REPUBLIC OF KENYA

SECTOR PLAN
FOR
LAND REFORMS
2013-2017

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STATEMENT BY THE CABINET SECRETARY MINISTRY OF DEVOLUTION AND PLANNING

In keeping with the decision that Kenya Vision 2030 be implemented through five year Medium Terms the Government successfully launched the Second Medium Term Plan (Second MTP 2013-2017) in October 2013. The Ministry of Devolution and Planning then embarked on the process of preparing the second round of Kenya Vision 2030 Sector Plans detailing policies, programmes and projects to be implemented in each sector. A total of twenty one Sector Plans have therefore been produced based on the work of nineteen medium term plan sector working groups and three thematic working groups formed to prepare detailed plans as background documents for the Second MTP.

The Sector Plans outline in greater detail specific plans for implementation in each sector during the 2013-2017 period. The Plans have been prepared through a participatory and inclusive process involving representatives from the government, development partners, private sector, NGOs, civil society, faith based organizations, professional associations, research institutions, and organizations representing women and youths, among others. Apart from the technical inputs, the Sector Plan priorities have been aligned and taken into account the priorities and inputs from nationwide Second MTP county consultation forums which captured views and priorities of Kenyans at the grass root and local level. Additionally, the Sector Plans have taken on board the key issues and priorities outlined in the Manifesto of the Jubilee Government in line with Second MTP.

The Sector Plans implementation matrices outline the broad goals and strategic objectives, the specific objective of each programme and project, the expected output and outcomes, the indicators for monitoring progress, the entity responsible for implementation, the implementation timelines, the source and mode of funding for each planned programme and activity starting financial year 2013/14 to 2017/18.

In accordance with the Constitution of Kenya, it is expected that the programmes and projects outlined in the Sector Plans will be implemented in close consultation and collaboration with county governments, keeping in mind, the distribution of functions between the national and county governments as outlined in the fourth schedule; and the capacity of county governments. Involvement of the private sector, including through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), in implementing the Sector Plans will also be crucial to deliver the expected outputs and outcomes of various prioritized programmes and projects.

To ensure successful implementation of the Sector Plans, and the activities outlined in the implementation matrices, my Ministry will put in place the necessary monitoring and evaluation framework and systems including the reporting formats and templates for production of quarterly progress reports by implementing entities.

In conclusion, let me take this opportunity to thank the respective Cabinet and Principal Secretaries involved in various sectors and all those involved in preparation of the Sector Plans.

Anne Waiguru, O.G.W.
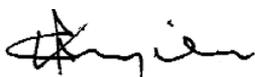**Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning**

FOREWORD

Following the launch of the Vision 2030 and Second Medium Term Plan (2013-2017) by His Excellency the President, it was considered necessary to prepare Sector specific Plans that will guide the implementation of the Vision. It is in this context that the Land Sector Plan has been prepared. It outlines policies, strategies, programmes and projects that will be implemented during 2013-2017 plan period. It further recognizes the achievements made as well as lessons learnt during the First Medium Term Plan (2008-2012). In this regard, the activities identified in this plan will be accorded priority in resource allocation and implementation.

The Sector Plan provides the framework for identification of programmes and issues that cut across Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) for mainstreaming. It is in this regard, relevant ministries were involved in the preparation of this document.

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

This plan will therefore facilitate improvement in the management of land as a basic resource that supports the Country's effort toward realization of Vision 2030.

Hon. Charity Ngilu, EGH
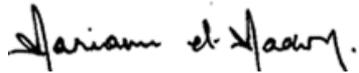**Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development**

PREFACE

Over the last five years (2008-2012), the Land Sector has made significant strides in improving management of land resources in the country. Major priority projects and programmes were implemented through enhanced performance and implementation of key reforms resulting in efficient utilization of the available resources.

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

A number of flagship projects and programmes have been identified for implementation under Vision 2030 and Second Medium-Term Plan (2013-2017). This Sector plan therefore provides more details on policies, strategies, programmes and projects, and how they will be implemented and monitored.

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

Mariamu el Maawy
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development

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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BPO	Business Process and Outsourcing
CBD	Central Business District
CGH	Chief of Golden Heart
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
ERS	Economic Recovery strategy for Employment and Wealth creation
GIS	Geographic Information System
SFT	Settlement Fund Trustee
MTP	Medium Term Plan
SME	Small and Micro-Enterprise
YEC	Youth Empowerment Centres
CPPMU	Central Planning and Programme Monitoring Unit
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PPP	Public Private Sector Partnership
LIM	Land Information Management System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
SEZ	Special Economic Zones
SEC	Special Economic Cluster
NYS	National Youth Service
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
NMD	Nairobi Metropolitan Development
AAK	Architectural Association of Kenya
EPZA	Export Processing Zones Authority
EPC	Export Promotion Centre
KENINVEST	Kenya Investment Promotion Centre
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
WRMA	Water Resources Management Authority

1 INTRODUCTION

1.0 OVERVIEW

Land as a factor of production is the most important natural resource that Kenya is endowed with. It is critical to economic, social, political and cultural development. It is also considered as the principal source of livelihood and material wealth by playing host to natural resources. Secure access to land, sustainable land use planning and equitable distribution of land remains immensely important for food and nutrition security, employment, growth of industries, attraction of foreign investors, foreign exchange earnings, and generally the socio-economic development of the country.

The Kenyan economy is predominantly agricultural, where approximately 80% of the population lives in rural areas and derives employment and livelihoods from agricultural activities. Sustainable land use remains a great challenge to national development. However, population growth especially in high potential areas has exerted a lot of pressure on land leading to continuous subdivision of agricultural land into uneconomical units and conversion of arable land to other commercial ventures. The respite to this will be development of appropriate production techniques like irrigation farming in the arid and semi-arid lands as well as formulation of appropriate policies and legislations to ensure agricultural land in high potential areas is not sub-divided further and adopt smart growth planning (enforcing use of land as planned).

1.1 Population Dynamics And Land Use

Kenya occupies 582,646Km^2 of land which is categorized as public, community and private. Public land comprises 77,792KKm^2 and 396, 315 Km^2 is community land while 107,953 Km^2 is under private ownership. Forest cover comprises 4.4%[1] against the recommended 10%. Although land adjudication and registration has been ongoing, still a majority of Kenyans lack title deeds and this hampers economic development as land is one of the critical factors of production.

The proportion of public and community land is expected to reduce as more land is alienated to individuals or institutions under leasehold terms and as more land is registered through land adjudication. The proportion of private land is therefore expected to continue to increase as more community land is registered and more public land is alienated.

The ownership and management of land in each category is governed by various legislations which often conflict. It is therefore important that this issue is addressed in the plan period.

Kenya's population as per the 2009 Population Census was 38.6 million with an annual growth rate of 3% and is expected to rise to 46.7 million by 2017. Regarding the land use pattern, approximately seventy five percent (75%) of the country's population lives within the medium to high potential agricultural areas (20% of land mass) while the rest of the population lives in the vast Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALS). The consequences of this is that size and distribution of land varies quite widely as does the population density which ranges from as low as 2 persons per km^2 in the ASALs to a high of over 200 persons per sq.km. in high potential areas. However, the rural-urban balance stands at 78% and 22% respectively with the most rapid growth confined to major urban centers and satellite towns. The dependency burden stands at 81% which implies low or no savings and investment on land.

Approximately 51% of the Kenyan population is female but majority do not own land. Failure to own land among women makes them vulnerable as it is a key factor of production especially in the rural areas. This exposes them to poverty and associated risks such as hunger and diseases. Though the law provides for inheritance by women, customary practices frustrate the process. It is therefore important to streamline these laws to empower women.

2   SITUATION ANALYSIS

During the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, land sector undertook to modernize land registries, develop a National Land Information Management System, prepare a National Spatial Plan, land cover and land use mapping (prepare and revise topographical and thematic maps), prepare physical and land tenure profiles for the Mombasa and Lamu Special Economic Zones, as well as the physical development plans for Kilifi and Ukunda Diani Resort Cities.

Table 1: Achievement during First MTP 2008-2012:

Programme / Project	Target	Achievement
Land Reform	• Develop and implement the Sessional Paper No 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy and the Constitution of Kenya 2010 • Collect Kshs. 15.2billion in revenue • Collect Kshs. 720 million in A.I.A	• Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy, Environment and Land Court Act No. 19 of 2011, National Land Commission Act No.5 of 2012, Land Act No.6 of 2012 and Land Registration Act No.3 of 2012 enacted. • Other Bills prepared include; the draft Community Land Bill, Evictions and Resettlement Bill and draft Spatial Planning Bill; and • Collected Ksh. 29.5 billion in revenue and Ksh. 1.13 billion in AIA
Modernization of land registries	• Construct 16 land registries	• Constructed seven (7) land registries in Bondo, Siaya, UasinGishu, Isiolo, Trans Nzoia, Meru and Lamu; • Constructed a banking hall in the Ministry headquarters, Nairobi.
	• Rehabilitate 16 land registries	• Rehabilitated nineteen (19) land registries in Kericho, Kwale, Nyeri, Kajiado, Garrissa, Mandera, Koibatek, Kisumu,Kisii, Naivasha, Migori, Central Registry(Nairobi), Nairobi Registry, Kajiado, Nyandarua, Kiambu, Nakuru, Ugenya and Bomet.
Land Registry computerized (development of a National Land Information Management System)	• Digitize land records for Nairobi, Mombasa and other land registries countrywide • Develop 45% of National Land Information Management System	• Initiated the safeguarding and digitisation of land records at the Ministry headquarters, Mombasa, Kitale, Nakuru land registries; • Established a Land Records Conversion Centre (LRCC) at the Ministry headquarters for digitizing the land records; • Acquired and installed an Electronic Records Management System in the Ministry headquarters which is at pilot stage; • 10% of the National Land Information Management System developed;

Programme / Project	Target	Achievement
		• Re-engineered and redesigned the Ministry's processes and procedures in preparation for developing a Geographical Information System (GIS) based National Land Information Management System;
		• Developed and implemented the Integrated Land Rent Information System and captured details of 150,000 Government leased plots into the system;
		• Modernized the National Geodetic Framework by constructing thirteen (13) zero order Pillars/Stations; and
		• Installed LAN in Thika, Nakuru, Isiolo and Kisumu Ardhi houses to ensure ease of communication and sharing of information
National Spatial Plan	Prepare and implement the National Spatial Plan	• Concept papers on National Land Use Policy and National Spatial Plan prepared. • Established the institutional framework for the preparation of the National Spatial Plan.
Land cover and land use mapping	• Create 400 topographical map sheets database • 40 topographical map sheets updated	• 188 topographical map sheets database created • 100 topographical map sheets updated
Land settlement	• Settle 68,000 poor landless households • Finalize 150 land adjudication sections • Register and issue 480,000 title deeds	• Settled 75,889 poor landless households; • Finalized 135 land adjudication sections; and • Registered and issued 435,650 title deeds.

Other areas of collaboration include:

Programme / Project	Target	Achievement
Special Economic Zones	• Prepare a master plan for the development of Special Economic Zones	• Prepared physical and land tenure profiles for Mombasa, Kisumu and Lamu Special Economic Zones. • Placed an embargo on allocation of public land, restriction on extension of leases, subdivision and change of user. • A joint Cabinet Memo prepared and submitted to Cabinet
Resort Cities	• Prepare Physical Development Plans for Two resort cities	• Finalized concept plans for the proposed Kilifi and Diani/Ukunda Resort Cities

Programme / Project	Target	Achievement
KonzaTecno City	• Establish a Techno city that specializes in Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES)	• Prepared a Local Physical Development Plan for the buffer zone • Issued moratorium on development

3   EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 made fundamental changes to the management of the land resource. These changes revolve around the guiding principles for the management of resources in the country. The imperative of this is that, a review of the policy, legal and institutional instruments will be required to ensure compliance and conformity of land management interventions with the Constitution in a manner that supports achievement of Kenya Vision 2030 goals.

The management of land in Kenya faces various issues and challenges including:

Inadequate funding: Inadequate funding has negatively affected the implementation of programmes and projects.

Inhibitive cultural practices: The Kenyan constitution provides for protection of heritage sites and ancestral lands for economic, social and cultural well-being. It also recognizes the application of customary practices governing property rights or relations in determining the ownership and extent of use. Indigenous communities' interpretation of property rights over identified areas often conflict with concession rights. In some cases, duplicity in ownership usually triggers conflicts.

Demographic shifts and urbanization: High Population growth rate of 3% per annum, coupled with rapid and uncontrolled urbanization, high demand for rural and urban settlements and agricultural activities has caused intense competition for land. Currently, 20% of land in Kenya is high potential and supports 75% of the total population. This exerts tremendous pressure on its usage thus triggering:

- Rural- urban and intra rural migration.
- Subdivision of land into uneconomical units
- Urban sprawl into prime agricultural land
- Unsustainable agricultural practices
- Encroachment into fragile ecosystems and protected areas; and
- Resource use conflicts among others.

In urban areas, the rural-urban migration has exerted pressure in the provision of employment, housing, education and other services leading to development of informal settlements. It is against this background that the country should implement the National Land Policy to guide the development, usage, access and distribution of the land resources for national development.

As a result of the rapid population growth, unplanned settlements have emerged encroaching on the marginal and fragile ecosystems thus compromising sustainable land use resulting in degradation. There has been haphazard housing development which calls for urgent land use planning in the country.

Unsustainable land use: Whereas the sector has prepared physical development plans, they are isolated and their implementation has been hampered by weak enforcement. Lack of a National Land Use Policy has contributed to emergence of other problems such as congestion, pollution and environmental degradation. The situation is further complicated by:

- Multiplicity of planning agencies on land use management;
- Lack of integrated spatial and economic planning;
- Lack of a National strategy for land development;
- Institutional weaknesses
- Lack or inadequacy of most basic input survey data
- Inadequate, outdated, and scattered land use information; and

- Inadequate land use planning at the national, county and sectoral levels.

Climate Change: Climate change is becoming a major development concern and it has a major effect on the efficacy of land as an instrument for development. Its effect on the degradation of land and the survival of communities can no longer be ignored. It will be critical that land management practices during the second medium term plan period and beyond integrate climate change mitigation interventions to secure the short, medium and long term development objectives of the nation.

Conflicts in land laws: Though the sector has enacted four new land laws, there is still a number of conflicting and out-dated laws governing land and operations resulting into a backlog of pending land and boundary disputes, conflicts, confusion, delays, overlapping mandates and grounds for malpractices.

Encroachment on strategic locations: Presently, there is weak enforcement of laws and regulations on the management of land within the vicinity of strategic locations and installations. The strategic locations include: game parks and reserves, the water towers and water bodies; public beaches, islands, and the continental shelf.

Manual Land Information Management System: The country lacks updated land information management systems that are coordinated, and integrated for planning and decision making. The volume of land records and the manual system used in land transactions have made it untenable for expeditious land transactions. In addition, there exist multiple players with overlapping mandates leading to jurisdictional, legal and policy conflicts and poor sharing of information.

Discovery of Oil and other minerals: This has led to competing land uses and speculation.

Cross-cutting Issues: Some cultural practices have contributed to gender imbalance in land ownership in Kenya. Although majority of women provide agricultural labour on land, most men hold legal ownership to title deeds. Further, high incidence of HIV/AIDS in some parts of rural Kenya is leading to an emerging challenge over land ownership and use. In some households, parents have succumbed to HIV/AIDS leaving behind children-headed households, a situation that makes the orphans vulnerable to losing ownership of land due to disinheritance by their older relatives.

4   PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES 2013-2017

4.1   Flagship Projects

National Land Information Management: This will involve development of a transparent, decentralized, affordable, effective and efficient GIS based Land Information Management System. The system development will require finalizing the safeguarding and digitisation of land paper records, deployment of the electronic Land Records Management System, and development and implementation of a Cadastral Database System.

National Land Title Register: In accordance with the Land Registration Act, 2012, a National Land Title Register will be established and will contain all land in the country. The following activities will be implemented; geo-referencing of all parcels of land, conversion of existing land under various land registration statutes to the Land Registration Act, 2012, transfer of the converted land records to the county land registries and issuance of both manual and digital certificate of titles, and resolution of any disputes that may arise.

Modernisation of Land Registries: This will involve construction, rehabilitation and equipping of land registry offices to enhance security of land information and in readiness for the implementation of the NLIMS.

National Spatial Plan: This will involve preparation of long-term framework to guide the sectoral integration and rationalisation of the social, economic and territorial development of the country.

County Spatial Plans: This will involve preparation of guidelines to ensure that all counties follow the same standards in implementing development projects in the country. This will involve the following:

• Developing a framework for the preparation of 47 County Spatial and Urban development Plans;

• Reviewing and finalizing physical planning manuals, guidelines and standards; and

• Monitoring and supervision of integrated strategic physical development plans for the major cities and urban areas.

Kenya National Spatial Data Infrastructure (KNSDI): This will involve development of a national infrastructure for access and use of geospatial information in decision making, establishing a modern Geodetic Framework, updating and digitisation of maps and KNSDI guidelines at local, county and national levels.

Land Adjudication and Titling Programme: The programme will entail:

• Finalisation and operationalisation of Community Land Bill in order to embark on adjudication and titling of community land

• Establishment of special community land tribunals working with local leaders to resolve disputes on Community Land

• Fast-tracking land adjudication and settlement programmes in order to ensure security of tenure.

• Fast-track the process of registering the unregistered community land

4.2   Other programmes and Projects

Strengthening dispute resolution mechanisms: Pending land and boundary disputes has been one of the hindrances to guaranteeing land rights and security of tenure. To clear these pending cases, the sector will review and harmonize land laws and establish Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms.

Capacity building for the youth: This will entail;

- Progressively involvement of youth in internship programmes of MDAs.
- Transfer of skills to the youth through apprenticeship.
- To ensure that all government projects and program in the ministry have a component of transfer of skills to the youth through apprenticeship.
- Integrate youth, women and Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) issues in programmes and projects: This will entail;
- Progressively increase the values of government tenders to be allocated to the youth, women enterprises and PWDs.
- Prepare specifications and ensure locally manufactured products are procured for public use and procurement of furniture and fittings preference in tendering/quotations shall be given to the Kenya Prisons Services and Jua Kali Enterprises.
- Sensitize communities on the benefits of youth accessing land for production.

5 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

The sector will review the existing policies and where necessary develop new ones to improve efficiency in the sector during plan period. This will include:

National Land Policy: A comprehensive review will be done to incorporate the emerging issues and the changes that have been brought about by the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

Finalisation of Kenya National Spatial Data Infrastructure Policy: This will provide an appropriate framework for preparation and implementation of national, regional and local area land use plans and ensure that the planning process is integrated, participatory and meets stakeholder needs.

Legal Reforms: Preparation of subsidiary legislation and review of the enacted Acts to eliminate any inconsistencies will be undertaken. Land related legislations will also be harmonized with the new Acts such as the Survey Act Cap.299. In addition to the Community Land Bill and the Spatial Planning Bill, the Eviction and Resettlement Bill will be finalized and submitted to Attorney General.

Institutional Reforms: The National Land Commission will be fully operationalized and field offices and County Land Management Boards will be established.

6   MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The sector recognizes that the success of the implementation of the Plan largely depends on how the envisaged outputs and outcomes are effectively monitored and evaluated.

Monitoring of the sector programmes and projects will be continuous process based on the performance indicators set out in the implementation matrix. Evaluation mechanisms will entail measuring actual performance against set target levels and establishing size of gap or variance if any, identifying the casual factors for the variance, identifying and recommending appropriate remedial measures including a review of the objectives and/or strategies.

 Monitoring and Evaluation will take place at national and county levels. The sector will work with the private sector, NGOs and other stakeholders to ensure there is an effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of this Sector Plan.

The implementation of this Plan will be reviewed continuously guided by progress reports.

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Goal	Sustainable land management										
Strategic Objective-2013-17	To ensure efficient and effective administration and management of land resource										
						Indicative budget per year (Million Ksh)					
Programme/ Projects	**Objective**	**Expected Outcomes**	**Indicator**	**Implementing Agency**	**Timeframe**	**Source of funds**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**
Flagship Projects											
Implementation of Land Reforms	To streamline the administration and management of land resource	Efficient administration and management of land resource	% of land legislations implemented % of National land policy implemented	MoLHUD/ NLC/ AG	2013-2018	GoK/ Development Partners	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
National Land Information Management System (NLIMS)	Develop a GIS based National Land Information Management System	GIS based National Land Information Management System	% of safeguarded and digitized land records % of National Land Information Management System developed and implemented	MOLHUD/ NLC	2013-2018	GoK/ Development Partners	1,500	2,500	2,500	500	500
National Land Title Register	To secure rights over land and provide for sustainable growth, investment and reduction of poverty	Land administered and managed effectively and efficiently	Land Title Register	MLHUD/NLC	2013-2017	GoK	1,472	2,630	2,740	2,862	2,965

Goal	Sustainable land management										
Strategic Objec-tive-2013-17	To ensure efficient and effective administration and management of land resource										

Programme/ Projects	Objective	Expected Out-comes	Indicator	Implementing Agency	Time-frame	Source of funds	Indicative budget per year (Million Ksh)				
							2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Modernization of Land Reg-istries	Land Registries modernized	20 Land Registries modernized	No. of land regis-tries constructed	MOLHUD / NLC	2013-2018	GoK	0	200	200	200	200
	Rehabilitate land registries	20 Land Registries rehabilitated	No. of land regis-tries rehabilitated	MOLHUD / NLC	2013-2018	GoK	140	140	140	140	140
National Spatial Plan	To guide physical development	National Spatial Plan integrating all the land uses to support land development in a sustainable manner	% of National Spatial Plan prepared	MOLHUD / NLC	2013-2018	GoK/ Devel-opment Partners/ PPP	200	200	200	200	50
Land Cover and Land Use Map-ping(preparation and revision of topographical and thematic maps)	Generate, maintain, update and dissem-inate geographical data for land use planning	Updated topograph-ical maps	% of topo-graphical maps updated	MOLHUD / NLC	2013-2018	GoK	100	100	100	100	100
Land Adjudication Programmes	Fast-tracking of land adjudication and settlement programmes in order to ensure the land owners have security of tenure for their land	land adjudication parcels finalized and settlement programmes established Enhanced security of tenure	No. of adjudica-tion parcelsfinal-ized No. Of settlement schemes estab-lished	MOLHUD / NLC	2013-2018	GoK	200	200	200	200	200

Goal	Sustainable land management										
Strategic Objec-tive-2013-17	**To ensure efficient and effective administration and management of land resource**										
Programme/ Projects	**Objective**	**Expected Out-comes**	**Indicator**	**Implementing Agency**	**Time-frame**	**Source of funds**	**Indicative budget per year (Million Ksh)**				
							2013/14	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**
National Land Use Policy	To provide appro-priate guidelines for sustainable use of land	A framework to guide optimal use of land in a sustain-able manner	A National Land Use Policy in place	MOLHUD/NLC	2013-2018	GoK	100	100	-	-	-
Formulation of Planning Standards and Guidelines	To develop and implement planning standards and guidelines	Regularized and Standardized Plan-ning in the Country	Operational Plan-ning Standards and Guidelines	MOLHUD	2013-2017	GoK	100	150	50	-	-
Mainstream youth, and women	To empower youth and women to en-hance their capacity and opportunities	Utilization of 30% Public Procurement opportunities by youth and women Youth and Female staff sensitized	No. of Public Procurement opportunities awarded to youth and women No. of youth and women staff sensitized	MOLHUD, NLC	2013-2017	GoK Devel-opment partners	0	2	2.6	2.9	3.1