011
32	Piave	1983	1117	1976	Conventional	Mar 1981
33	Rongai	371	81	1982	Conventional	Jan 1990
34	Rotharini	80	19	1975	Conventional	Feb 1989
35	Rwangondu	564	92	1975	Conventional	May 1991
36	San Marco	795	27	1973	Conventional	Jan 1990

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
37	Sirikwa	1937	739	2001	Conventional	Nov 2001
38	Sitoito	514	203	1971	Conventional	Dec 1985
39	Sondu River	732	168	1982	Conventional	Jan 2004
40	Temoyetta	2185	671	1971	Conventional	Oct 1985
41	Thigiu	561	249	1973	Conventional	May 1981
42	Turi	278	28	1976	Conventional	Feb 1999
43	Sachangwany	1913	256	2001	Conventional	Oct 2001
44	Tall Trees	264	105	2001	Conventional	June 2001
44	Subukia	950	125	1974	Conventional	Oct 1983

Table 17: Settlement Schemes not in map for Nakuru County

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Banita	5665.7	1982	2009	Conventional	Not Registered
2	Barget	2800	1332	2005	Conventional	Oct 2005
3	Ex-Jack Evans	370	23	1976	Conventional	Jan 1990
4	Ex-Mary Land	1331	200	1976	Conventional	March 1981
5	Korao	5852	2684	2005	Conventional	Oct 2005
6	Lengetia	82	33	1976	Conventional	Sept 2006
7	Moyasset	1030	36	1972	Conventional	Oct 1983
8	Ndoinet	4565	1800	2005	Conventional	Oct 2005
9	Nyota Pendle Tregana	642.5	257	2001	Conventional	April 1981
10	Saino	5600	2576	2005	Conventional	Oct 2005
11	Simotuet	808	12	1972	Conventional	Mar 1973
12	Solai	1096	139	1980	Conventional	Nov 2000
13	Tinet-Kabongoi	6000	2223	2005	Conventional	Oct 2005
14	Tinet-Sotiki	6132	2536	2005	Conventional	Oct 2005

From Table 16 and 17, the following observations can be made.

i.) Most of the Settlement Schemes were allocated in the 1970s, 1980s and after 2000.
ii.) All schemes that are conventional schemes.

3.6 Bomet County

In the Rift Valley, Bomet County has 13 Settlement Schemes. However, as shown on the map, four Settlement Schemes (Chepsir, Tugenon, Sotik North and Ngoina) that have been classified as being in Bomet seem to fall in Kericho County. Hence, there is need for further research on their exact location..

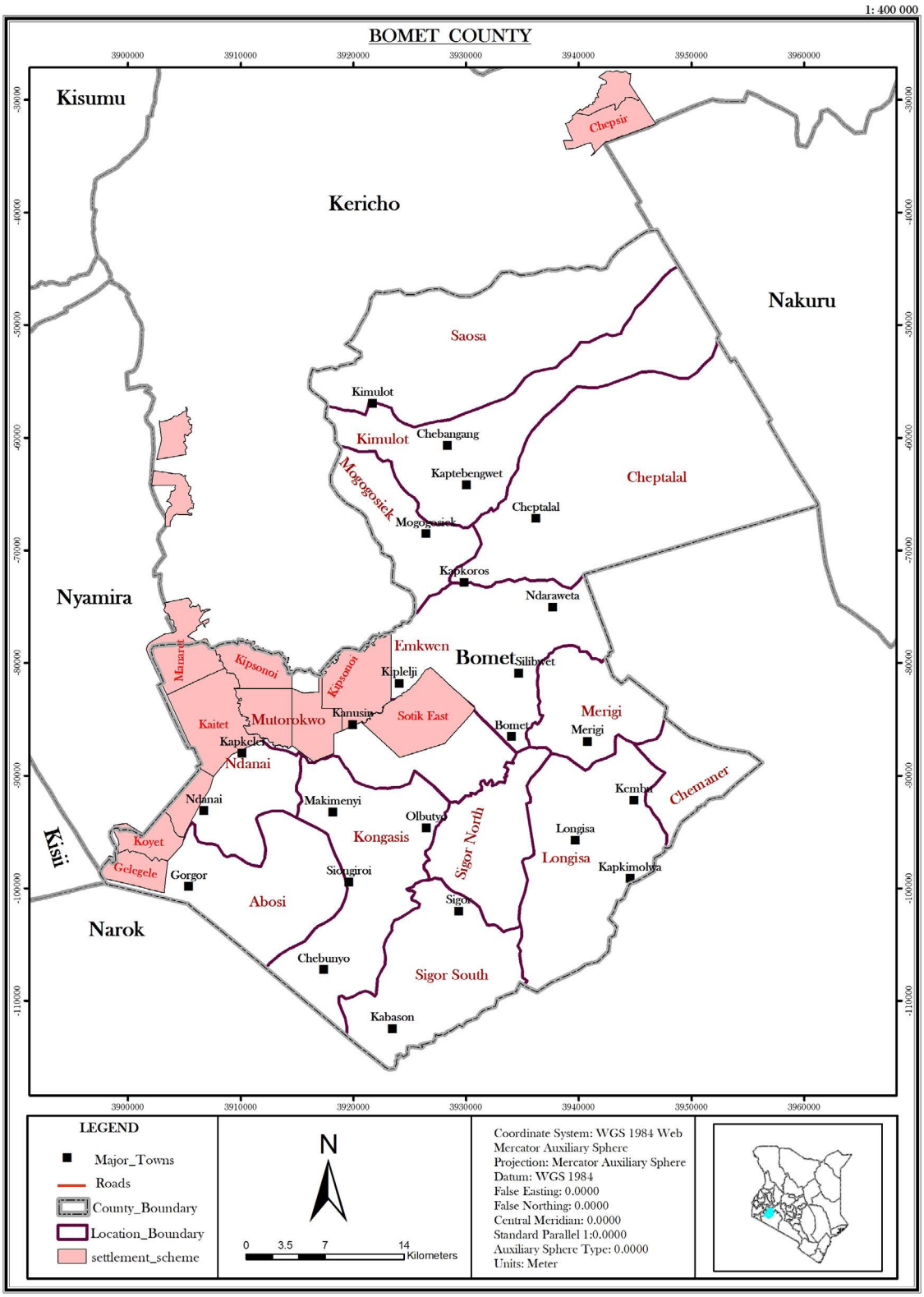


Figure 15: Settlement Schemes in Bomet County

Table 18: Settlement Schemes in Bomet County map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Cheplelwa	1173.2	91	1963	Conventional	March 1983
2	Chepsir	1983.4	35	1962	Conventional	Sept 1983
3	Gelegele	2287.7	139	1962	Conventional	Nov 1973
4	Kaitet	4116	328	1968	Conventional	Not Registered
5	Kapkuress	2042	195	1968	Conventional	Not Registered
6	Kipsonoi	5523.7	432	1964	Conventional	Dec 1977
7	Kiptulwa	2146.1	135	1967	Conventional	May 1982
8	Koyet	1536	111	1962	Conventional	Nov 1973
9	Manaret	3176.4	217	1965	Conventional	May 1982
10	Ngoina	862.8	46	1971	Conventional	May 1982
11	Sotik East	4104.4	432	1963	Conventional	March 1977
12	Sotik North	1160	92	1966	Conventional	Feb 1982
13	Tugenon	919.5	48	1966	Squatter	Sept 1985

From Table 18, the following observations can be made.

i.) All Settlement Schemes were allocated in the 1960s, save for one in 1971.
ii.) The next phase of allocation of schemes was in 2002.
iii.) There are twelve (12) conventional schemes and one squatter scheme.

3.7 Laikipia County

Laikipia borders Samburu County to the North, Isiolo County to the North East, Meru County to the East, Nyeri County to the South East, Nyandarua County to the South, Nakuru County to the South West and Baringo County to the West. Laikipia with a total area of 869,600 HA has thirteen (13) Settlement Schemes, which occupy approximately 10% of the total area.

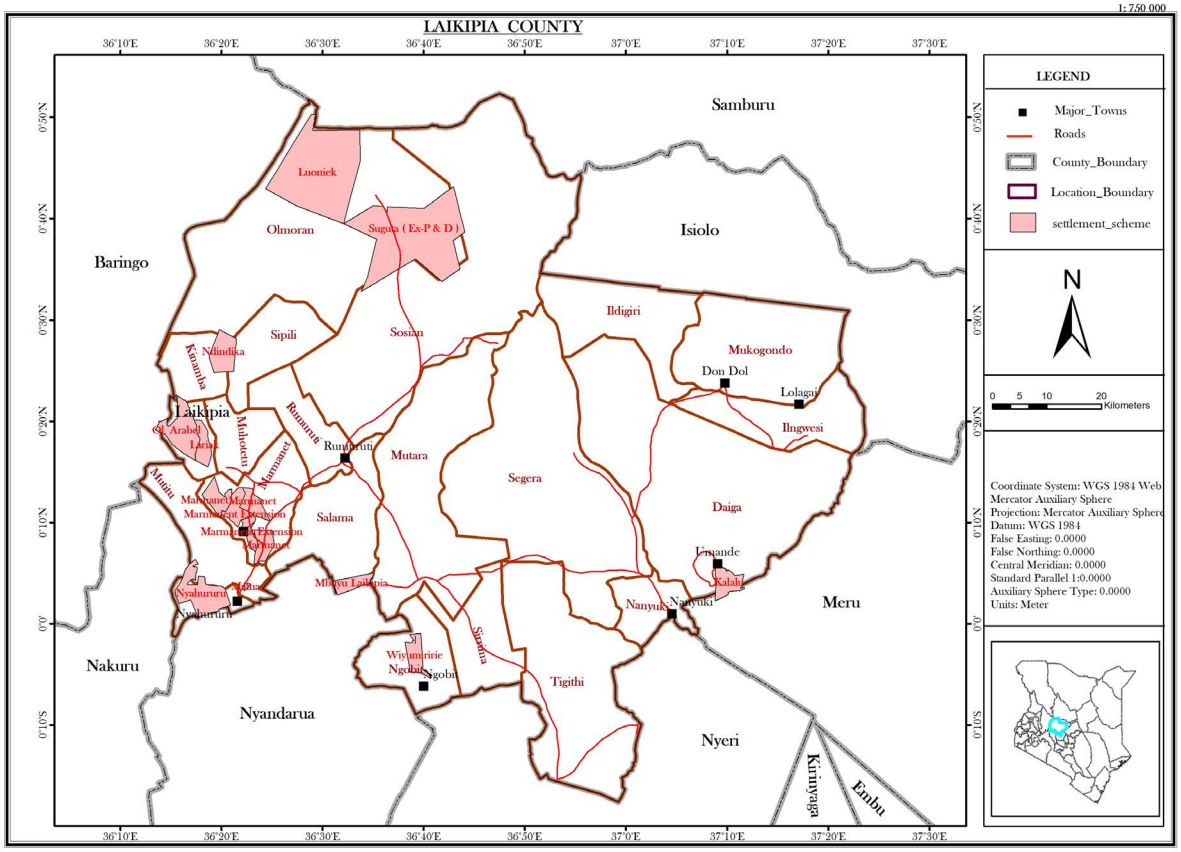


Figure 16: Settlement Schemes in Laikipia County

Table 19: Settlement Schemes in Laikipia County included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Kalalu	1900	586	1975	Conventional	Feb 2010
2	Lariak	6410	155	1969	Conventional	Dec 1982
3	Luoniek	20,628	1075	2009	Conventional	Apr 2007
4	Maina	110	125	2010	Squatter	Feb 2011
5	Marmanet	5300	400	1968	Conventional	Feb 1988
6	Marmanent Ext.	2380	865	1977	Conventional	April 1996
7	Mbuyu Laikipia	1450	280	1983	Conventional	June 1990
8	Ndindika	3100	820	1983	Conventional	Jan 1989
9	Nyahururu	4906	293	1967	Conventional	Nov 1977
10	Ol Arabel	4200	303	1969	Conventional	June 1982
11	Suguta (Ex-P & D)	22,920	1008	2002	Conventional	May 2008
12	Wiyumiririe	0	0	0	Conventional	Maps - no data

Table 20: Settlement Schemes in Laikipia County not included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Solio Ranch	7127.7	2984	2010	Conventional	May 2011
2	Uaso Narok	3549	2841	2001	Squatter	Nov 2010

From Table 19 and 20, the following observations can be made.

i.) Allocation occurred from 1967 to 2010. However there were no allocations in the 1990s.
ii.) There are twelve (12) schemes that are conventional schemes and two squatter schemes.
iii.) All schemes are registered, except for Wiyumirere scheme.

3.8 Baringo County

Baringo County is situated in the Rift Valley Region and shares borders with 8 counties namely, West Pokot to the North West, Turkana to the North, Samburu to the North East, Laikipia to the East, Nakuru to the South, Kericho and Uasin-Gishu Counties to the South West, and Elgeyo-Marakwet to the West. The County is divided into 6 Sub-Counties, namely Baringo South, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Baringo Central, Baringo North and Tiaty. It has 30 wards and 116 locations.

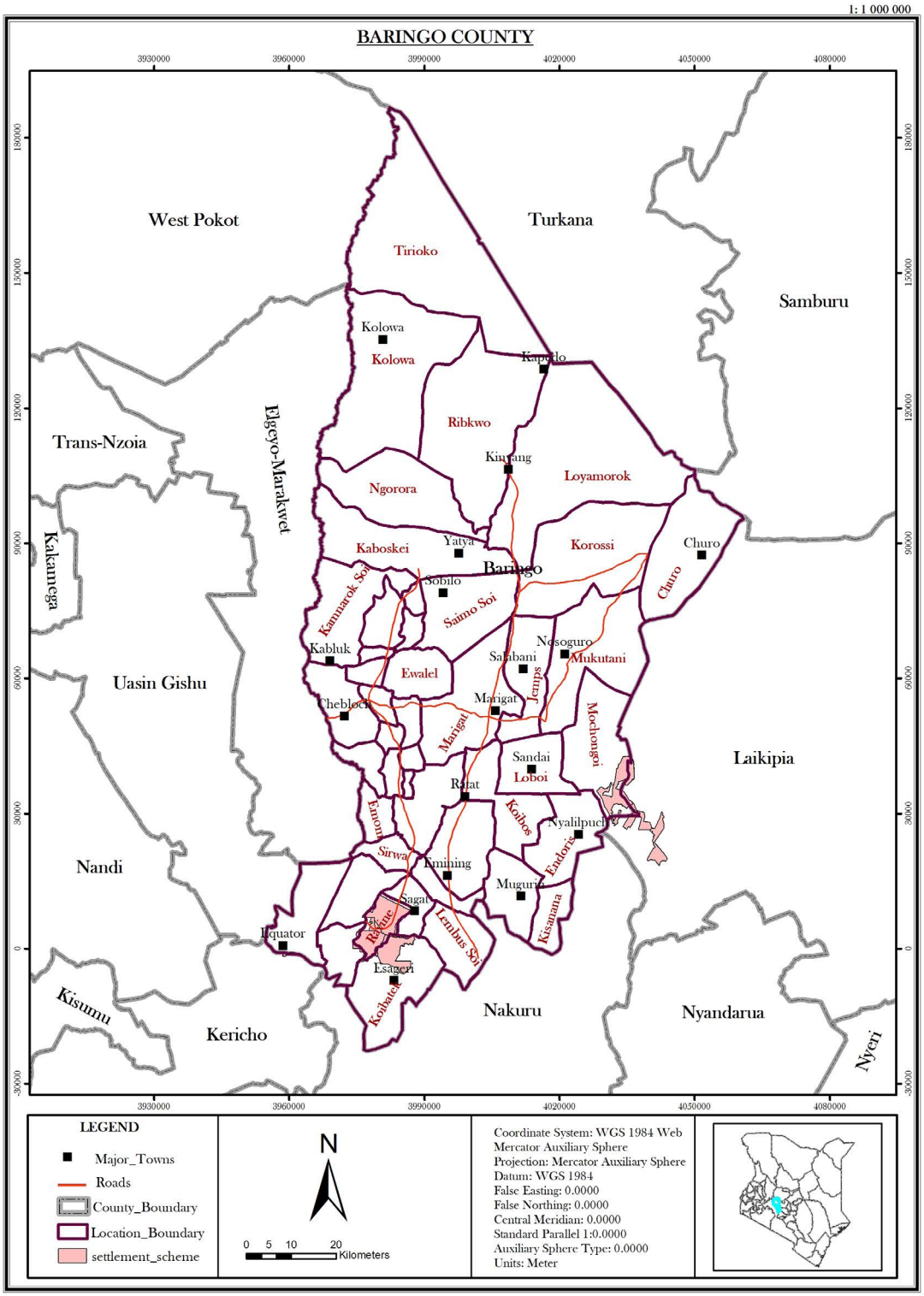


Figure 17: Settlement Schemes in Baringo County

Table 21: Settlement Schemes in Baringo County included in the map

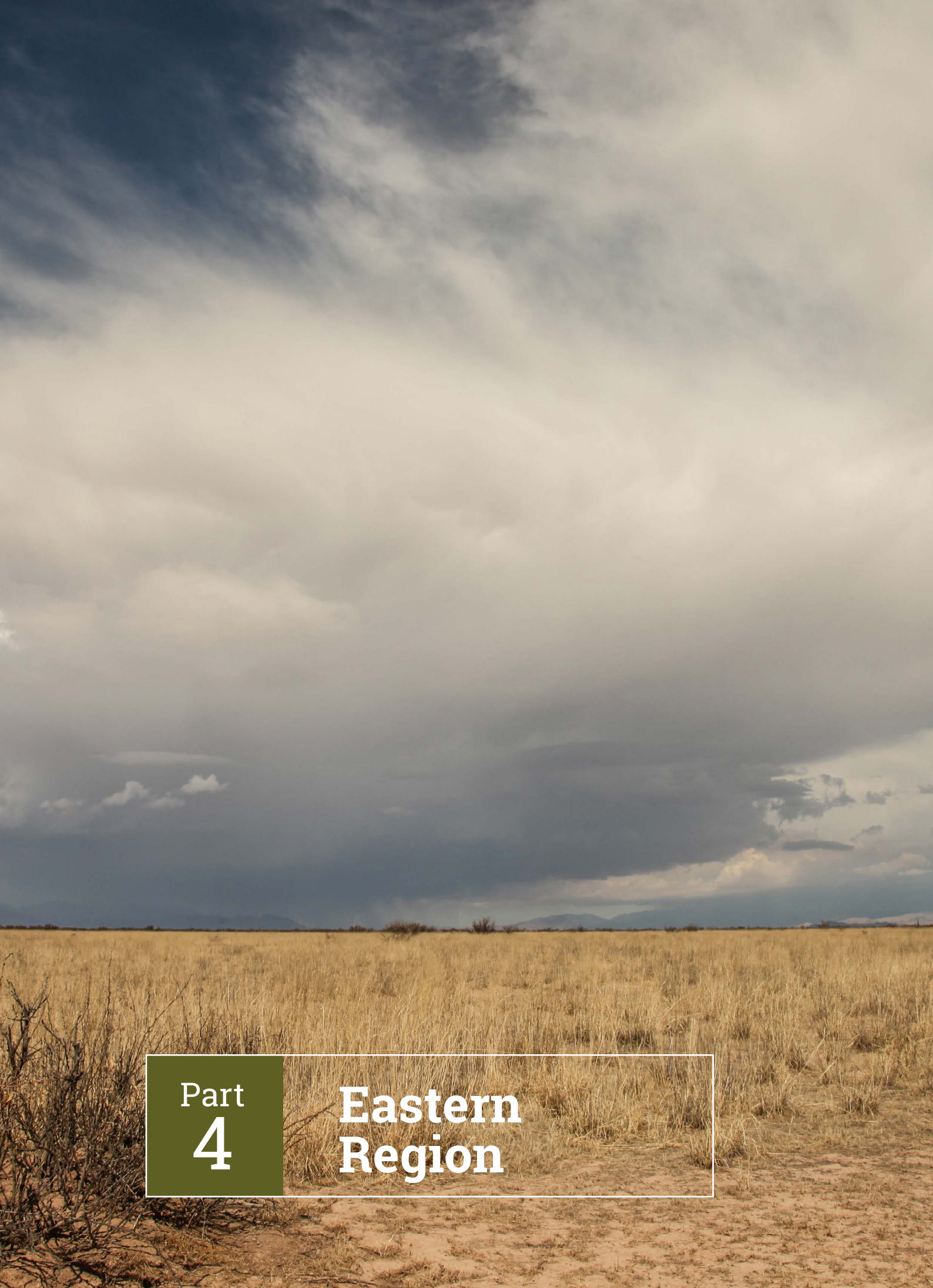
No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Ravine	3120	256	1964	Conventional	Sept 1979
2	Sabatia	3820	204	1962	Conventional	Nov 1982
3	Mochongoi I	2700	1409	1998	Conventional	N/A
4	Mochongoi II (Kimailel)	1500	795	1998	Conventional	Jan 1998
5	Mochongoi III (Kimiriot)	900	465	1998	Conventional	Oct 1998

Table 22: Settlement Schemes in Baringo County not included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Perkerra	4200	230	1963	Conventional	Feb 1981
2	Perkerra Ext	19	01	1996	Conventional	Oct 1992
3	Sorget	101.9	115	1987	Conventional	Oct 1998
4	Kamur	36.3	02	1988	Squatter	Jan 1989
5	Equator	810	104	1967	Squatter	Feb 1985

From Table 21 and 22, the following observations can be made.

i.) Baringo County has one of the ealiest schemes created after independence and allocated in 1962.
ii.) There are eight conventional schemes and two squatter schemes, which were created in the 1980s.
iii.) All schemes are registered.



Part 4 Eastern Region

Part 4: Eastern Region

There are eight (8) Counties in the Eastern Region; Embu (282,100 HA), Isiolo (2,533,600 HA), Kitui (3, 043,000), Machakos (604,300 HA), Makueni (800,900 HA), Marsabit (6,692,300 HA), Meru (700,600 HA), and Tharaka-Nithi (256,400 HA) Counties. Settlement Schemes are found in Machakos, Makueni and Meru Counties.

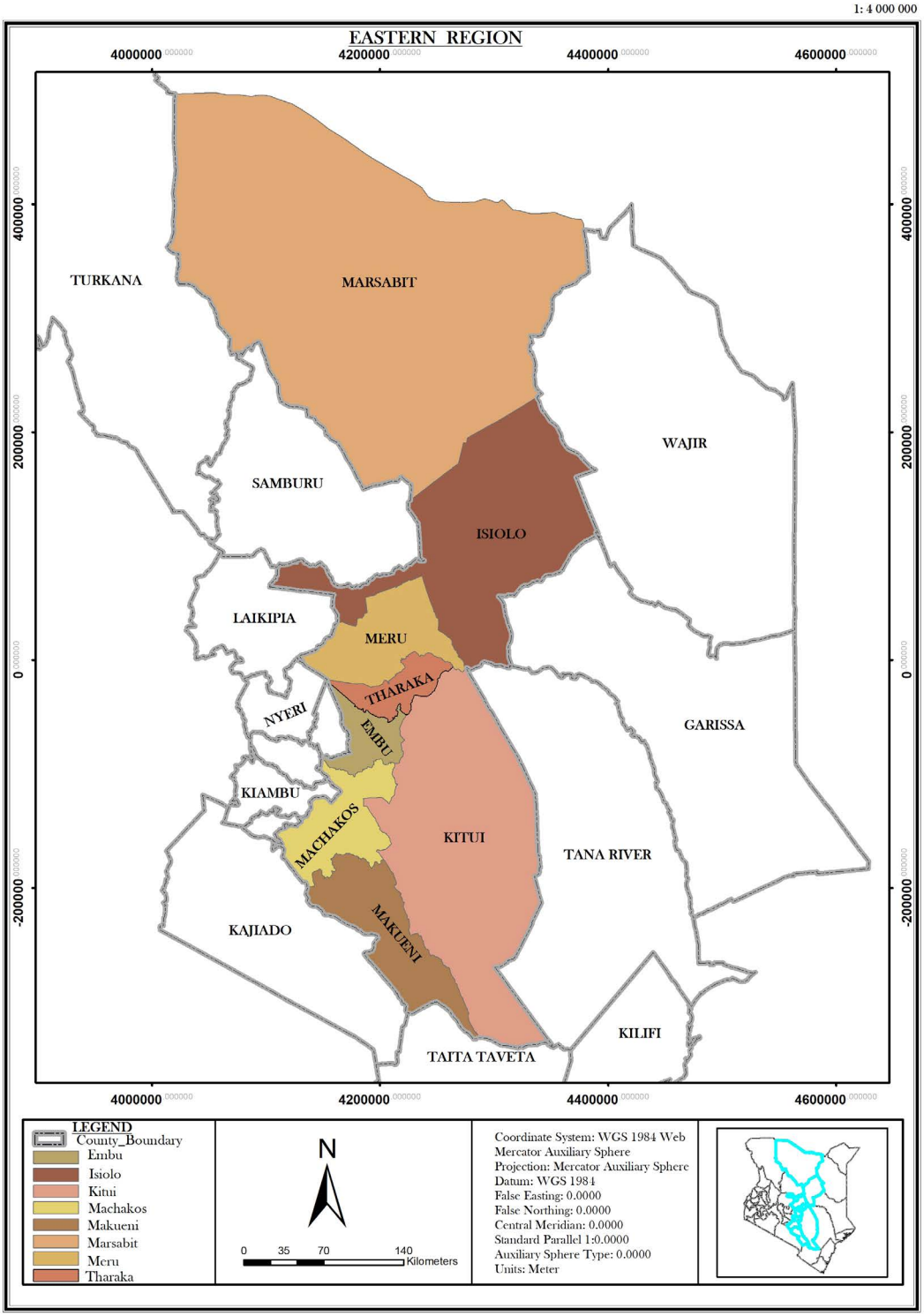


Figure 18: Shows Counties in Eastern Region

4.1 Meru County

The county borders five Counties: to the North it borders Isiolo County, to the East Tharaka/Nithi County, to the South West Nyeri County, and to the West Laikipia County. Meru County in Eastern region has six (6) Settlement Schemes, which occupy 2% of the County. Of these six Schemes, five are included in the map and one is not included.

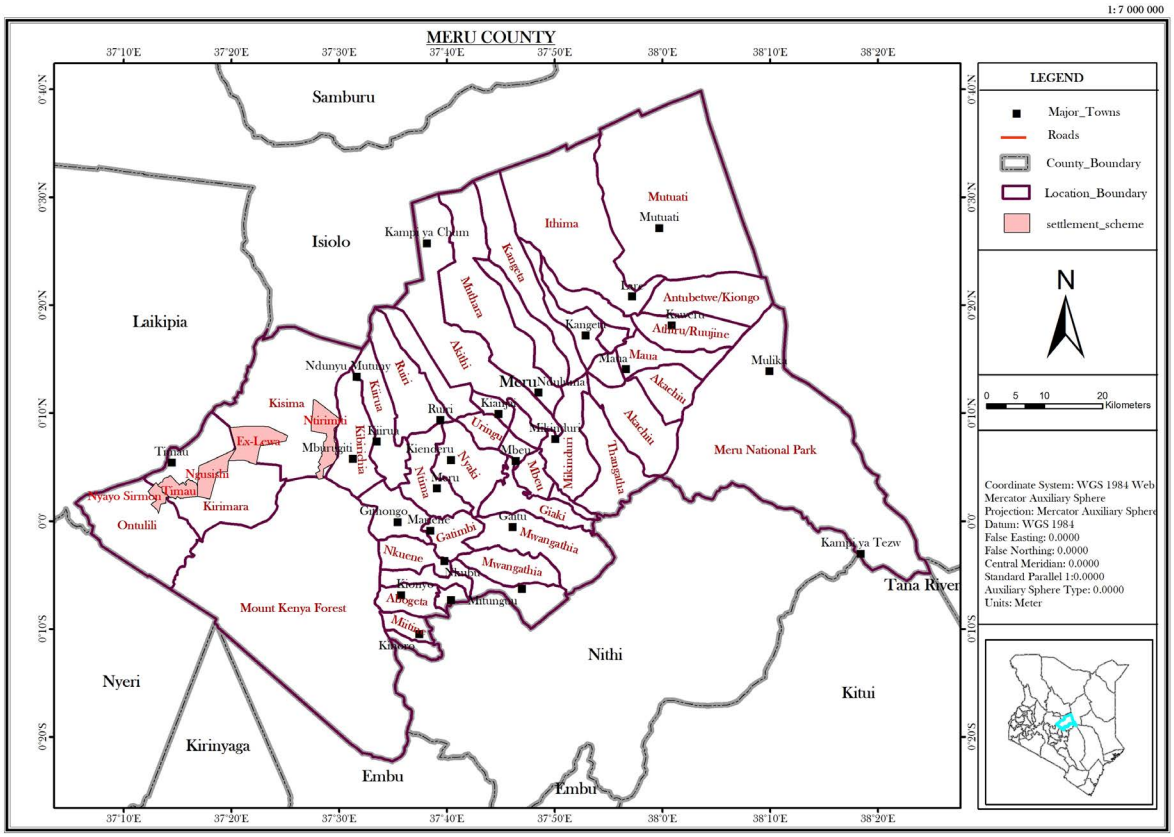


Figure 19: Settlement Schemes in Meru County

Table 23: Settlement Schemes included in the map of Meru County

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Ex-Lewa	3853	818	1984	Conventional	Aug 1985
2	Ngusishi	1552	677	1984	Conventional	Oct 1985
3	Ntirimiti	3177	485	1984	Conventional	Feb 1986
4	Nyayo Sirmon	0	0	0		Maps no data
5	Timau	3639	148	1964	Conventional	March 1988

Table 24: Settlement scheme, not included in the map for Meru County

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Sirmoni	500	1125	2001	Conventional	Jun 2016

From Table 23 and 24, the following observations can be made.

i.) Allocation occurred in 1964, the 1980s and 2001. There were no allocations in the 1990s.
ii.) All schemes are conventional schemes.
iii.) All schemes are registered, except for Nyayo Sirmon (where the team did not have any data).

4.2 Embu County

Embu County borders Kirinyaga County to the West, Kitui County to the East, Machakos County to the South, Murang'a County to the South West, Tharaka Nithi County to the North and Meru to the North West. Embu County has one known Settlement scheme, in Mwea. The history of this Settlement Scheme is shrouded in contestations around land rights, land interests and land use.

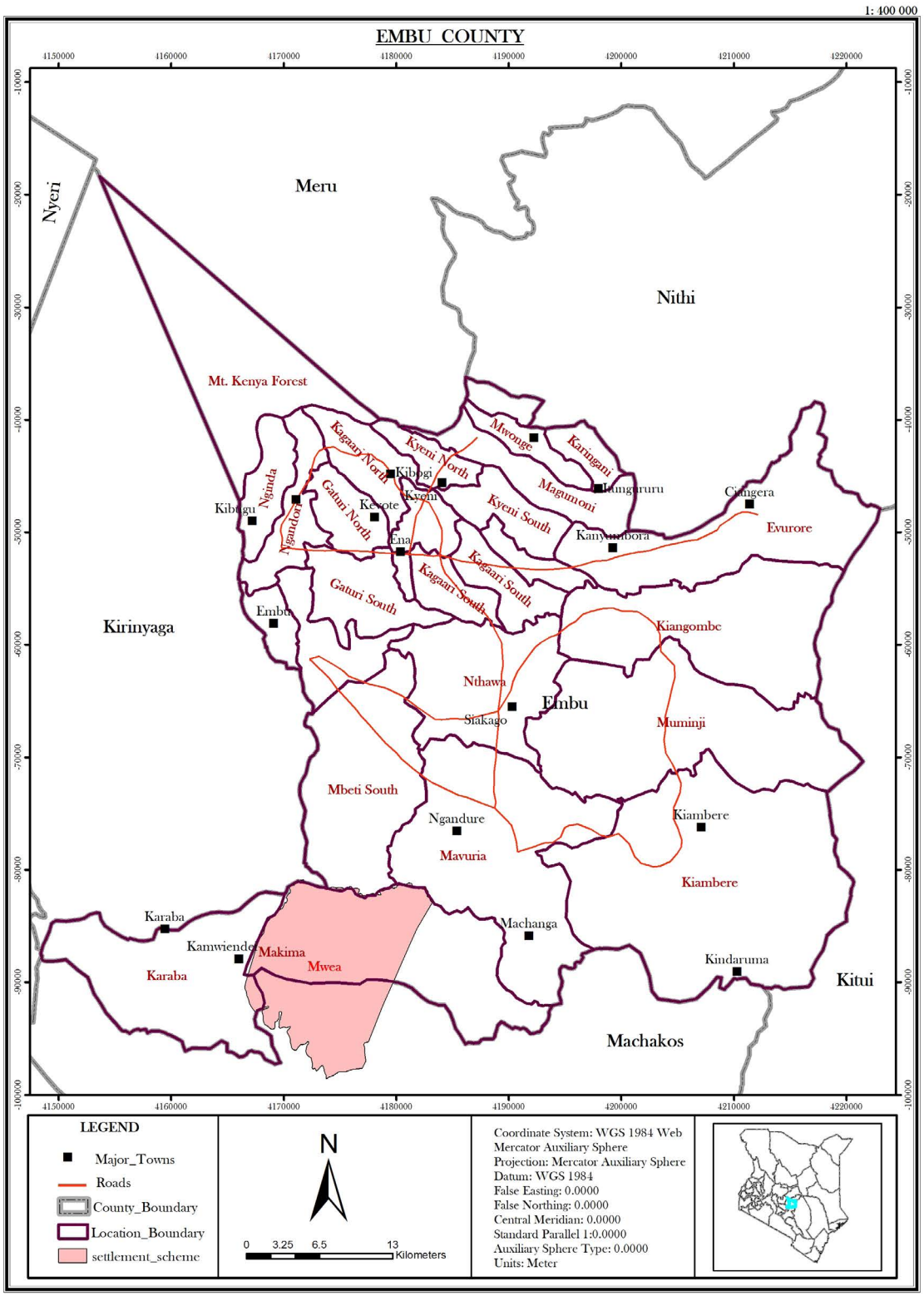


Figure 20: Settlement Schemes in Embu County

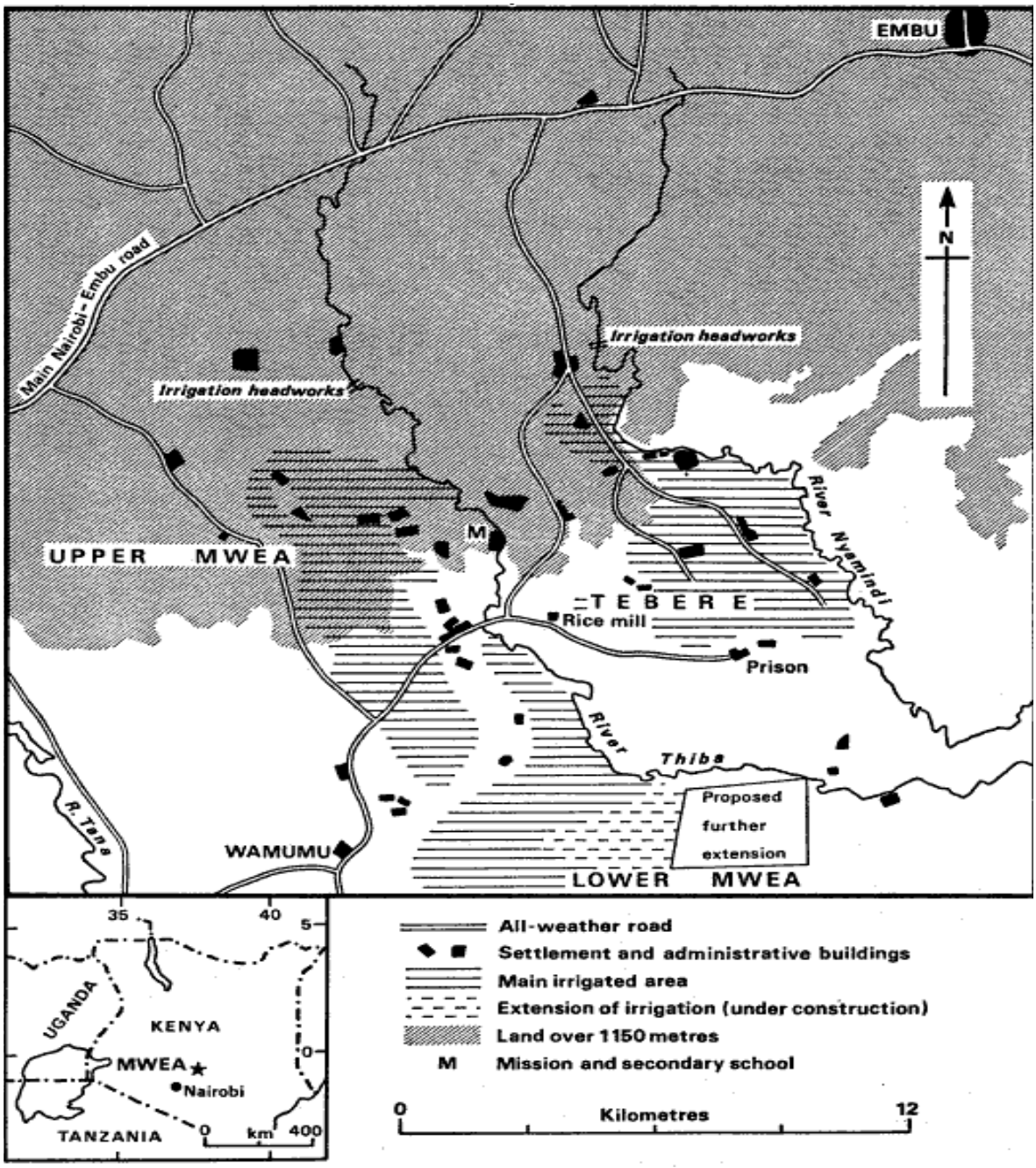


Figure 21. Map showing Mwea Irrigation Scheme

Source : Hornby, W. (1973). The Mwea Irrigation Settlement. Geography, 58(3),p. 256. Retrieved March 10, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/40568118

4.3 Machakos County

The County, with an area of 604,300 HA, borders eight Counties: Nairobi and Kiambu Counties to the West; Embu to the North; Kitui to the East; Makueni to the South; Kajiado to the South West and Muranga and Kirinyaga to the North West. There are twenty-four (24) Settlement Schemes in Machakos County, which make up approximately 9% of the total area.

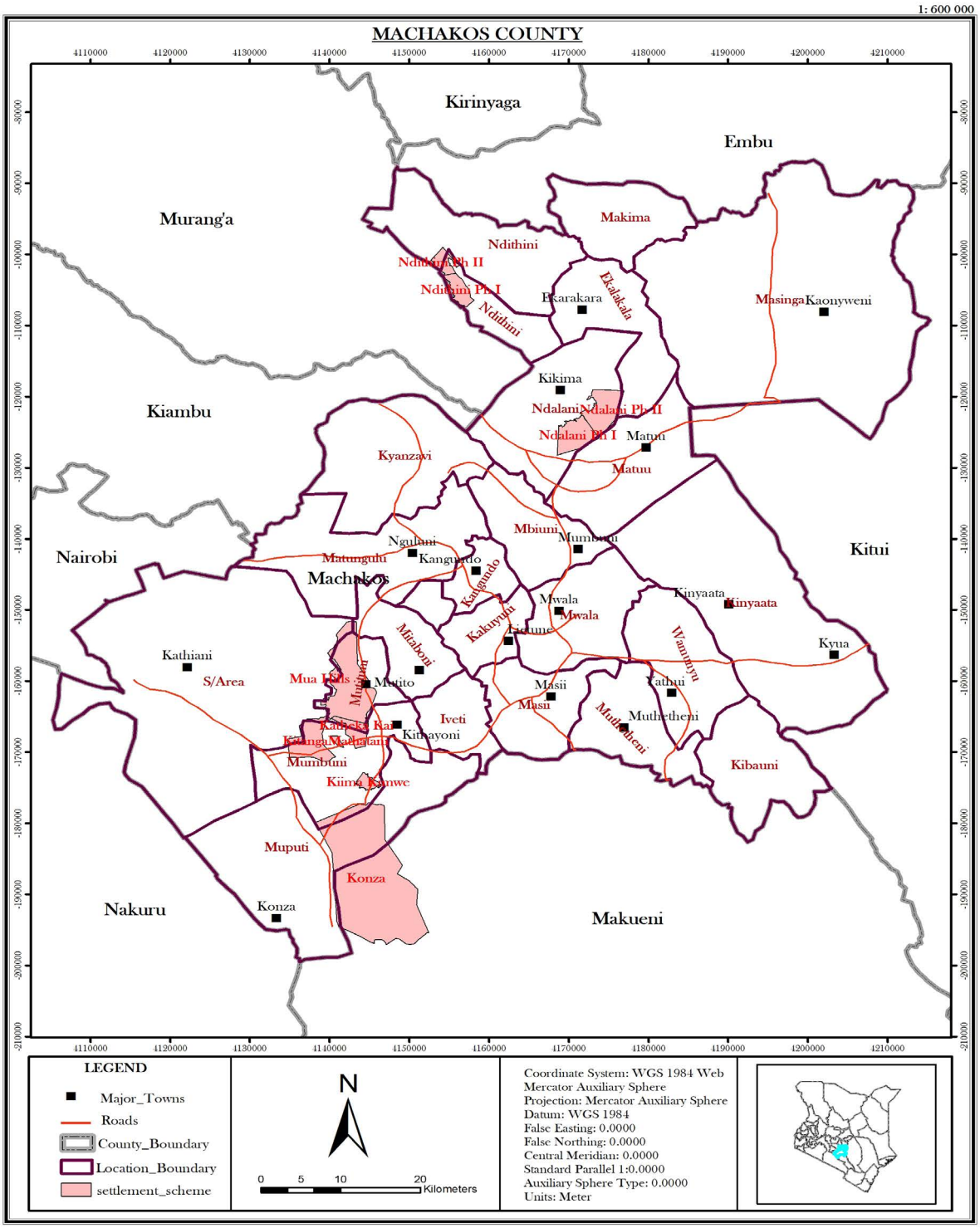


Figure 22: Settlement Schemes in Machakos County

Table 25: Schemes in Machakos County included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Katheka Kai	1256	190	1966	Conventional	1979
2	Kiima Kimwe	401	59	1965	Conventional	1973
3	Kitanga	2153	66	1968	Conventional	Jan 1991
4	Konza	14312	180	1964	Conventional	June 2006
5	Mathatani	52	1	1965	Conventional	1979
6	Mua Hills	5065	319	1962	Conventional	Jan 1991
7	Ndalani Ph I	1551	509	1969	Squatter	June 1991
8	Ndalani Ph II	1770	502	1969	Squatter	Feb 1991
9	Ndithini Ph I	1497	252	1969	Squatter	March 1991
10	Ndithini Ph II	1497	261	1969	Squatter	1979

Table 26: Schemes in Machakos County not included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Ithanga Basin	1420	1226	2008	Squatter	Feb 1991
2	Kenyatta	186.9	206	2008	Squatter	Sept 2013
3	Kwa Ndolo	7127.7	3525	2008	Squatter	Not Registered
4	Mamba	1119	327	1969	Squatter	July 1991
5	Ngei	238	233	2008	Squatter	Sept 2013
6	Ngoliba B	1924	615	1969	Squatter	Jan 1991
7	Ngoliba D	586	255	1969	Squatter	Dec 1991
8	Nzukini Ph I	2914	155	1969	Squatter	June 1991
9	Nzukini Ph II	1736	543	1969	Squatter	Not Registered
10	Nzukini Ph III	1259	263	1969	Squatter	May 1991
11	Nzukini Ph IV	1720	284	1969	Squatter	Feb1991
12	Tumutumu/ Mananja	97	186	2007	Squatter	March 1991
13	Vota	183.3	192	2008	Squatter	Sept 2013

From Table 25 and 26, the following observations can be made.

i.) Allocation occurred in 1960s and 2000s. There were no allocations in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s.
ii.) Six (6) schemes are conventional schemes, while seventeen (17) schemes are squatter schemes.
iii.) All schemes are registered.

4.4 Makueni County

It is situated in the South Eastern Kenya and borders the following counties: Machakos to the North, Kitui to the East, Taita Taveta to the South and Kajiado to the West. Of twenty-five known Settlement Schemes in Makueni County, Six (6) are included in the map, while nineteen (19) have not been included because Survey of Kenya Registry Index Maps (RIMs) for these schemes are not available.

Figure 23: Settlement Schemes in Makueni County

Table 27: Schemes in Makueni County included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Ulu	4148	377	1966	Conventional	1973
2	Kathyaka	3674.2	1297	1998	Squatter	Not Registered
3	Kiboko 'A'	4000	997	1992	Conventional	Not Registered
4	Kiboko 'B'	2832	1298	1998	Conventional	Not Registered
5	Masongaleni	9613	1825	1992	Conventional	Nov-93
6	Nguu Ranch	16147	3813	1995	Conventional	Feb-95

Table 28: Schemes in Makueni County not included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Kai 'B'	534.1	132	1998	Squatter	Not Registered
2	Kambu	2500	2199	1998	Squatter	Not Registered
3	Kasayani 'B'	2832.9	636	2006	Squatter	Oct 2007
4	Kathekani	1610	2033	2005	Squatter	Not Registered
5	Kaunguni	1555.6	1772	1998	Squatter	Not Registered
6	Kiboko C	2428.2	1000	2005	Conventional	Not Registered
7	Kibwezi	404	98	1992	Conventional	Nov 1993
8	Kinyambu	6384.1	3192	1998	Squatter	Nov 2007
9	Kitengei 'A'	2000	1400	1998	Squatter	Not Registered
10	Kitengei 'B'	6052.6	1293	0	Squatter	Mar 2013
11	Mangelete	6059	3701	1998	Squatter	Not Registered
12	Mukaange	4000	2030	1998	Squatter	Not Registered
13	Muthingiini	2200	2199	1998	Squatter	Jan 2014
14	Mweini	5664	837	2006	Squatter	May 2013
15	Ndetani	1610.4	639	1998	Squatter	Jan 2014
16	Ngandani	4195	2025	1998	Squatter	Jan 2014
17	Syomile 'B'	533.3	411	1998	Squatter	Jan 2014
18	Thange	2084.6	1603	1998	Squatter	Jan 2014
19	Utithi	2654	1466	1998	Squatter	Dec 2012

From Table 27 and 28, the following observations can be made.

i.) Most allocations occurred 1990s.
ii.) Out of the 25 schemes, eighteen (18) are squatter schemes and seven (7) are conventional schemes.
iii.) Eleven (11) schemes are not registered.

Part 5 Central Region

Part 5: Central Region

The Central Region has five Counties namely: Kiambu (244,900 HA); Kirinyaga (147,800 HA); Muranga (232,600 HA); Nyandarua (310,800 HA) and Nyeri (236,100 HA). Settlement Schemes are found in Kiambu, Muranga, Nyandarua and Nyeri Counties.

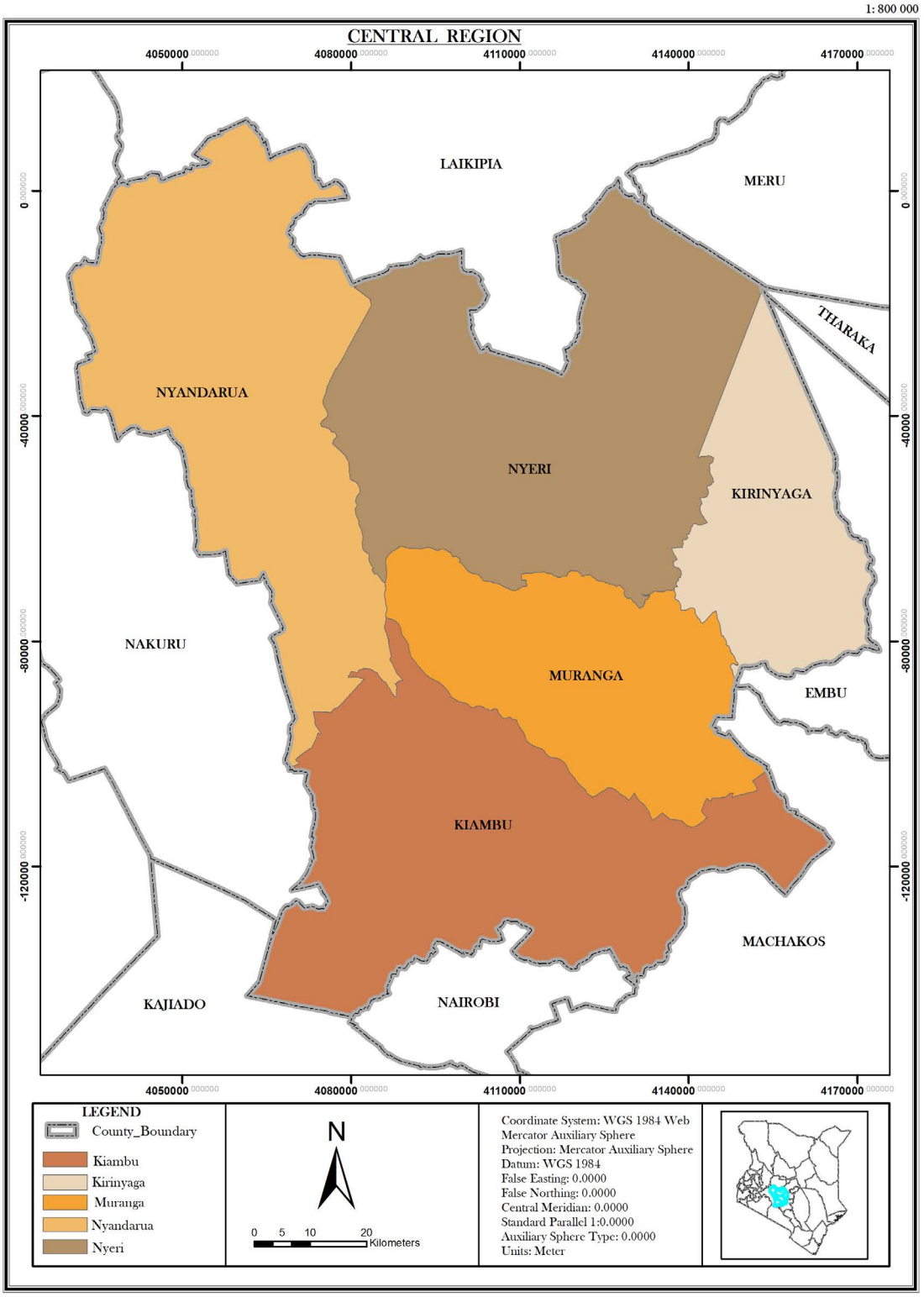


Figure 24: Showing Counties in Central Kenya Region

5.1 Nyeri County

There are seventeen (17) Settlement Schemes in Nyeri County. These schemes occupy 33% of the total area of the County and are found mainly on the Northern side. It borders Laikipia County to the North, Kirinyaga County to the East, Murang'a County to the South, Nyandarua County to the West and Meru County to the North East

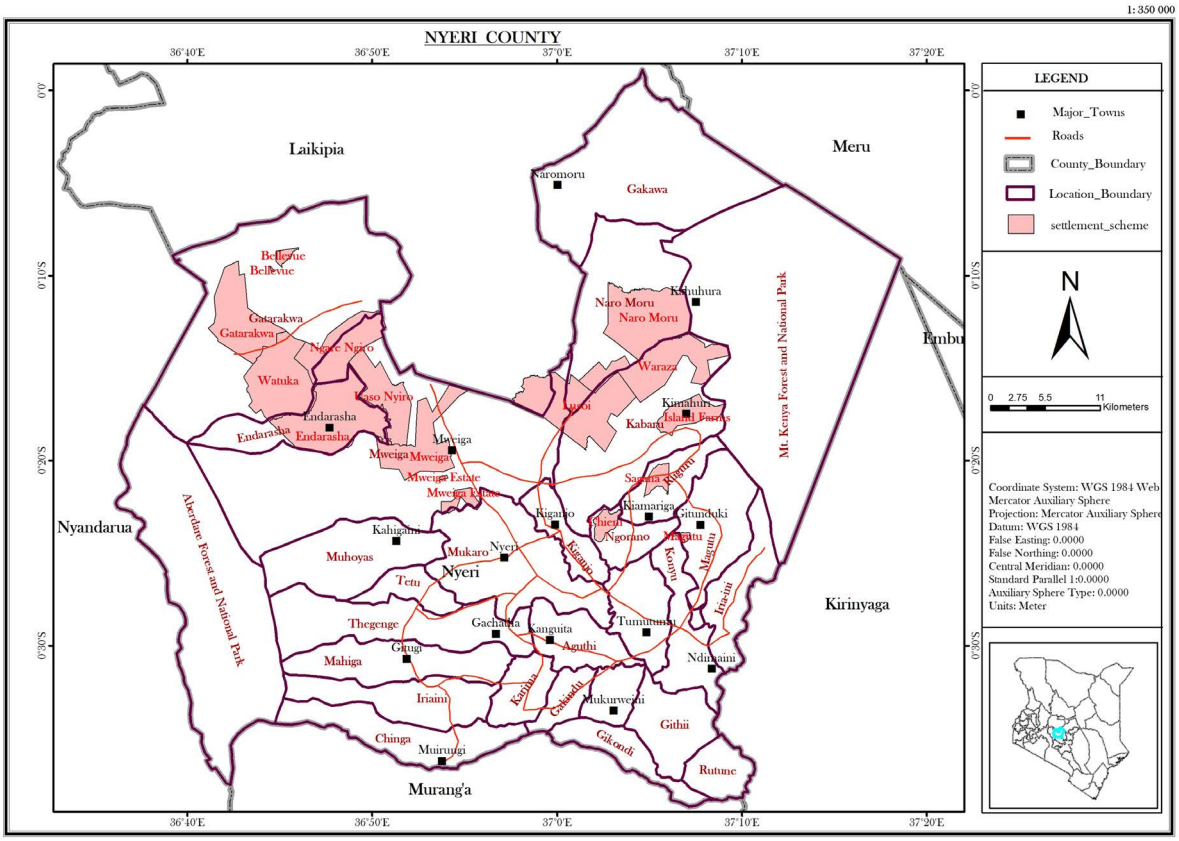


Figure 25: Settlement Schemes in Nyeri County

Table 29 Settlement Schemes in Nyeri County, which are included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Bellevue	204	80	1969	Squatter	Feb 2005
2	Chieni	0	0	0	-	Maps no data
3	Endarasha	5254.6	608	1965	Conventional	July 1975
4	Gatarakwa	3633.8	130	1965	Conventional	Sept 1973
5	Island Farms	1325.4	277	1965	Conventional	Dec 1973
6	Lusoi	3860.8	729	1977	Conventional	Oct 1978
7	Magutu	101.2	53	1996	Conventional	Oct 1997
8	Mweiga	3214.1	426	1965	Conventional	Nov 1973
9	Mweiga Estate	0	0	0	-	-
10	Naro Moru	4269.5	396	1965	Conventional	Nov 1973
11	Ngare Ngiro	3267.9	707	1984	Conventional	Feb 1987
12	Sagana	0	0	0		Maps no data
13	Uaso Nyiro	2662.1	141	1965	Conventional	Jan 1975
14	Waraza	3977.7	231	1967	Conventional	Nov 1973
15	Watuka	39,997.6	238	1965	Conventional	Oct 1975

Table 30 Schemes in Nyeri County which have not been included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Ngare Ngiro Ext.	400	89	1996	Conventional	June 1998
2	Treffos	100	15	1969	Squatter	Feb 1987

From Table 29 and 30, the following observations can be made.

i.) Allocations took place mainly in the 1960s.
ii.) All schemes are conventional schemes.
iii.) All schemes are registered.

5.2 Nyandarua County

The county borders include several counties; Laikipia to the North, Nyeri to the East, Kiambu to the South, Murang'a to the South East and Nakuru to the West. There are fifty-five (55) Settlement Schemes in this County, which cover 49% of the land.

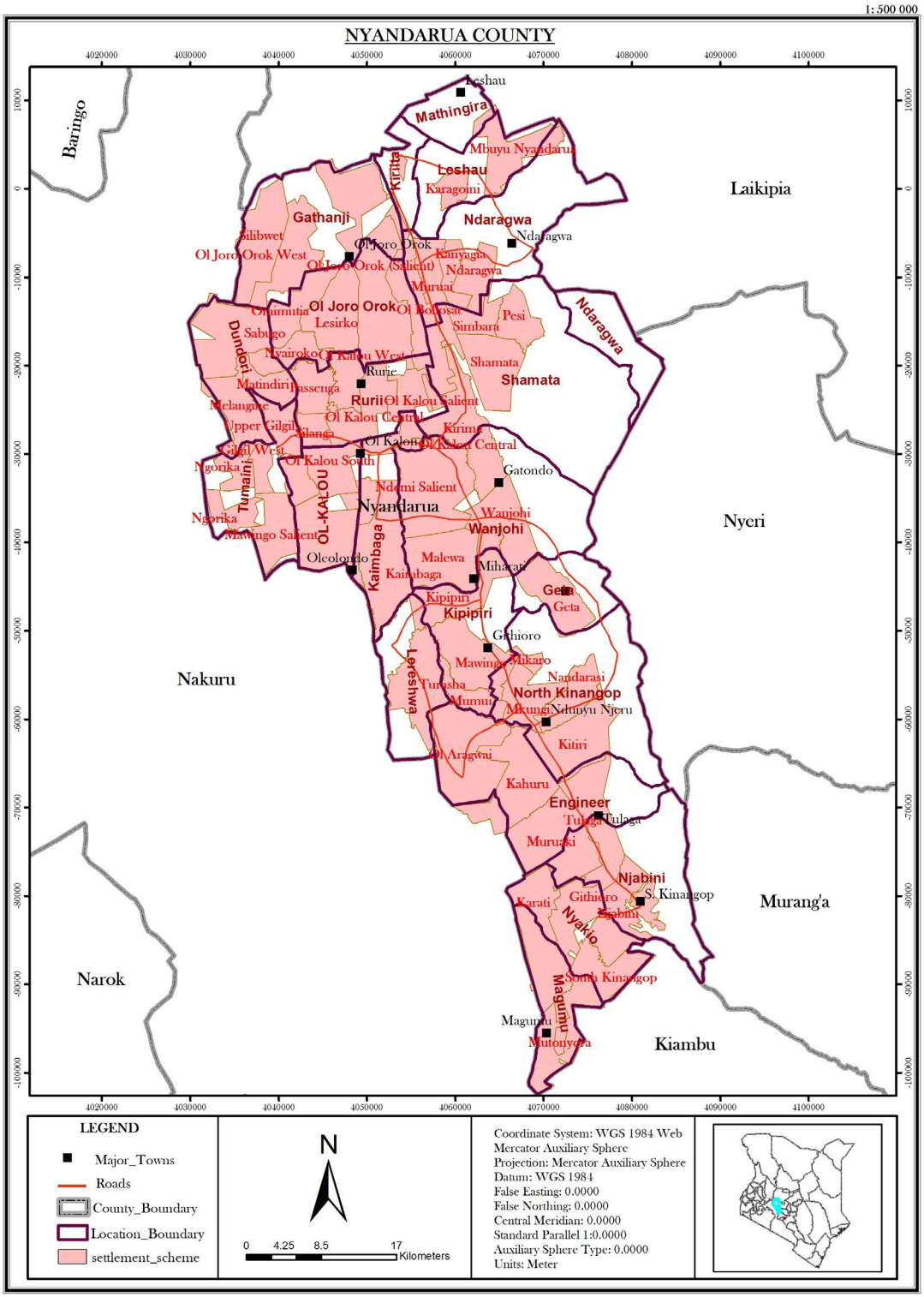


Figure 26: Settlement Schemes in Nyandarua County

Table 31 Schemes in Nyandarua County included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Geta	3520.8	1900	1978	Conventional	May 1993
2	Gilgil West	261	160	1965	Conventional	Oct-1973
3	Githioro	3639	83	1967	Conventional	Jul-1984
4	Kahuru	4980	380	1963	Conventional	Jul-1973
5	Kaimbaga	5391.7	529	1982	Conventional	Dec-1986
6	Kanyagia	1552.4	112	1965	Conventional	Jan-1990
7	Karagoini	1100	132	1967	Conventional	Jul-1985
8	Karati	5860	446	1963	Conventional	Sep-1973
9	Kipipiri	444	536	1962	Conventional	Dec-1973
10	Kirima	5199.3	702	1982	Conventional	Nov-1985
11	Kitiri	5332	424	1963	Conventional	Jun-1985
12	Lesirko	409	558	1965	Conventional	May-1987
13	Malewa	473	443	1962	Conventional	Nov-1973
14	Matindiri	261	164	1964	Conventional	Sep-1973
15	Mawingo	4890.7	340	1963	Conventional	Mar-1988
16	Mawingo - Salient	8386.5	927	1982	Conventional	Jan-1990
17	Mbuyu - Nyandarua	1761.6	967	1982	Conventional	Jun-2010
18	Melangine	390	354	1964	Conventional	Feb-1986
19	Mikaro	5670	311	1978	Conventional	May-1992
20	Mkungi	296	247	1963	Conventional	Apr-1983
21	Mumui	192	55	1964	Conventional	Jan-1984
22	Muruai	5643.5	458	1982	Conventional	Jan-1985
23	Muruaki	6706	453	1963	Conventional	Sep-1973
24	Mutonyora	613.1	573	1993	Conventional	May-1995
25	Nandarasi	2723	245	1963	Conventional	Mar-1985
26	Ndaragwa	229	141	1965	Conventional	Jul-1985
27	Ndemi - Salient	0	0	0		Maps no data
28	Ngorika	3349.7	339	1965	Conventional	Dec-1987
29	Njabini	5283	664	1962	Conventional	Jun-1978
30	Nyairoko	196	110	1963	Conventional	Jan-1973
31	Ol Aragwai	616	419	1963	Conventional	Dec-1973
32	Ol Bollosat	1489	525	1993	Conventional	May-1995
33	Ol Joro Orok (Salient)	13730	2700	1982	Conventional	Mar-1990

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
34	Ol Joro Orok West	4330	598	1965	Conventional	May-1986
35	Ol Kalou Central	385	398	1964	Conventional	Mar-1986
36	Ol Kalou Salient	5575	1456	1982	Conventional	Nov-1985
37	Ol Kalou South	281	169	1965	Conventional	Nov-1973
38	Ol Kalou West	219	194	1963	Conventional	Sep-1986
39	Oraimutia	2910	192	1965	Conventional	Apr-1986
40	Passenga	190	141	1963	Conventional	Nov-1973
41	Pesi	2006.5	105	1964	Conventional	Jan-1989
42	Retire Ngai Ndeithia	100	486	2007	Squatter	Not Registered
43	Sabugo	5370	676	1963	Conventional	Dec-1987
44	Shamata	4395.8	523	1964	Conventional	Oct-1987
45	Silanga	154	107	1963	Conventional	Oct-1973
46	Silibwet	4530	556	1967	Conventional	Nov-1990
47	Simbara	170	94	1965	Conventional	Dec-1984
48	South Kinangop	7540.3	935	1962	Conventional	Nov-1990
49	Tulaga	4492	484	1963	Conventional	Nov-1974
50	Turasha	516	290	1963	Conventional	Mar-1986
51	Upper Gilgil	203	129	1964	Conventional	Oct-1973
52	Wanjohi	410	612	1962	Conventional	Jan-1986

Table 32: Schemes in Nyandarua County not included in the map (Survey of Kenya Registry Index Maps not available)

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Kaimbaga Extension	1065	376	1996	Conventional	Not Registered
2	Kiandege	0	0	0		Maps no data
3	Ndemi	5725	1456	1982	Conventional	Nov 1991

From Table 31 and 32, the following observations can be made.

i.) Allocations took place mainly in the 1960s.
ii.) Most of the schemes are conventional schemes.
iii.) All schemes are registered except Kiambaga Extension and possibly Retire Ngai Ndeithia, where the team did not have any data.

5.3 Muranga County

It is bordered to the North by Nyeri, to the South by Kiambu, to the West by Nyandarua and to the East by Kirinyaga, Embu and Machakos counties. There are fourteen Settlement Schemes covering around 5% of the County.

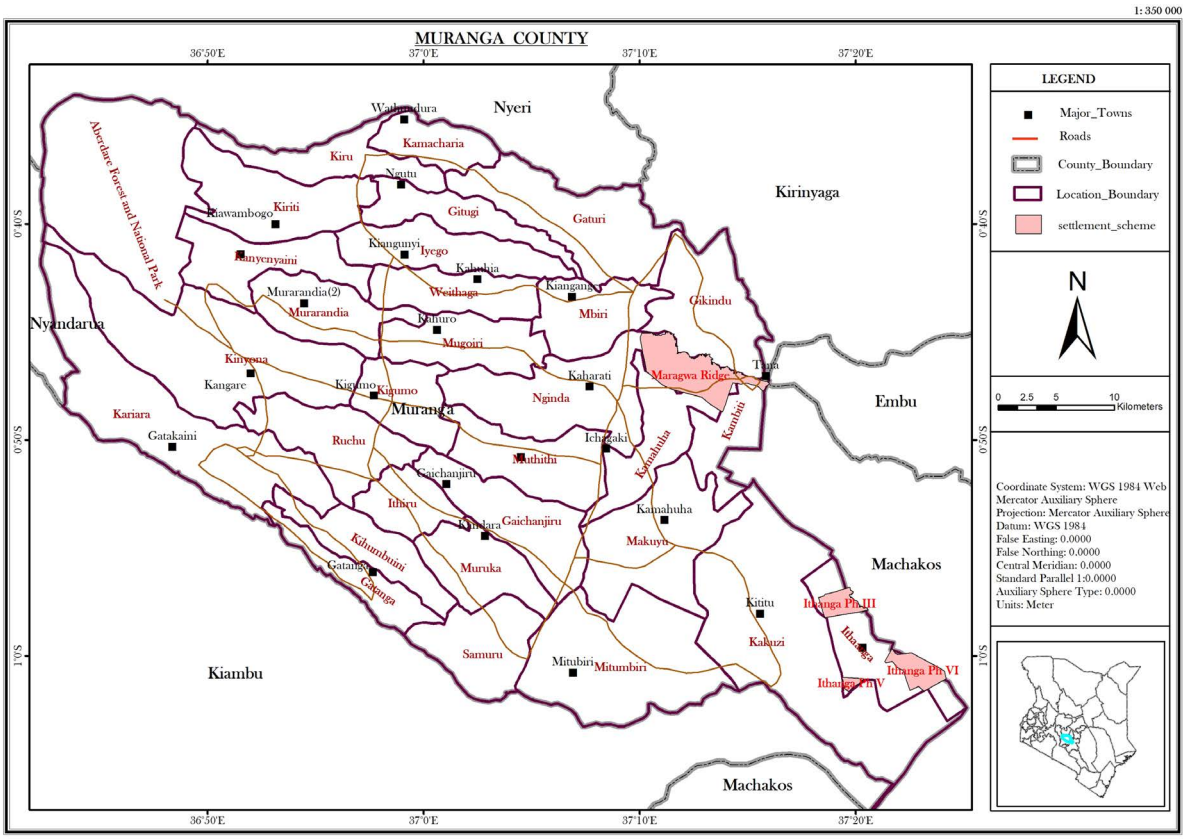


Figure 27: Settlement Schemes in Muranga County

Table 33: Settlement Schemes in Muranga County included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Ithanga Ph III	685	212	1969	Squatter	Jan 1990
2	Ithanga Ph V	214	50	1969	Squatter	Jan 1990
3	Ithanga Ph VI	996	319	1969	Squatter	Not Registered
4	Maragwa Ridge	2415	501	1962	Conventional	Oct 1990

Table 34: Settlement Schemes in Muranga County not been included in the map (Survey of Kenya Registry Index Maps not available)

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Ithanga Ph I Ext	600	597	2002	Squatter	Jan 1990
2	Ithanga Ph II	586	332	1969	Squatter	Feb 1990
3	Ithanga Ph II Ext	410	397	2002	Squatter	Not Registered
4	Ithanga Ph III Ext	400	386	2002	Squatter	Not Registered
5	Ithanga Ph IV	844	265	1969	Squatter	Nov 1989
6	Ithanga Ph IV Ext	85	70	2002	Squatter	Not Registered
7	Ithanga Ph V Ext	130	115	2002	Squatter	Not Registered
8	Ithanga Ph VI Ext	170	156	2002	Squatter	Not Registered
9	Ithanga Ph I	1583	452	1969	Squatter	Jan 1990
10	Ngoliba 'C'	712	261	1969	Squatter	Jan 1990

From Table 33 and 34, the following observations can be made.

i.) Allocations took place mainly in 1962 and between 1969 and 2002.
ii.) Most of the schemes are squatter schemes, except Maragwa Ridge, which was allocated in 1962.
iii.) Out of the fourteen schemes, six are not registered.

5.4 Kiambu County

Kiambu County has twelve (12) Settlement Schemes covering an approximate 3% area of the County. Kiambu County borders Nairobi and Kajiado Counties to the South, Machakos to the East, Murang'a to the North and North East, Nyandarua to the North West, and Nakuru to the West.

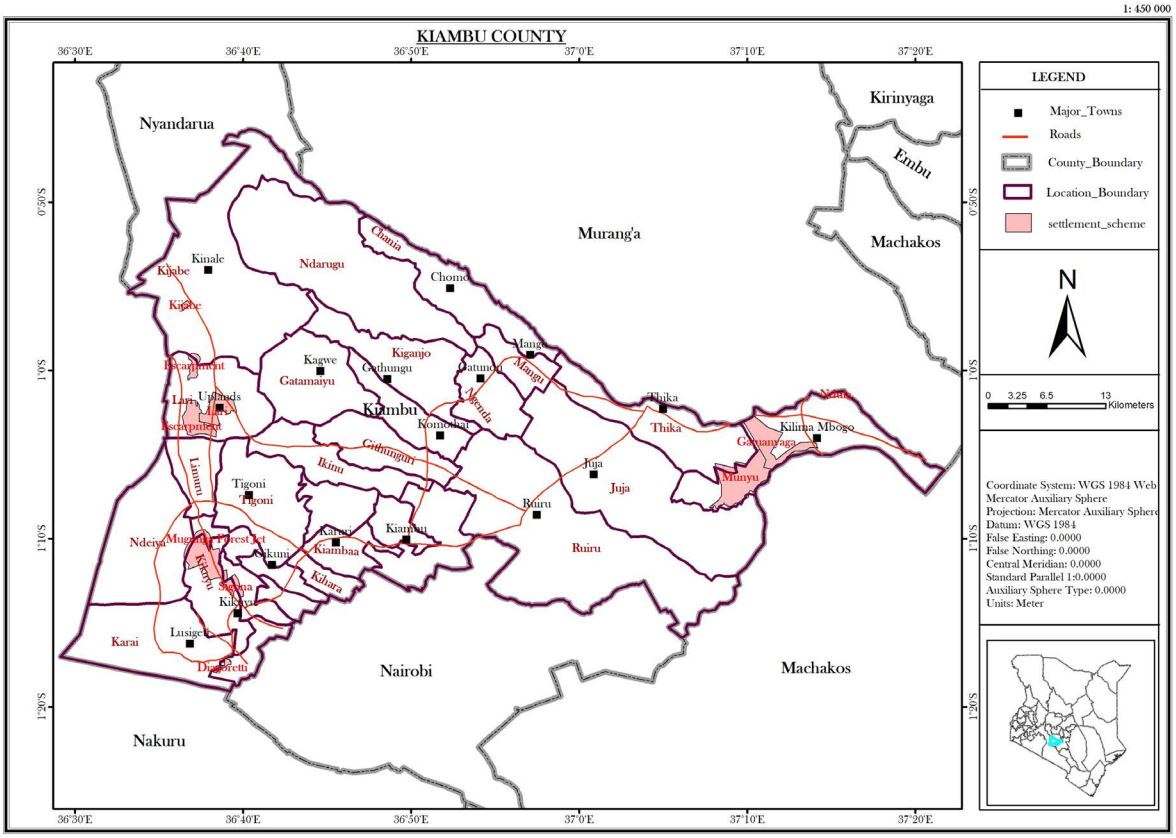


Figure 28: Settlement Schemes in Kiambu County

Table 35 Settlement Schemes in Kiambu County, which are in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Dagoretti	0	0	0		Maps no data
2	Escarpment	0	0	0		Maps no data
3	Gatuanyaga	3066.8	566	1969	Squatter	April 1990
4	Kijabe	0	0	0		Maps no data
5	Lari	701	107	1963	Conventional	Aug 1973
6	Mugunga Forest Jet	0	0	0		Maps no data
7	Munyu	2015	500	1969	Squatter	Feb 1989
8	Ndula	56.3	14	1969	Squatter	Dec 1989
9	Sigona	252.5	42	1962	Conventional	Dec 1973

Table 36 Schemes in Kiambu County, which are not in the map (Survey of Kenya Registry Index Maps not available)

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Lari Extension	6.4	85	2002	Conventional	Not Registered
2	Munyu Ext	91	79	2002	Squatter	Not Registered
3	Ngoliba A	405	163	1969	Squatter	Jan-90

From Table 35 and 36, the following observations can be made.

i.) Allocations took place mainly in the 1960s.
ii.) Most of the schemes are squatter schemes.
iii.) Most schemes are not registered.

Part 6

Coastal Region

Part 6: Coastal Region

The Region comprises of six Counties, namely Kilifi (1,224,600 HA), Kwale (827,000 HA), Lamu (627,300 HA), Mombasa (29,470 HA), Taita-Taveta (1,708,400 HA), and Tana River (353,760 HA). All these Counties have Settlement Schemes.

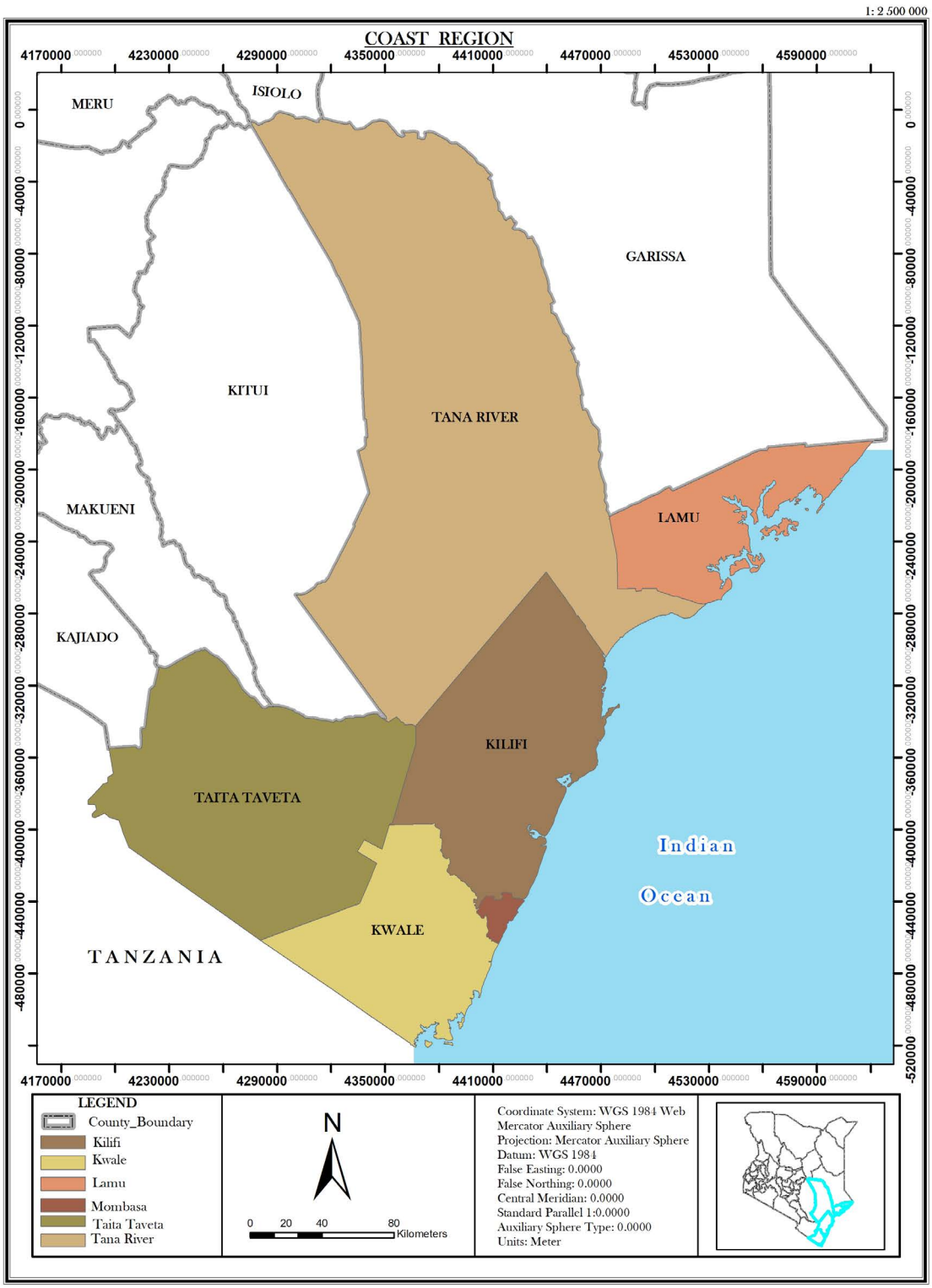


Figure 29: Coastal Region Counties

6.1 Mombasa County

There are twenty-two (22) Settlement Schemes in Mombasa County. This County is the headquarters of the Coastal Region. It borders Kilifi County to the North, Kwale County to the South West and the Indian Ocean to the East. The Settlement Schemes occupy approximately 5% of Mombasa County.

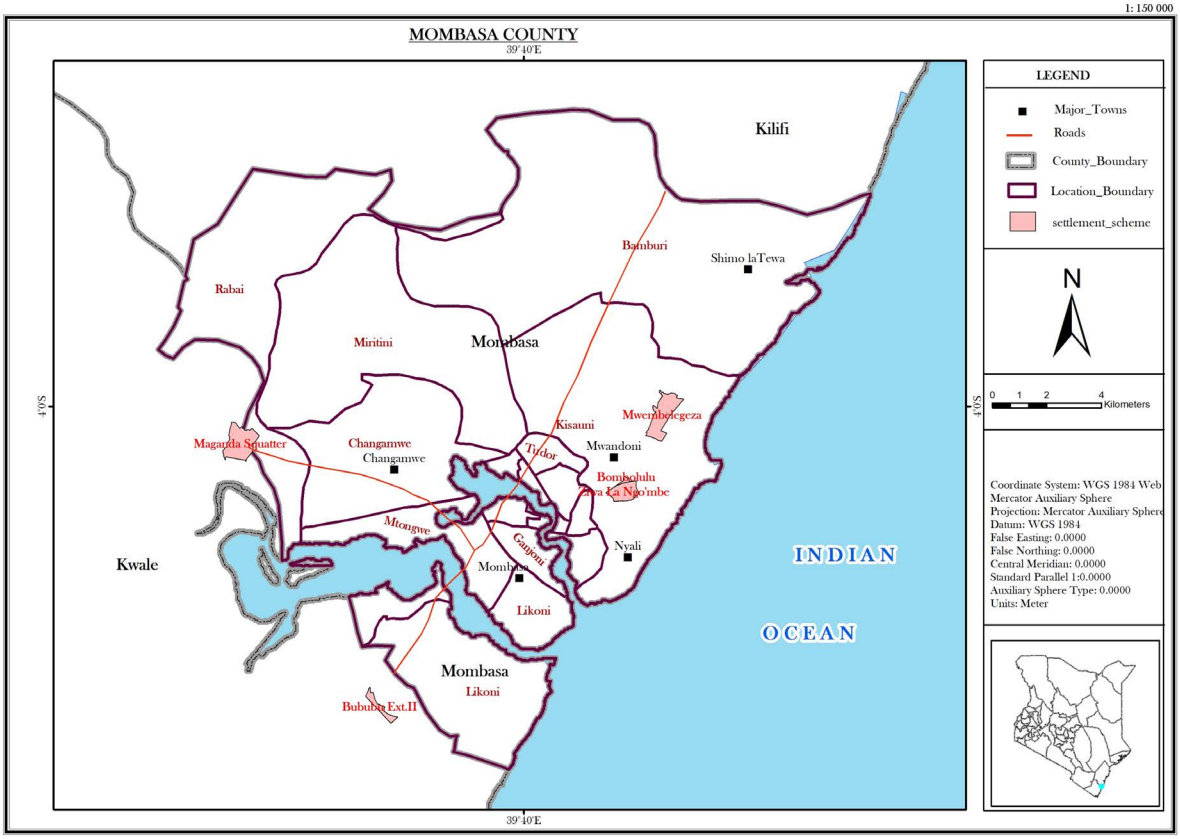


Figure 30: Settlement Schemes in Mombasa County

Table 37 Settlement Schemes in Mombasa County map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Mwembelegeza	106.5	1150	1998	Squatter	Aug 1999
2	Ziwa La Ngo'mbe	78	2500	2002	Squatter	Aug 2013
3	Bububu Ext.II	61	141	2001	Squatter	Not Registered
4	Bombolulu	4.3	249	2013	Squatter	Sept 2006
5	Maganda Squatter	0	0	0	Squatter	Maps no data

Table 38 Schemes in Mombasa not included in the map (Survey of Kenya Registry Index Maps not available)

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Bububu A	50	946	2001	Squatter	July 2006
2	Bububu B	73	281	2001	Squatter	Not Registered
3	Bububu ext	9.5	49	2001	Squatter	July 2006
4	Bububu Ext. 1	8.8	55	2001	Squatter	July 2006
5	Hodi Hodi	8.4	1348	2006	Squatter	Sept 2006
6	Jomvu Kuu	3	219	1999	Squatter	Aug 2006
7	Kilimanjaro	1.6	131	2000	Squatter	Not Registered
8	Likoni (Ex-Waitiki)	376.4	5500	2015	Squatter	Dec 2015
9	Majaoni	20	278	2006	Conventional	Nov 2007
10	Mikanjuni	14.5	664	1999	Squatter	Mar 2011
11	Miritini	7.5	190	2001	Squatter	Aug 2007
12	Mkomani	2.1	72	1999	Squatter	Aug 2006
13	Mwakirunge Ph I	80.9	605	2002	Squatter	Aug 2006
14	Mwakirunge Ph II	405	950	2013	Squatter	Aug 2013
15	Shanzu	131.9	2400	1999	Squatter	Sept 2007
16	Shika Adabu	13	600	1999	Squatter	Aug 2013
17	VOK	3.3	166	2013	Squatter	Aug 2014

From Table 37 and 38, the following observations can be made.

i.) Allocations took place mainly from the late 1990s and seem to continue to date.
ii.) Most of the schemes are squatter schemes, except for Majaoni Settlement.
iii.) Most schemes were registered from around 2000.
iv.) The schemes are mainly in urban and peri-urban settings.

6.2 Kwale County

Kwale County is one of the six counties in the coastal region of Kenya. It borders Taita Taveta County to the North West, Kilifi County to the North and North East, Mombasa County and the Indian Ocean to the East, and South East and the United Republic of Tanzania to the South West. The County is located at the southern tip of Kenya. There are forty-eight (48) Settlement Schemes in the County, making up 5.3% of the total area.

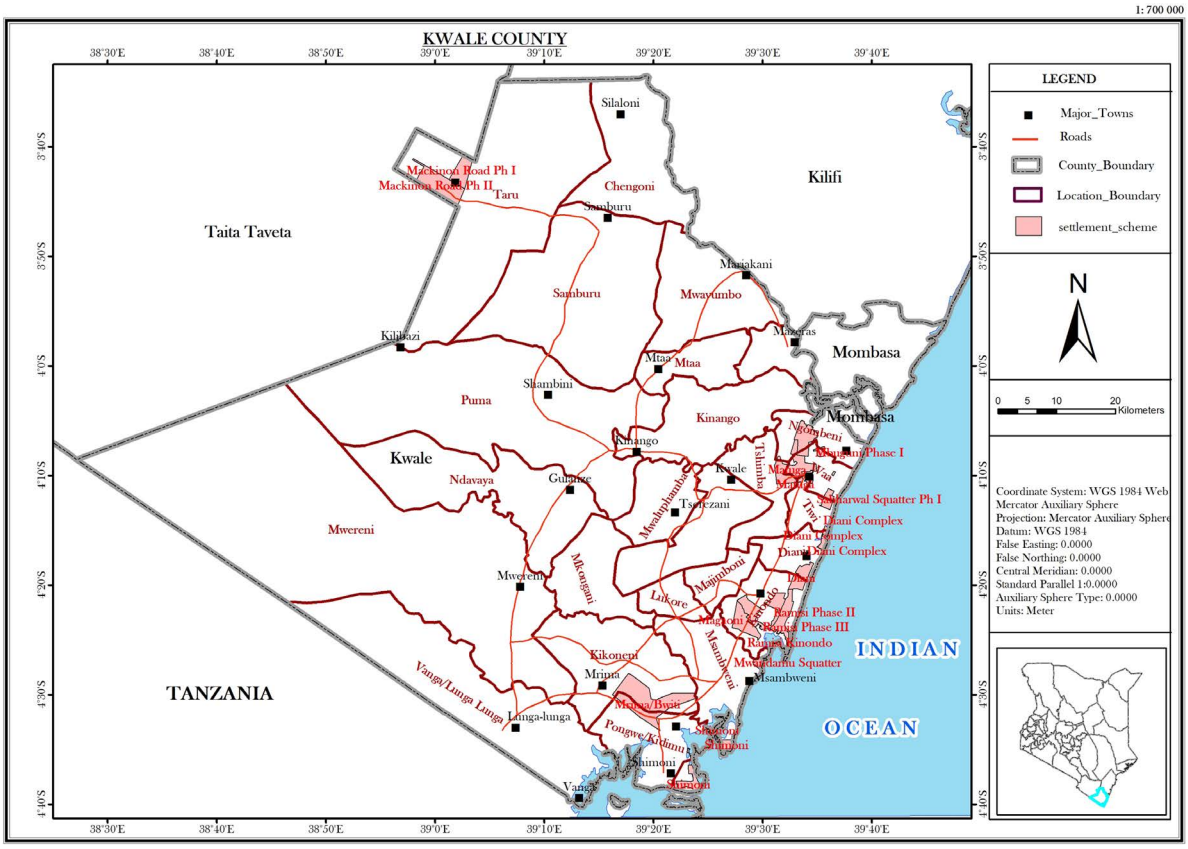


Figure 31: Settlement Schemes in Kwale County

Table 39: Settlement Schemes in Kwale County included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Diani	726	499	1978	Conventional	Jan 1992
2	Diani Complex	0	0	0		Maps no data
3	Mackinon Road Ph I	3500	800	2011	Squatter	Aug 2013
4	Mackinon Road Ph II	4000	1942	2012	Squatter	Aug 2013
5	Magaoni	1274	681	2007	Squatter	Not Registered
6	Matuga	5260	1943	1992	Conventional	July 1996
7	Mbuguni Phase I	5000	643	2010	Conventional	Aug 2013
8	Mrima/Bwiti	4360	1497	2006	Squatter	June 2008
9	Mwandamu Squatter	0	0	0		Maps no data
10	Ramisi Kinondo	142	192	2011	Squatter	Nov 2012
11	Ramisi Phase II	2694	1641	2010	Squatter	Aug 2013
12	Ramisi Phase III	860	1474	2012	Squatter	Aug 2013
13	Shimoni	943	617	1990	Conventional	Feb 1995
14	Tembo Springs	20	31	1968	Conventional	Sept 1992
15	Waa	19.8	22	2007	Squatter	Feb 2012
16	Sabharwal Squatter Ph I	0	0	0	Squatter	Maps no data

Table 40: Settlement Schemes in Kwale County not included in the map (Survey of Kenya Registry Index Maps not available)

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Kinondo Chale	10	21	1998	Squatter	Jul-97
2	Diani Gombato	0	0	0		Maps no data
3	Galu Kinondo 'B'	45	21	1996	Squatter	Not Registered
4	Gazi	1	8	1997	Squatter	Not Registered
5	Golini	290	395	1985	Conventional	Oct-99
6	Maweni Ngombeni	402	845	1996	Squatter	Aug-13
7	Mazeras Swahili Village	16	37	1997	Squatter	Not Registered
8	Mbuguni Phase II	1200	665	2013	Squatter	Not Registered
9	Mwambungo	125	337	1997	Squatter	Not Registered
10	Mwamdudu	340	478	1996	Squatter	Jul-99

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
11	Mwavumbo Mgadini	105	253	1996	Squatter	Aug-13
12	Ngomeni	2680	1892	1998	Squatter	Aug-07
13	Ramisi Phase I	2693.4	800	2010	Squatter	Not Registered
14	Sabharwal	120	23	1968	Conventional	Aug-98
15	Sabharwal Squatter Ph II	384.1	299	2009	Squatter	Aug-13
16	Shimba Hills	16,835	1146	1967	Conventional	Mar-81
17	Shimba Hills Squatter	2.5	61	1997	Squatter	Not Registered.
18	Shimoni Village	21	720	1996	Squatter	Not Registered.
19	Tsunza	3940	1950	2009	Squatter	Jul-12
20	Tumbe	135	280	1997	Squatter	Not Registered.
21	Ukunda	607	25	1968	Conventional	Mar-90
22	Vanga Majoreni	80	36	1996	Squatter	Not Registered.

From Table 39 and 40, the following observations can be made.

i.) Allocations took place mainly from the late 1990s, and seem to continue to date.
ii.) Most of the schemes are squatter schemes.
iii.) Most schemes were registered from around 2000.
iv.) The Kwale schemes are mainly near the coast.

6.3 Taita- Taveta County

Taita Taveta County is located approximately 360 km SouthEast of Nairobi and 200 km NorthWest of Mombasa, and is a port and major gateway to the United Republic of Tanzania through Taveta town. The county covers a total area of 17,084.1km^2 with 10,649.9 km^2 (62.3%) being within Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks. There are 15 (fifteen) Settlement Schemes covering an area of 134,750.1 HA or 8% of the land.

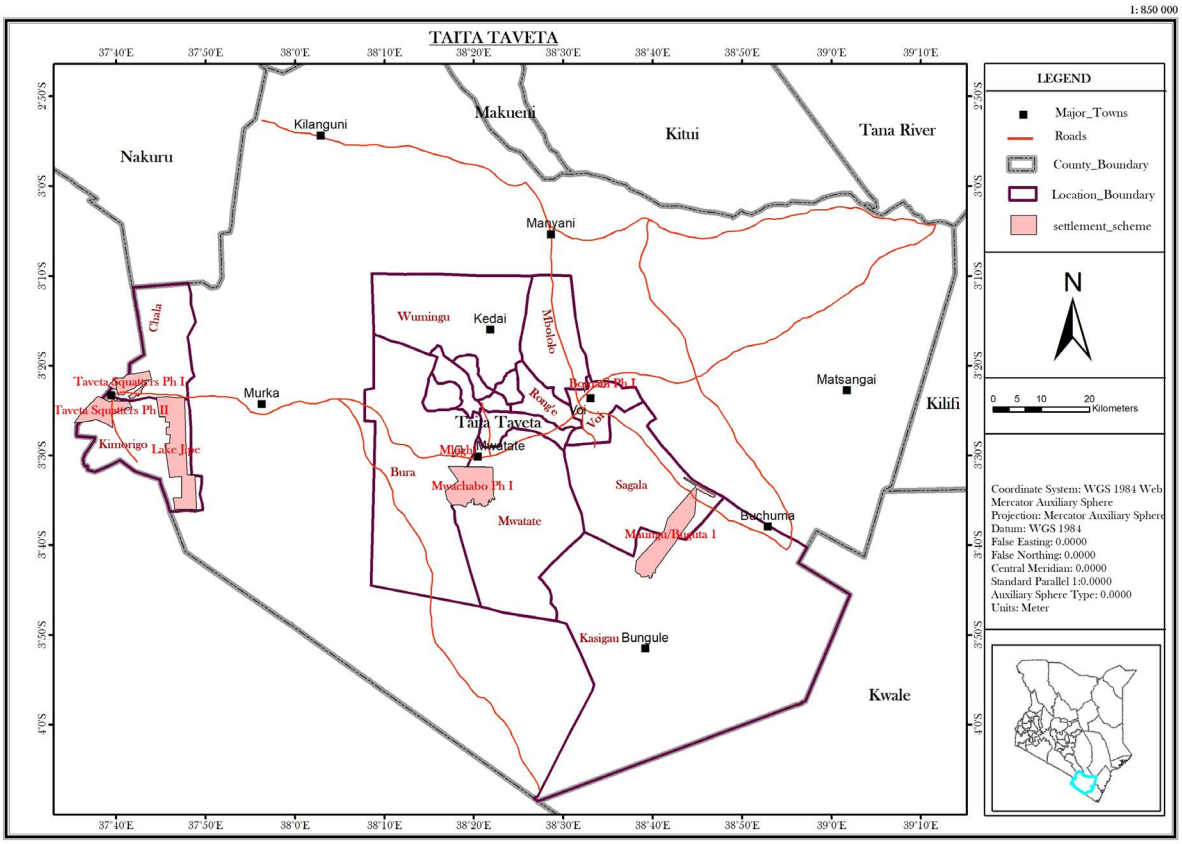


Figure 32: Settlement Schemes in Taita Taveta County

Table 41 Schemes in Taita Taveta County included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Bomani Ph.I	113	728	2001	Squatter	April 2003
2	Lake Jipe	98100	1438	1997	Conventional	Sept 2011
3	Lumi Tibwani	250	444	2002	Conventional	May 2013
4	Maungu/Buguta 1	7960	2985	2005	Conventional	Not Registered
5	Mlughi	288	95	1984	Conventional	Not Registered
6	Mwachabo Ph I	2750	1668	2011	Conventional	Aug 2013
7	Ikanga (Mwengea 'B')	150	330	2001	Squatter	Mar 2009
8	Taveta Squatters Ph I	2023.5	2339	2012	Conventional	Aug 2013
9	Taveta Squatters Ph II	3449.6	3223	2012	Conventional	Aug 2013

Table 42 Schemes in Taita Taveta County not included in the map (Survey of Kenya Registry Index Maps not available)

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Bomani Ph.II	42.5	2250	2009	Squatter	Not Registered
2	Mwachabo Ph II	9650	700	2011	Squatter	Not Registered
3	Taveta Squatters	7.2	100	2002	Conventional	Aug 2013
4	Wananchi	9070	2252	2002	Conventional	May 2010
5	Ziwani Ph I	881.7	844	2015	Conventional	Not Registered
6	Ziwani Ph II	14.6	44	2015	Conventional	Not Registered

From Table 41 and 42, the following observations can be made.

i.) Allocations took place mainly from the late 1990s and seem to continue to date.
ii.) Most of the schemes are conventional schemes.
iii.) Most schemes were registered from around 2000.

6.4 Kilifi County

This county borders Kwale County to the South West, Taita Taveta County to the West, Tana River County to the North, Mombasa County to the South, and the Indian Ocean to the East. There are forty-three (43) Settlement Schemes in Kilifi County, which make up 9.5 % of the total area.

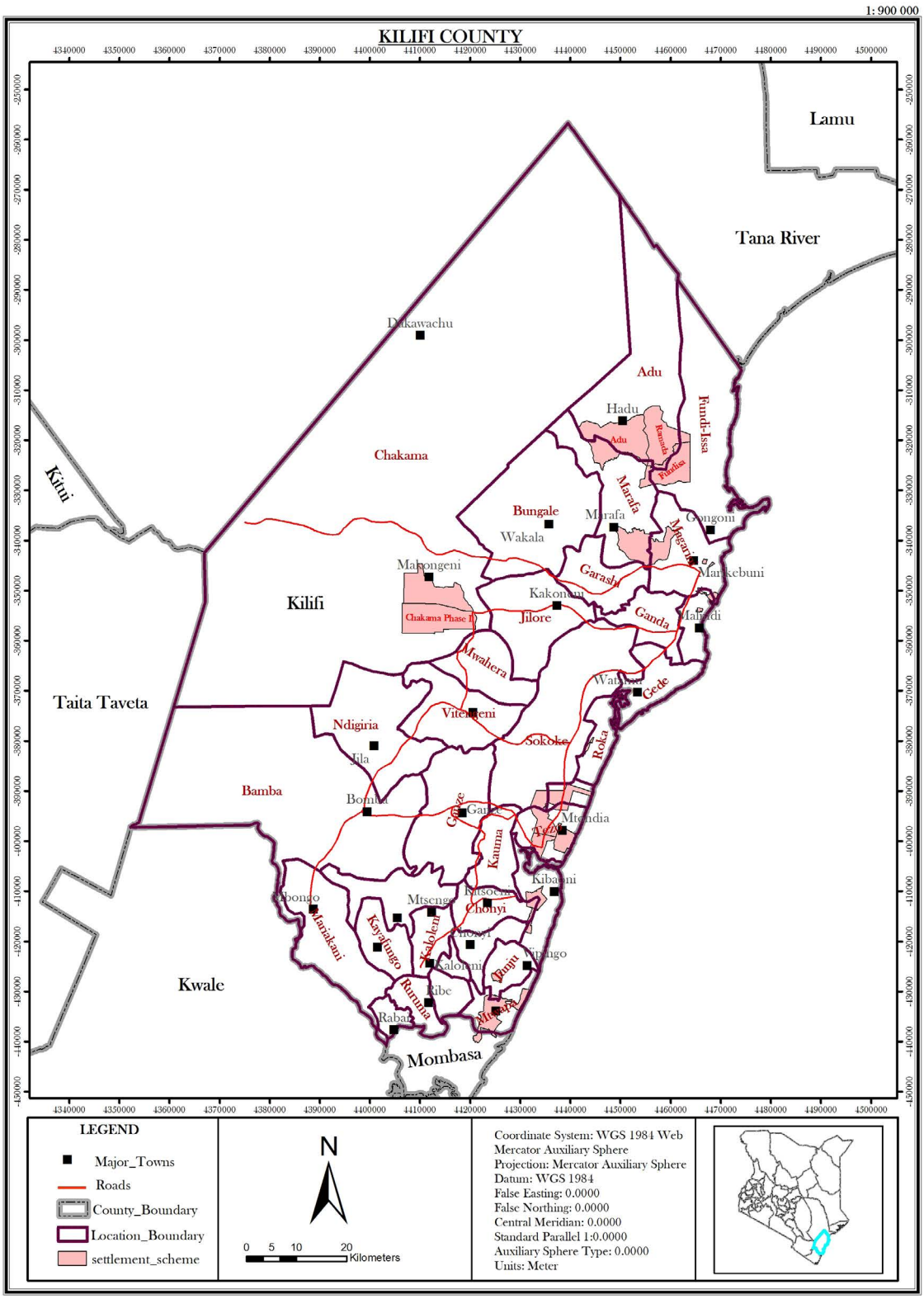


Figure 33: Settlement Schemes in Kilifi County

Table 43 Known Schemes in Kilifi County, included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Adu	8136	678	1982	Conventional	April 1997
2	Chakama Phase I	8095	1090	2012	Squatter	2012
3	Fundisa	4008	334	1982	Conventional	June 1997
4	Gongoni	9141	3084	1998	Conventional	Aug 2007
5	Kadzinuni	0	0	0		Maps no data
6	Kibarani	1073.2	267	1995	Conventional	May 1996
7	Kibokoni	0	0	0		Maps no data
8	Kijipwa	586	355	1998	Conventional	April 1990
9	Kilodi	0	0	0		Maps no data
10	Majaoni Squatter	30	77	2007	Squatter	Nov 2007
11	Sabaki Mambrui	1040	266	2009	Squatter	Jan 2014
12	Mambrui Majejeni	0	0	0		Maps no data
13	Mjanaheri Block 58	66.9	91	2009	Squatter	Apr 2008
14	Mtondia	3035.2	730	1968	Conventional	March 1986
15	Mtwapa	4028.7	902	1969	Conventional	Jan 1991
16	Ngerenyi	5297.5	956	1968	Conventional	May 1992
17	Pumwani Phase I	5196	433	1999	Conventional	Feb 1997
18	Ramada	5124	427	1982	Conventional	Aug 1993
19	Vipingo	1343.6	267	1974	Conventional	Dec 1990
20	Chakama Phase II	14569	600	2013	Conventional	Not Registered

Table 44 Unknown Schemes in Kilifi County, hence not included in the map (Survey of Kenya Registry Index Maps not available)

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Boyani	187	182	1999	Squatter	Sept 2002
2	Chembe Kibabamche	1107.5	443	1998	Squatter	Nov 1998
3	Jimba	787.5	1132	1998	Squatter	Nov 1998
4	Kakuyuni Madunguni	787.5	315	1998	Squatter	Jan 1998
5	Kibarani Extension	50	233	1997	Squatter	Not Registered
6	Kikombe Tele	1107.5	620	1998	Squatter	March 1998
7	Madeteni	1350.2	650	1994	Squatter	Jun-98
8	Marereni/Msumarini	1424	854	2006	Squatter	Aug 2006
9	Marafa	2954	211	1982	Conventional	Nov 2006
10	Masheheni	764.1	490	2009	Squatter	Not Registered
11	Matandale (Gathecha)	365	538	2009	Conventional	Aug 2013
12	Matsangoni	1798	719	1997	Squatter	Sept 1998
13	Mavueni 'A'	2582	1109	1997	Squatter	Not Registered
14	Mavueni 'B"	1240	300	1997	Squatter	Aug 2013
15	Mbaoni	1156	950	2006	Squatter	Sept 2006
16	Mizijini	6748	482	1982	Conventional	March 2007
17	Musongoleni	280	216	2003	Squatter	May 2007
18	Mweza Ngombe	196.8	81	1997	Squatter	Not Registered
19	Nyari	496	290	2000	Squatter	Feb 2002
20	Pumwani Phase II	2738	220	2002	Conventional	Jan 2007
21	Shauri Moyo	10136	724	1999	Conventional	Feb 2007
22	Tezo Roka	7346.2	1200	1968	Conventional	Feb 1986
23	Vipingo Trading Centre	86	1935	0	Squatter	Not Registered

From Table 43 and 44, the following observations can be made.

i.) Allocations took place mainly from the late 1990s and seem to continue to date.
ii.) Most of the schemes are squatter schemes.
iii.) Most schemes were registered from the late 1990s.

6.5 Tana River County

Tana River County is located in the coastal region of Kenya. The county borders Kitui County to the West, Garissa County to the North East, Isiolo County to the North, Lamu County to the South East and Kilifi County and Indian Ocean to the South. There are three Settlement Schemes in this County Witu I; Witu II and Kipipini occupying 5% of the County.

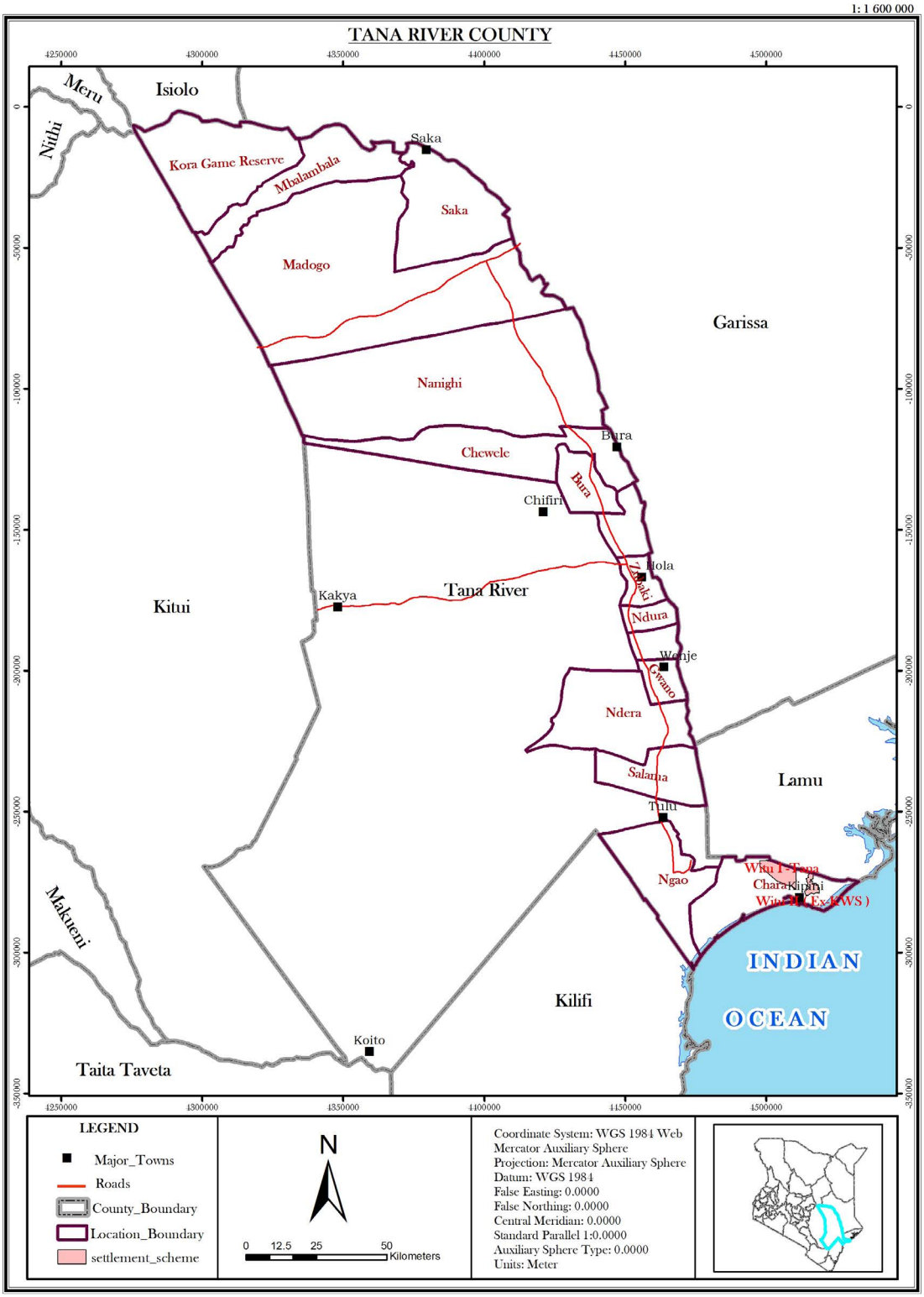


Figure 34: Settlement Schemes in Tana River County

Table 45: Known Schemes in Tana River County, included in map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Witu I -Tana	11580	988	1995	Conventional	Jan 1999
2	Witu II (Ex-KWS)	5000	593	2005	Conventional	Oct 2005

Table 46: Unknown Schemes in Tana River County, not included in map (Survey of Kenya Registry Index Maps not available)

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Kipini (Ex-Nairobi-Ranch)	2832.9	1283	2010	Conventional	Not Registered

From Table 45 and 46, the following observations can be made.

i.) Allocations took place mainly from 1995 to 2010.
ii.) All the schemes are conventional schemes.
iii.) One scheme remains registered from the late 1990s.

6.6 Lamu County

Lamu County is located in the Northern coast of Kenya and is one of the six counties in the coastal region of Kenya. It borders Tana River County to the SouthWest, Garissa County to the North, Republic of Somalia to the NorthEast and the Indian Ocean to the South. There are twelve Settlement Schemes in Lamu County occupying 6% of the area.

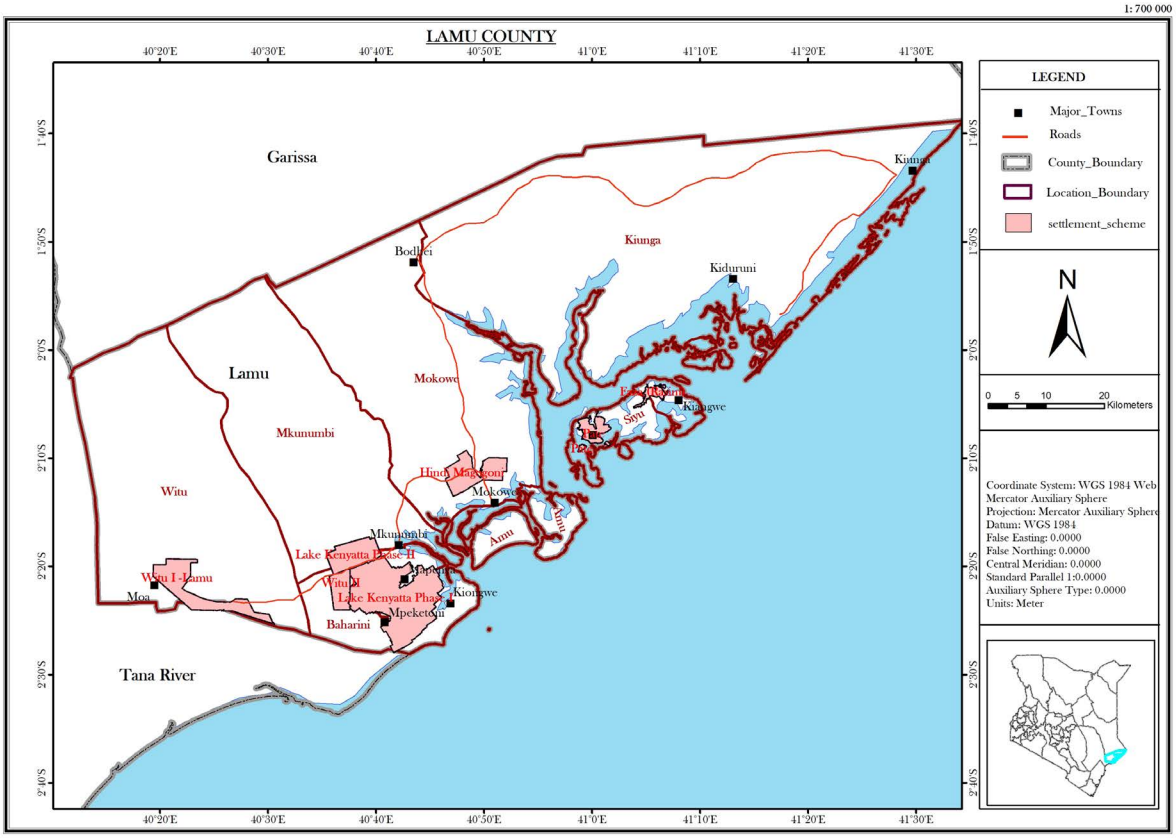


Figure 34: Settlement Schemes in Lamu County

Table 47: Settlement Schemes in Lamu County, included in the map

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Faza (Rasini)	660	474	2008	Squatter	2008
2	Hindi Magogoni	6000	795	1984	Conventional	Nov 1999
3	Lake Kenyatta Phase I	14224	3562	1973	Conventional	Feb 1998
4	Lake Kenyatta Phase II	6660	593	1996	Conventional	Nov 1999
5	Pate	0	1414	2012	Squatter	Aug 2013
6	Witu I -Lamu	4000	749	1995	Conventional	Nov 1999
7	Witu II - Lamu	0	0	0		Maps no data

Table 48: Settlement Schemes in Lamu County not included in the map (Survey of Kenya Registry Index Maps not available)

No.	Scheme Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Settlers	Allocation Year	Scheme Type	Date Registered
1	Hongwe (Ex-Nairobi Ranch)	2019	805	2009	Conventional	Not Registered
2	Kipungani	5	1	2002	Conventional	April 2002
3	Ras Kitau	0	0	0		Maps no data
4	Siyu	2500	1245	2012	Squatter	Sept 2011
5	Tchundwa	1500	983	2011	Squatter	Sept 2011

From Table 47 and 48, the following observations can be made.

i.) Allocations took place mainly from the 1980s, with the majority of the schemes being allocated from 2002.
ii.) Most of the schemes are conventional schemes.
iii.) One scheme, Hongwe, remains registered.

Conclusions, further research and way forward

This document has provided information on aspects of Settlement Schemes in Kenya. A majority of the Settlement Schemes in Kenya were established from 1960 onwards on land that was formerly known as the "white highlands". The schemes were established for various reasons, which include: settling displaced persons, providing some of the landless people with land, easing pressure in native reserves and improving agricultural productivity in rural areas.

This document has provided spatial and attribute data on Settlement Schemes in Kenya. Maps derived from Geographic Information Systems (GIS) processing of digitized and georeferenced Survey of Kenya Registry Index Maps (RIM) and tables on the status of the schemes have been provided. The information is arranged in sections that represent eight administrative regions in Kenya. In each section, a map is provided that shows counties within the region, and subsequently, maps showing the spatial distribution and location of schemes in each county. In addition, a table that is associated with the maps is included for each county. The tables show the names of the schemes, the area of each in hectares, number of settlers (ie. household heads) in each scheme, year in which the schemes were allocated, type of scheme, and the date on which the schemes were registered. Hence, the information provides an update on the spatial location of schemes and associated attributes. This seems to be the first time a comprehensive documentation of the spatial location and associated attributes of the Kenyan Settlement Schemes has been represented in one document.

The information shows that there is a need for some updates on land policy and laws as regards Settlement Schemes. In general in Kenya, the Settlement Schemes were established over land that was governed by different laws that were introduced by the colonial and post-independence governments. Hence, there is a need to possibly have one law or policy that governs management of Settlement Schemes. Information in the tables for each county also shows that some of the Settlement Schemes have not been registered. In this regard, some people are living on land within the schemes for which they do not hold formal titles. Thus, there is a need for policy guidance on how an update can be carried out to ensure all parcels of land within the schemes have valid titles to land.

Further Research

There is a need for further research on why and how changes have occurred over time within different Settlement Schemes. The information provided in this document shows the location and attributes of various schemes, but does not show details of how development has occurred in each county. Development refers to provision of infrastructure such as roads, health facilities, schools and water systems, among other things. For many reasons, such as population growth, urbanization and others, development within and across Settlement Schemes could be uneven. From an academic perspective, there could be a need to investigate variation and its possible causes. In view of the fact that Settlement Schemes were a means of increasing social and economic development in rural areas, it may also be necessary to carry out research on why and how various Settlement Schemes have developed or not developed to meet social needs.

There is a need for further research on the extent to which land registers are up-to-date in the various Settlement Schemes. As indicated earlier, one of the reasons why the schemes were established was to provide landless Kenyans with access to land. Access can be measured in terms of formal ownership to the land, which occurs through the formal land registration system. According to the 2003 World Bank Report on "Land Policies for Growth and Poverty Reduction," only about ten percent of land in Sub-Sahara Africa was formally registered by then. A more optimistic figure was provided by Zevenbergen et al., 2013, in a document entitled "Pro-poor land administration: principles for recording the land rights of the underrepresented," which indicates that about thirty percent of land in Sub-Sahara Africa is registered. This low extent of formal land registration has an impact on the ability of people and countries to achieve sustainable development. Therefore, there is a need to investigate how much of land in settlement scheme areas has been registered, and how many people within the schemes have carried out succession to transfer land that was registered in their grandparents names' in the 1960s to the names of the current generation that lives upon the land.

Conclusion, further research and way forward

There is need to investigate how the legal framework and policy that created Settlement Schemes has worked for women living within the Settlement Schemes and for further focus on aspects of land ownership, access, inheritance, and transfer of rights to their children. Given that some communities and families moved to the Settlement Schemes, research could be conducted to find out the differences in economic ability across and within households and families. Does life become economically better or worse off? Legal frameworks in Kenya demand equal rights for women and men in access to land. But many women are still not benefitting equally from land. This is due to cultural practices, social norms, and the lack of implementation of legal frameworks. Under the private tenure regime in Kenya, women still have very little ownership of land, either individually or jointly with spouses and others. The law falls short of asserting and protecting women's rights, and in ensuring their participation in decision-making on land use. Women are also vulnerable in terms of inheritance of land and property. Customary practices generally grant women secondary rights to land that are dependent on their relationships with men, such as their fathers, husbands, or brothers. Under most traditions, women rarely inherit land. This disenfranchisement continues to occur in spite of the Law of Succession Act's intestate provisions treating daughters and sons equally. Further, the Succession Act and Matrimonial Property Act allow for the exclusion of inherited customary or ancestral land from matrimonial property, propagating the trend of male-dominated land ownership.

There is also need to investigate the extent to which developments within the schemes and people within the schemes are able to cope with issues such as climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2019 report, land use has an impact on climate change and DRR. In this regard, research can be carried out to find out how land use within Settlement Schemes enables people to adapt to climate change, or to have adequate DRR mechanisms.

Research is needed to determine the extent to which Settlement Schemes are contributing towards sustainable development as a whole. Internationally, the United Nations has adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a means of improving our world. According to Williamson et al., Land Administration for Sustainable Development (2010), effective land administration enables sustainable development. The four main functions of land administration: land tenure, land value, land use and land development, and land administration: enable development. There is a need to establish how and why the land administration systems used within the Settlement Schemes are contributing, or not contributing, towards sustainable development through research examination of public land available within the Settlement Schemes and its management will be important to concerned Counties.

Finally, detailed maps and attributes should be developed to show the current land tenure status of Settlement Schemes. The work in this document has provided a broad overview or macro level view of Settlement Schemes in Kenya. It has not provided details on land tenure, land use and land development within each scheme. An analysis of development at a detailed or micro level could enable better land administration and development within the schemes. Therefore, there is a need to select a few schemes as case studies, and to provide detailed maps and attributes on how development has occurred or not occurred in those places, as a start toward enabling positive interventions in the future for the benefit of people and Kenyan society as a whole.

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ANNEXES

Wanjohi, N. A. G. (1976). *Socio-economic inequalities in Kenya: the case of Rift Valley province.* MA Thesis (Government), Nairobi: University of Nairobi.

Annex 1

Bottom of Form
HANSARD 1803–2005 → 1960s → 1963 → May 1963 → 15 May 1963 → Lords Sitting

KENYAN LAND SCHEMES

HL Deb 15 May 1963 vol 249 cc1295-61295 2.35 p.m.
THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY
Lords, I beg leave to ask the Question which stands in my name on the Order Paper. The Question was as follows:

To ask Her Majesty's Government-

1. What is the total sum that has been expended by the Kenya Government under
   (a) The Yeoman Farmer and Small Holding Land Settlement Scheme of 1961, and
   (b) The Million Acre Scheme of 1962 on buying land from European owners, and
2. What is the total sum, under these two heads, expended on the settlement of Africans on that land.]

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS (THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE)
My Lords, the total sum expended by the Kenya Government on buying land from European owners, as at April 30, was just under £3 million. This was comprised as follows: Yeoman Farmer and Smallholder Schemes, £884,000; Million Acre Scheme, £2,114,000. In the same period, £477,000 had been expended on the settlement of Africans on that land.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY
My Lords, is the £477,000 the total sum that has been spent on the settlement under these three schemes?

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE
My Lords, it is the total sum of money spent on settlement under the three different types of settlement scheme.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY
My Lords, I am not quite clear about this. The noble Marquess put tremendous emphasis on the word "settlement". Is there any other expenditure involved?

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE
My Lords, I simply answered the Question which was put to me by my noble friend, who asked me how much had been spent on settlement, to which I replied, £477,000. There is, of course, a large discrepancy between the amount of £3 million and £477,000. The £3 million has been spent on buying the land, and up to date £477,000 has been spent on the settlement of the land, for reasons, which I think the noble Marquess will guess.

LORD COLYTON
My Lords, may I ask my noble friend whether he is aware of the vital importance of finding markets for the produce of these new African settlers, for it is mainly horticultural produce? Unless you find markets for this produce the whole of these African Settlement Schemes are going to fail.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE
My Lords, of course Her Majesty's Government are aware of the importance of outlets for Kenyan produce; but I do not think I can be expected to enlarge upon the subject., unless the noble Lord puts down a separate Question. It has not any particular bearing, I think, on this one.

ANNEXES

Annex 2

Settlement Schemes IN TRANS-NZOIA COUTY

December 3, 2019: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEBATES

PARLIAMENT OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE HANSARD
Tuesday, 3rd December, 2019
The House met at 2.30 p.m.
[The Speaker (Hon. Justin Muturi) in the Chair] PRAYERS

Hon. Speaker: We may commence. **PETITION**

DEGAZETTEMENT OF KABOLET LAND (LR NO. 12886) IN CHERANGANY CONSTITUENCY

Hon. Speaker: Member for Cherangany.

Hon. Joshua Kutuny (Cherangany, JP): Hon. Speaker, I rise to table a public Petition regarding degazettement of Kapolet Land LR No.12886 in Cherangany Constituency.

I, the undersigned, on behalf of members of the Sengwer Community living in Cherangany Constituency, Trans Nzoia County, draw the attention of the House to the following:

THAT, access to and ownership of land as a factor of production is a fundamental right that enables the realization of better standards of life through exploitation of our capacities to utilise it for generations.

THAT, Article 27 of the Constitution provides that every person is equal before the law and has a right to equal protection and benefit of the law.

THAT, Article 63 of the Constitution provides that Community land shall vest in and be held by communities identified on the basis of ethnicity, culture or similar Community of interest, 'Community land' being land lawfully registered in the name of group representatives under the provisions of any law, land lawfully transferred to a specific Community by any process of law, any other land declared to be Community land by law, and land that is held, managed or used by specific communities as Community forests, grazing areas or shrines, ancestral lands and lands traditionally occupied by hunter-gatherer communities, or lawfully held as trust land by the county governments on behalf of the communities for which it is held.

THAT, the Community Land Act gives effect to Article 63 (5) of the Constitution providing for the recognition, protection and registration of Community land rights; management and administration of Community land including the role of county governments in relation to unregistered Community land.

THAT, in 1997, the Government, through the then Provincial Administration, established Kabolet Settlement Scheme, measuring approximately 3,000 acres, for the settlement of the Sengwer Community into two phases; Phase 1 and Phase 2.

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THAT, in the same year, the Kenya Forest Department, now Kenya Forest Service handed over the entire land to the Sengwer Community.

THAT, out of Phase 1, the Sengwer Community received 1,846.57 acres that was surveyed in preparation for issuance of title deeds, which, regrettably, is yet to be completed.

THAT, the Sengwer Community still claims a balance of 1,153.43 acres, which was to be excised from the natural forest under Kabolet Forest Station acres, so as to attain the total of 3,000 acres as allocated by the Government.

THAT, members of the Sengwer Community who were not settled in Phase 1 proceeded to occupy the balance of the promised land measuring 1,153.43 acres, awaiting Government formalities to transfer the said land to the Community.

THAT, in disregard of the fact that the Sengwer Community was entitled to 1,153.43 acres of land in Kabolet Forest and contrary to the provisions of Article 63 of the Constitution on Community land, the Kenya Forest Service established its offices on the disputed land, planted exotic trees and imposed rent on the residents, including public utilities like schools within the said area.

THAT, attempts by the Community to engage the county government, the Kenya Forest Service and the Ministry of Lands on the matter have been unsuccessful;

THAT, the matter in respect of which this Petition is made is not pending in any court of law, constitutional or legal body;

THEREFORE, Your humble Petitioners pray that the National Assembly, through the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural resources:

(i) Investigates and inquires into all matters raised in this Petition; and,

(ii) Recommends that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 34 of the Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016, the responsible Cabinet Secretary initiates a process of de-gazetting 1,153.43 acres of Kapolet Land L/R No. 12886, being the balance of land allocated to the Sengwer Community in 1997 with a view of registering it as Community land and availing it for settlement of members of the Community.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Speaker: I can see that the Member for Endebess wants to say something.

Hon. (Dr.) Robert Pukose (Endebess, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I stand to support the Petition by the Member for Cherangany, Hon. Joshua Kutuny, on the issue of Sengwer also called the Cherangany people. The Sengwer have lived in the Kabolet Forest for generations. On the side of the Mt. Elgon, we have the Ndorobo who have also lived in Chepkitale. Those are lands that are considered to be trust lands by the communities. This is where they have lived. Chepkitale is moorland where the Ndorobo have been living for all the generations. They even have their graves there just like the Sengwer in Kabolet. This is a timely petition. They have stayed there for a long time and the Government was supposed to have de-gazetted the land in 1997. We now have a new Constitution and the Sengwer people should have a fair hearing on this matter.

The other day, they walked all the way from Cherangany to Nairobi and to Mombasa for their recognition and return to their ancestral land. This is a timely prayer that the Committee should move with speed and look into it.

Thank you.

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Hon. Speaker: Member for Kanduyi.
Hon. Wafula Wamunyinyi (Kanduyi, FORD-K): Thank you, Hon.

Speaker. I also rise to support the Petition by the Member for Cherangany, Hon. Kutuny. We have similar problems in Bungoma of de-gazettement of land from Mt. Elgon Forest. When it comes to the provisions of Article 63 of the Constitution where Community and communal land is properly provided for, the people of Mt. Elgon who have lived in the moorland in Chepkitale where the forest cannot grow, where you cannot do any kind of farming... It is just grassland and the trees you find there are only shrubs. They have lived there forever since time immemorial. It is important that, as this petition is being considered; those who live in Mt. Elgon should also be considered. By your direction, Hon. Speaker, the Committee should also look at other parts of the country where there are similar problems.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Member for Ndaragwa.
Hon. Jeremiah Kioni (Ndaragwa, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I stand to support that

Petition by the Member for Cherangany. I filed a similar Petition on behalf of the people of Ndaragwa. It is important to note that there are many parcels of land in this country which are still within the forest area, but which have since been developed. They have been developed to serve the public. We have public institutions, public schools and hospitals within those areas. It is only fair that the boundaries for the forest in those areas be altered, including what the Member for Cherangany has requested for.

The reason I wanted to say something is because I have gone through this process and I am aware that there are many Members who would want to go through the same process. What I can ask them is to read Section 34 more carefully and be familiar with it. If they are not careful, they will go through the same route that I have gone where you come to the Floor, you go to the Committee and you are sent back. There are some things you need to have done way before you even filed the Petition in compliance with the provisions of Section 34 of the Forest Act. If Members were to do so, then the petitions would be processed faster by the Committee.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Finally, for one minute, Member for Kiminini.
Hon. (Dr.) Chris Wamalwa (Kiminini, FORD-K):

Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I rise to support this Petition by Hon. Kutuny. Pertaining the land in Kabolet, as per what is stipulated in Article 63 of the Constitution, it is ancestral land. Those people have suffered for a long time. We call upon the relevant committee to move with speed to expedite this matter so that those people can have what they are looking for.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: The Petition stands committed to the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources for consideration.

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