



# TOWARDS ACHIEVING WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS

A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER  
IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK  
FOR THE RURAL WOMEN'S LAND  
RIGHTS CHARTER IN KENYA

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## ACRONYMS

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<b>ADR</b>	– Alternative Disputes Resolutions (mechanisms)
<b>CGs</b>	– County Governments
<b>CSOs</b>	– Civil Society Organizations
<b>FPIC</b>	– Free Prior and Informed Consent
<b>KLA</b>	– Kenya Land Alliance
<b>MOLPP</b>	– Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning
<b>NLC</b>	– National Land Commission
<b>RRI</b>	– Rapid Results Initiative
<b>UN FAO</b>	– Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



Prof. Swazuri A. Muhammad, Chair of the National Land Commission receives a delegation of Kenyan women who participated in the Women to Kilimanjaro campaign after their climb to the peak of Mt.Kilimanjaro in Tanzania.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background

The Rural Women's Land Rights Charter of Kenya is a bold expression of the concerns/ issues and their aspirations of women living in rural areas on land matters. At the core of these aspirations is the realization of secure and protected women's land rights and security for their land-based livelihoods. Women from rural areas in 24 counties in Kenya highlighted their issues and expressed the kind of change they would like to see on matters land through the Rural Women's Land Rights Charter. Rural women in a breakfast launch in Nairobi proclaimed this charter on October 13th 2016. During this launch, the Cabinet Secretary in charge of the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning and the Chairperson of the National Land Commission committed their institutions to fully implement the demands.

The Rural Women Land Rights Charter identifies 10 reform areas/that form key recommendations that are necessary in securing land rights for women living in rural areas. Given the nature of the envisaged changes, the roles and responsibilities for actualizing women's land rights span across a number of stakeholders, it is important for these stakeholders to clearly understand and appreciate their roles, take leadership of the implementation of the charter by having a clear plan and develop synergy in their actions. As such, securing collective commitment among stakeholders for realization of women land rights is therefore necessary.

This framework makes significant reference to a number of international frameworks, policies and national laws governing the land sector for purposes of contributing to global and national commitments and ensuring its legitimacy. Key among the policy and legal instruments are-

- i. *Sustainable Development Goals – Targets & Indicators*
- ii. *Africa Union's Framework and Guidelines for land polices*
- iii. *Africa Union Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) - the 30% commitment on women land rights*
- iv. *The Constitution of Kenya 2010*
- v. *National Land Policy*
- vi. *Land Amendment Act 2016*
- vii. *The Community Land Act 2016*
- viii. *The Physical Panning Act of 1996*
- ix. *Matrimonial Property Act*

In addition, it makes reference to the Rural Women's Land Rights Charter of Kenya and the Pan African Charter on Women Land Rights. This framework is structured into four major sections notably introduction, key results and actions, monitoring and evaluation plan, and coordination mechanisms.

This implementation framework aims to meet three key objectives:

1. To provide a clear implementation framework for the Rural Women's Land Rights Charter with clear deliverables and leadership for the results being sought
2. To anchor mechanisms for synergy and coordinated actions towards realization of women's land rights
3. To serve as basis for mutual accountability in realization of secure women's land rights

## 1.2. The process of generating the framework

- i. The process of developing this framework stems from the proclamation of the Rural Women's Land Rights Charter by women and its adoption by the Cabinet Secretary and the Chair of National Land Commission
- ii. A side meeting was convened by Ministry of Land & Physical Planning, National Land Commission and Civil Societies in Arusha Kilimanjaro that saw the need for actors present to work collectively towards this cause
- iii. Series of meetings for the Post Kilimanjaro Forum on Women Land Rights were convened by ActionAid to discuss on the best approach to advance the implementation of the charter
- iv. Extensive literature review on policies and laws on women and land including review of international instruments such as the Sustainable Development Goals was done
- v. Civil societies convened awareness sessions for women on land laws and policies in order to participate effectively in informing the priority setting and key actions necessary for realization of the aspirations of the charter
- vi. A revisit of the aspirations of both the Kenya Rural Women's land Rights Charter and the Africa Women Land Rights Charter as proclaimed and adopted by policy makers in Kenya and in Arusha meeting
- vii. The process also borrowed judiciously from a meeting of women living in rural areas that convened in Mombasa in December 2017 to discuss more on issues they considered critical in land sector and what they were keen to track
- viii. Drawing on an introspection by women living in rural areas on the charter, the broad and specific demands of the charter, the realities of how change is happening on the ground, women identified seven issues that ought to be responded to by any framework meant to promote women's right to land in the country, notably
  - a. Unstructured and uncoordinated civic education on women land rights resulting in inadequate knowledge among women on their land rights and how to pursue them.
  - b. Inhibitive cultural, religious and traditional beliefs and practices that lead to discrimination and inequalities in land ownership and control that disfavors women.
  - c. Lack of data on women's status on land access, use, control and ownership of land (gender sensitive M & E tools)
  - d. Inaccessible Land administrative services for women.
  - e. Inaccessible formal and informal justice systems.
  - f. Low level and less meaningful participation of women in institutions responsible for land matters and spaces on decision making on land.
  - g. Lack of adherence to progressive policies and procedures. The priority setting by women has been useful in identifying the thrusts for this framework
- ix. A review of/ sharing of internal frameworks in place by key agencies (Ministry of lands and Physical planning, National Land Commission, FAO and CSOs to advance women's right to land was also done
- x. In order to consolidate the perspectives from above process, a three-day multi-stakeholder workshop drawing 30 participants from the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, National Land Commission, UN FAO Kenya , Civil Society and Rural Women who developed the first draft of this framework
- xi. A select team of 10 drawn from the participants above was tasked with the responsibility of reviewing of the raw draft and producing the first and subsequent drafts of the framework
- xii. Key leaders from respective institutions were provided with space to review the draft before sign off for the launch

The **RURAL WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS CHARTER** had 10 broad demands as broken down by 41 specific demands. Below are the broad demands as extracted from the charter Our Demands/Asks

1. Promoting women's effective participation on land governance units from local level
2. We demand Policy and Legal Reforms that are relevant to realization of women land rights
3. We demand for the engendering of land administration and Governance
4. We demand for the strengthening of women access and ownership of land and common property resources
5. We demand for the regulation of large scale land acquisition/ grabs that affect women
6. We demand access to justice (formal and informal) for women land rights
7. We demand for Social inclusion for women with disability and HIV/AIDS on land
8. We demand increased public investment in livelihood security that does not endanger Women's Land rights
9. We demand the protection of land rights activists advancing women land rights
10. We demand accountability in the delivery of the demands as captured in this charter

Key among the recommendations of the **AFRICAN WOMEN LAND RIGHTS CHARTER** as proclaimed in Arusha, October 2016 are:

- Review, harmonize, and update land laws to reflect women's rights on land while ensuring customary laws are consistent with constitutional and statutory safeguards for women's land rights.
- Engage governments in the Kilimanjaro Initiative for them to support women's land rights.
- Joint and equal ownership of land through joint land title deeds.
- Mobilize and build women's movements in support of women's land rights (the Kilimanjaro Initiative) – popularize the demands and solutions.
- Educate and mobilize custodians of culture to become champions of women's land rights promoting women participation in customary land governance structures.
- Create an African network of women's rights defenders and recognize and facilitate the work of women's rights defenders.
- Implement the AU's recommendation that requires states to allocate at least 30% of land to women.

### 1.3. Goals and Broad Results

This framework has its overall goal whose realization is premised around 5 broad results that respond to issues related to land as captured in the charter.

**Overall Goal:** Women accessing, using, owning and controlling the land resource.

Broad results:

- A. Accessible administrative and justice systems on land for women.
- B. Women concerns, voices, and interests reflected in decisions on land.
- C. Enhanced access to information on the status on women's land rights.
- D. Eradication of discrimination and inequalities for women in access and control over land.
- E. Well-coordinated multi-stakeholder platforms advancing women's land rights



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS** has specific and relevant indicators, notably:

- Indicator 5.a.1 (a) proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and
- Indicator 5.a.1 (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.
- Indicator 5.a.2 proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.
- Indicator 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

## 2. KEY RESULTS AND ACTIONS (IMPLEMENTATION PLAN)

Broader Changes	Intermediate change	Actions	Actors
<b>1. Accessible administrative and justice systems on land for women</b>	A. Access to justice / Judicial Rapid Responsive Initiatives on land matters for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Develop a simple guide to support sensitization of women and other stakeholders on current justice systems (Formal and ADR)</li> <li>ii. Sensitization of the women on judicial processes on land matters</li> <li>iii. Sensitization of Court Users Committees on the Kilimanjaro Initiative and strengthen partnerships with courts in the implementation of Women's Land Right Charter</li> <li>iv. Legal Aid Clinics to women on their rights to land</li> <li>v. Training of ToT paralegals to advocate for women's right to land</li> </ul>	Civil Societies- Lead actor; Judiciary; MOLPP, NLC, Rural Women-support actors
	B. Systems that strictly adhere to policies and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Capacity building of the MoLPP and NLC staff on their roles in enforcing women rights to land</li> <li>ii. Review of the service delivery charters of institutions to incorporate women's rights to land as core mandate area</li> <li>iii. Periodic review of performance of staff in registries and the judicial system in their advancement of women's right to land</li> <li>iv. Establish a client feedback system on services received from land administration institutions</li> <li>v. Monitoring of the titling process to understand women's challenges to access justice and land services in order to resolve them</li> </ul>	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning - Lead NLC- support
	C. Land administrative services are brought closer to the lowest administrative unit/fully devolved land administrative functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Establish functional land registries in all the administrative unit levels</li> <li>ii. Civic education on registration processes within women forums (land clinics)</li> <li>iii. Simplified publications on the registration processes distributed to the lowest levels.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning- lead; FAO & County Government - support
	D. Gender responsive local administration on issues of land (chiefs and other administrators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Capacity building of Local Administration on women's right to land</li> <li>ii. Capacity building of Local Administration on gender sensitivity in land matters</li> <li>iii. Routine monitoring of changes in attitude and practice towards women's right to land</li> </ul>	Civil Society – Lead Ministry of Lands & Physical Planning, National Land Commission
	E. Effective and operational Traditional/ Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Develop simplified guidelines on ADR (by NLC)</li> <li>ii. Sensitization on use of ADR to solve issues on women land rights</li> <li>iii. Training/ enhancing capacity of paralegals to advocate for women land rights in ADR processes</li> <li>iv. Support community-based processes of resolving existing conflicts on land by establishing and strengthening ADR structures</li> </ul>	National Land Commission – Lead MoLPP, FAO, Judiciary, Civil Society & Rural women - Support
	F. Reengineered land processes (titling process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Monitoring of the titling process</li> <li>ii. Use of Rapid Results Initiative in the titling process</li> <li>iii. Sensitize rural women on importance and process of titling</li> </ul>	MOLPP- lead
<b>2. Women voices, issues, interests and concerns</b>	A. Women are aware of land policies and laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Design and undertake a coordinated multi-stakeholders civic education on land Policies and Laws targeting women in 24 counties.</li> </ul>	CSOs – lead NLC/MOLPP/FAO- support

reflected in decisions on land.	B. Women actively and meaningfully participate in decision making processes on land matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Strengthen the capacity of women to influence key decisions at the national and county level (boards, committees and community land governance structures)</li> <li>ii. Enhance knowledge and negotiation skills of women to participate effectively in FPIC processes</li> <li>iii. Set/initiate spaces for FPIC &amp; women in land transactions</li> <li>iv. Enhance understanding of women of tenure rights to enhance claims in natural resources including in public land</li> <li>v. Stock taking on slots occupied by women in different land governance structures</li> </ul>	CSOs-Lead NLC/MOLPP/FAO- support
	C. Women movements established and strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Initiate and sustain connection and networking of County Kilimanjaro Platforms into a larger movement of women championing land rights</li> <li>ii. Strengthen women movements in 24 Counties to support women land rights agenda</li> </ul>	CSO – lead FAO – Support
	D. Women holding leadership positions in National and Devolved land structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Advocate for fully implementation of 2/3<sup>rd</sup> gender rule in all Land governance structures</li> <li>ii. Strengthen the capacity of women through training on skills to take up leadership positions in land governance structures</li> <li>iii. Stock taking on slots occupied by women in different land admin structures</li> </ul>	CSO – lead FAO – Support
<b>3. Enhanced access to information on the status on women's land rights.</b>	A. Land information management system capturing sex disaggregated data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Develop a tool for survey on status of women land rights &amp; Coordinate the survey</li> <li>ii. Influence National Bureau of Statistics to incorporate survey questions to capture data on status of women land rights in the national population census</li> <li>iii. Establish digital land registries at counties</li> </ul>	MoLPP, FAO, CSOs MOLPP MOLPP, CGs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv. Train women on how to access information from land portal</li> <li>v. Conducting an audit of the land registries to establish women registration</li> </ul>	MOLPP MOLPP
	B. Enhanced partnership and collaboration among land ministry and other stakeholders for enhanced access to information relevant to women land rights (elements of FPIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Promote information sharing on land acquisitions including for public purpose acquisition</li> <li>ii. Hold forums for community participation in titling and private/ community land acquisitions</li> <li>iii. Share balanced information on both positive and negative implications of proposed investments on private, community and public land</li> </ul>	MoLPP, NLC MOLPP, NLC CSOs, NLC
	C. Information shared in women friendly (gender sensitive) manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Hold decentralized women-only forum for sharing information with women on land issues</li> <li>ii. Train stakeholders on modalities of being gender sensitive when sharing information</li> </ul>	MOLPP, NLC, CSOs, FAO
	<b>4. Eradicate discriminations and inequalities for women in access and control over land</b>	A. Change of attitude of men and patriarchal women towards women land rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. County sensitization workshops on women land rights targeted to county leadership</li> <li>ii. Training and recruitment of male champions and work with these champions to transform attitude towards women land rights</li> <li>iii. Dialogue sessions for women with cultural, religious leaders and other opinion influencers on women land rights</li> <li>iv. Hold Land Clinics to support specific land and legal cases on land issues involving women</li> </ul>

	B. Youth serve as agents of cultural transformation on women land rights matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. County sensitization workshops for youth on women's land rights</li> <li>ii. Training young/ youthful women on laws and policies on women land rights and how to procedurally claim their land rights</li> <li>iii. Support campaign actions led by youth and with support of women such as magnet theatre to sensitize masses on women land rights</li> <li>iv. Exposure visit to benchmark on best practices in relation to cultural transformation on women land rights</li> </ul>	CSOs, Rural women
	C. Greater support of women land rights by religious leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Engaging and sensitizing the religious groups on women land rights.</li> <li>ii. Develop targeted IEC materials for different religious institutions and programmes advocating for women land rights</li> <li>iii. Profiling, and holding interreligious dialogues on women land rights</li> </ul>	CSOs , Rural Women CSOs, FAO CSOs, Rural Women, FAO
	D. Greater support of women land rights by political leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Train political leaders on women land rights ( to be done separately for Members of parliament and the County Assembly)</li> <li>ii. Influence meeting with political leaders on financing women land agenda (court fees, waivers for women living in poverty)</li> </ul>	NLC, MoLPP, FAO and CSOs
	E. Women acquiring titles either individually or jointly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Hold women sensitization forums on women land rights at county level</li> <li>ii. Hold public forums at ward level on women land rights</li> </ul>	CSOs, NLC, MoLPP
	F. Affirmative actions on women's right to land are in place and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Sensitize women political leadership on affirmative action for women land rights</li> <li>ii. Operationalize decentralized land administration services</li> <li>iii. Establish and enforce quota allocations for women in settlement schemes and commercial plots in urban areas</li> <li>iv. Promote inclusion of women in group ranches as they covert to community land (during the registration process</li> <li>v. Provide other incentives and social protection programmes to enhance social inclusion of women in titling</li> <li>vi. Fast track actions aimed at resolving historical injustices on women &amp; land</li> </ul>	CSOs, NLC, MoLPP; NLC MOPPL & NLC MOLPP, CSOs, NLC MoLPP, County Governments NLC & CGs
<b>5. Well-coordinated multi-stakeholder platforms advancing women's land rights</b>	A. A well-coordinated inclusive platform at national level informing priorities and action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Annual review, reflections and planning processes</li> <li>ii. Joint actions in advancement of women land rights agenda</li> <li>iii. Support establishment and strengthened capacity for coordination of county multi-stakeholder forums on women land rights</li> </ul>	ActionAid ,MoLPP, NLC, KLA, FAO
	B. Well-coordinated coordination platforms at county level informing transformative actions that concretize women land rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Setting up and strengthening multi-stakeholder county platforms for coordination of women land agenda</li> <li>ii. Joint actions in advancement of women land rights agenda at the county level</li> </ul>	ActionAid, MoLPP, NLC, KLA, FAO

	B. Youth serve as agents of cultural transformation on women land rights matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. County sensitization workshops for youth on women's land rights</li> <li>ii. Training young/ youthful women on laws and policies on women land rights and how to procedurally claim their land rights</li> <li>iii. Support campaign actions led by youth and with support of women such as magnet theatre to sensitize masses on women land rights</li> <li>iv. Exposure visit to benchmark on best practices in relation to cultural transformation on women land rights</li> </ul>	CSOs, Rural women
	C. Greater support of women land rights by religious leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Engaging and sensitizing the religious groups on women land rights.</li> <li>ii. Develop targeted IEC materials for different religious institutions and programmes advocating for women land rights</li> <li>iii. Profiling, and holding interreligious dialogues on women land rights</li> </ul>	CSOs , Rural Women CSOs, FAO CSOs, Rural Women, FAO
	D. Greater support of women land rights by political leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Train political leaders on women land rights ( to be done separately for Members of parliament and the County Assembly)</li> <li>ii. Influence meeting with political leaders on financing women land agenda (court fees, waivers for women living in poverty)</li> </ul>	NLC, MoLPP, FAO and CSOs
	E. Women acquiring titles either individually or jointly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Hold women sensitization forums on women land rights at county level</li> <li>ii. Hold public forums at ward level on women land rights</li> </ul>	CSOs, NLC, MoLPP
	F. Affirmative actions on women's right to land are in place and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Sensitize women political leadership on affirmative action for women land rights</li> <li>ii. Operationalize decentralized land administration services</li> <li>iii. Establish and enforce quota allocations for women in settlement schemes and commercial plots in urban areas</li> <li>iv. Promote inclusion of women in group ranches as they covert to community land (during the registration process</li> <li>v. Provide other incentives and social protection programmes to enhance social inclusion of women in titling</li> <li>vi. Fast track actions aimed at resolving historical injustices on women &amp; land</li> </ul>	CSOs, NLC, MoLPP; NLC MOPPL & NLC MOLPP, CSOs, NLC MoLPP, County Governments NLC & CGs
<b>5. Well-coordinated multi-stakeholder platforms advancing women's land rights</b>	A. A well-coordinated inclusive platform at national level informing priorities and action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Annual review, reflections and planning processes</li> <li>ii. Joint actions in advancement of women land rights agenda</li> <li>iii. Support establishment and strengthened capacity for coordination of county multi-stakeholder forums on women land rights</li> </ul>	ActionAid ,MoLPP, NLC, KLA, FAO
	B. Well-coordinated coordination platforms at county level informing transformative actions that concretize women land rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Setting up and strengthening multi-stakeholder county platforms for coordination of women land agenda</li> <li>ii. Joint actions in advancement of women land rights agenda at the county level</li> </ul>	ActionAid, MoLPP, NLC, KLA, FAO

### 3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK



Broader Changes	Intermediate change	Indicators	Target	Frequency	Level	Lead stakeholder in M&E
1. Accessible administrative and justice systems on land for women	A. Access to justice / Judicial Rapid Responsive Initiatives on land matters for women	No. of court cases involving women land rights resolved in favor of women	3000	Annual	County	Civil Society
		No. of cases filed in the court by women	6000	Annual	County	Civil Society
		No. of cases involving women handled using RRI within a particular timeframe	6000	Bi-annual	National	Ministry of Lands & Physical Planning
	B. Systems that strictly adhere to policies and procedures	Reduction in number complaints on women land rights	1200	Every 6 months	County	Civil Society
		Service charter that prioritizes women's issues in place and followed	57 (all registries)	3 years	National	Ministry of Lands & Physical Planning
	C. Land administrative services are brought closer to lowest administrative unit/fully devolved land administrative functions	No. of women accessing land services	5000 per county annually	Annually	Sub-County	Ministry of Lands & Physical Planning, National Land Commission
		No. of land clinics held at ward level for purposes of sensitizing women on land services	1 per ward per year	Annually	National	Ministry of Lands & Physical Planning, National Land Commission, County Government
		Digitization of land records in the registries	18 registries	Bi-annual	National/County	Ministry of Lands & Physical Planning, UNFAO
	D. Gender responsive local administration (chiefs) on issues of land / fully trained administrators	No. of local administrators (Chiefs & Sub County administrators) trained on women land rights	72 Sub Counties	Annual	County	Civil Society
		% reduction of complaints on chiefs by women	30% reduction annually	Annual	Ward	Civil Society
% of women accessing timely facilitation services from the Chiefs		30% increase annually	6 months	County	Civil Society	
Reduced instances of threats to human rights defenders		50% reduction during the period	Annual	County	Civil Society	
No. of administration officers supporting cause of human rights defenders		200	Annual	County	Civil Society	
E. Grounded application of Traditional and Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms/ effective operational ADR	No. of cases handled through ADR	6000	Every 6 months	National	National Land Commission	
	No. of institutions using ADR	10	Annual	County	Civil Society	
F. Reengineered land processes (tilling process)	No. of titles produced	1.8 million	Annual	National	Ministry of Lands & Physical Planning	
	% reduction of complaints by women about the tilling process	600/ 30%	Annual	National	Ministry of Lands & Physical Planning	
	No. of titles registered to women individually	100,000	Annual	National/County	CSOs	

<b>2. Women voices, issues, interests and concerns reflected in decisions on land.</b>	A. Women are aware of land policies and laws	No. of women in key decision making organs on land matters. eg Land Control Board, Land Committees	At least 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> representation	Annual	National/ County	MOLPP/NLC/CSO
		No. of women engaging on talk shows on land issues in radio, television and other media platforms	6*6=36	Bi-annual	National	NLC/CSOs
			2*24*6=288	Quarterly	County	CSOs
		No of awareness sessions held on policies and laws for women	1*6=6	Annual	National	MOLPP/ NLC
			1*24*6=144	Annual	County	Civil Society
			4*24*6=576	Quarterly	Ward	Rural Women
	B. Women actively and meaningfully participate in decision making processes on land matters	No. of women sitting in the land Control Board and Land Committees	At least 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> representation	Annual	National/ County	MOLPP/NLC/CSOs
		No. of women participating in women forums on land issues	2*24*6=288	Annual	National	MOLPP/NLC/CSOs
			30*24*6=4320	Annual	County	MOLPP/NLC/CSOs
			100*24*6=14400	Quarterly	Ward	R/women
		No. of women able to clearly articulate their right to land	200*24*6=28,800	Annual	Ward	All
		No. of meetings held to collect views and interests of women land rights and agenda	2*24*6=144	Annual	County	MOLPP/NLC
			4*24*6=576	Biannual	Ward	CSOs /Women
		No. of women in the community management committees	At least 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> representation	Annual	County	MOLPP
		% of women involved in management of public natural resources	50%	Annual	National County	MOLPP/NLC/CSOs/ FAO
		Actual decisions on women's issues being upheld/arrived at and endorsed	50% of proposals from women	Annual	County	MOLPP/NLC/CSOs
	C. Devolved Kilimanjaro Platforms established and strengthened to support women agenda (Counties)	No. of County based platform established advocating for women land rights	1*24=24	Annual	County	CSOs/ UNFAO/Women
		No. of Stakeholders engaging on women land rights	5*1=5	Annual	County	CSOs/UN FAO/Women
	D. Women movements established and strengthened	No. of women in the established movements	100*24*6=14400	Annual	National	CSOs/UNFAO/Women
		No. of decisions influenced made by the movements	1*24*6=144	Annual	County	Women/ CSOs/UNFAO
		No of women movements established and strengthened	1*24=24	Annual	County	Women/ CSOs/UNFAO
	E. Women holding leadership positions in National and Devolved land structures	No. of women in leadership positions	3*6=18	Annual	National	Women/ CSOs/UNFAO
			5*6=30 per county	Annual	County	
10*6=60 per ward			Annual	Ward		
1*24*6=144			Annual	National	Women/ CSOs/UNFAO	
2*24*6=288		Annual	County			

			3*24*6=432	Annual	Ward	
<b>3. Enhanced access to information on the status on women's land rights.</b>	A. Land information management system capturing sex disaggregated data	A disaggregated data base in place	2 Institutions with disaggregated data base	Biannual	Ward, County, National	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, NLC, FAO
		No. of initiatives held by the stakeholders to develop gender disaggregated framework	2 baseline research conducted	Biannual	Ward, County, National	UNFAO, Civil Society, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, NLC
			5 launches/workshops held	Quarterly	Ward, County, National	Civil Society, Rural Woman, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, NLC
			Funds allocated	annually	Ward, County, National	UNFAO, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, NLC
		B. Enhanced partnership and collaboration between the Ministry of Land and other stakeholders for enhanced access to information on women's land rights	No. of stakeholder forums held to enhance access to information	No. of Workshops held (5)	Quarterly	Ward, County, National
	Funds allocated		Annually	Ward, County, National,	UNFAO, Civil Society, Rural Woman, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, NLC	
	No. of Reports for the workshops shared and action taken		Continuously	Ward, County, National.	UNFAO, Civil Society, Rural Woman, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, NLC	
	No. of programs rolled out to support access to information by women on women's land rights		No. of Institutions supporting women on Judicial process(7)	Annually	County & National	MOL/ NLC/ CSOs
	C. Information shared in a women friendly (gender-sensitive) manner		Simplified information and communication tools targeting women.	5 workshops held	Annually	Ward, County/National
		No. of women-only forums held to share information on women's land rights.	5 Workshops held.	Annually	Ward, County/National	Civil Society
<b>4. Eradicate discrimination and inequalities for women in access and control over land</b>	A. Change of attitude of men and patriarchal women towards women's land rights	% reduction on the No. of women seeking legal redress in formal and informal platforms as a result of support from their spouses / men in their lives	Within 3 years % will be shared.	Annually	County/su b-county	NLC/MOLPP
		increased % of men champions leading in women's land rights	3 years 5 male champions per ward nationally	Annually	National, County & Ward	Civil Society
	No. of political leaders championing women's land rights	20% and 10% increase annually at county & National	Annually	County & National	Civil Society	

			level respectively			
B. Youth being agents of cultural transformation on women's land rights matters	% increase of youths involved in championing women's land rights	3 years 5 youth champions per ward	Annually	National, County & Ward	Civil Society	
	Increased % of female youth realizing their right to land even through inheritance	3 years; 20% increase annually	Annually	National, County & Sub-County	NLC & Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning & UNFAO	
C. Greater support of women land rights by religious leaders	Increased % of religious leaders speaking up for women land rights in different forums	1 year ; 10 % increase annually	6 month	County, Sub-County & Wards	CSO & Rural Women	
	No. of faith-based programs advancing women's land rights	1 year; at least a programme per county	Annually	County, Sub-County & Ward	CSOs, Rural Women	
D. Women acquiring titles either individually or jointly	Increased % of women owning land jointly	6 years; 20% annually	1 year	National & County	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning and NLC, UNFAO	
	Increased % of women owning land individually.	6 years; 10% annually	1 year	National & County	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning and NLC	
	No. of women associations buying land to improve their status.	6 years	1 year	National & County	NLC/MOLPP	
E. Affirmative actions on women's right to land	% increase of women allocated land in settlement schemes and adjudication sections	6 years; 30% increase from current levels	1 year	National & County	MOLPP	
is implemented	No. of succession cases successfully concluded in favor of the women	6 years; 40% of cases in a year	Annually	National & County	MOLPP & NLC	
	Simplified processes to enhance women's ability to conclude land transactions	4 years; information on the simplified process shared with women in 2 sub-counties in target counties annually	Annually	National & County	MOLPP, NLC & UNFAO	
	No. of women registered as members of community assembly (in the register of Community Land)	6 years; 100% of eligible women	Annually	County & Sub-County	MOLPP, NLC, CSOs & UNFAO	
	No. of women associations sustainably tapping natural resources on public land	6 years; at least 1 association/year/ county	Annually	County & Sub-County	MOLPP, NLC, CSOs & UNFAO	
	No. of women associations granted access and user rights on natural resources on community rights	6 years; at least 3 association per county annually	Annually	County & Sub-County	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, NLC, CSOs & UN FAO.	

		No. of women associations given secure access to community land to support their agricultural activities	6 years; at least 3 association per county annually	Annually	County & Sub-County	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, NLC, CSOs & UNFAO
		No of women included in the transition of group ranches to community land	6 years; target 100% of eligible women in all group ranches	Annually	County & Sub-County	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, NLC, CSOs & UN FAO
5. Well-coordinated multi-stakeholder platforms advancing women's land rights	A. A well-coordinated inclusive platform at national level informing priorities and action	No. of joint national actions held in advancement of women land rights	2 joint actions per year	Annually	National	National multi-stakeholder platform
		No. of effective meetings held to review, plan and strengthen women's land rights agenda	A minimum of 2 per year	Annual	National	National multi-stakeholder platform
		Improvement in quality of decision making on women's land agenda among actors	Qualitative/ descriptive	Annual	National	National multi-stakeholder platform
	B. Well-coordinated coordination platforms at county level informing transformative actions that concretize women's land rights	No. of county level multi-stakeholder platforms established	6 per year	Annual	National	National multi-stakeholder platform
		No. of functional multi-stakeholder platforms	All	Annual	National	National multi-stakeholder platform
		No. of key decisions influenced by rural women in the county multi-stakeholder platforms	2 per platform	Annual	County	County platform, aggregation - National



## 4. COORDINATION MECHANISMS

This framework does not in any way take away the individual mandates of different agencies and organizations; they are free to pursue those mandates distinctively. Indeed, what this framework anticipates is catalyzed results through multi-stakeholder action and synergy. Individual agencies/actors shall continue to pursue implementation as provided by their mandates but with the platform providing for better coordination and impact for actions with greater and shared responsibility areas. In addition, agencies will take broad and strategic roles in leadership of action areas as assigned under this framework for better results at the national level.

The coordination leadership for the national multi-stakeholder platform is vested on ActionAid International Kenya as the lead with the National Land Commission as co-lead. These two agencies shall support strengthened mobilization and sustained commitment of all relevant civil and Government agencies to the cause. The coordination envisaged here serves 3 broad roles:-

1. Ensuring regular meetings among actors to review, monitor progress and develop annual, semiannual plans as may be necessary
2. Supporting in coordinating high level impact actions whose leadership could be by other members of the multi-stakeholder platform
3. Sustaining high level political commitment to land reform agenda in favor of women  
County level leadership and coordination shall be decided at county level based on institutional strengths and competence. Additional convening is necessary to firm up on frequency of meetings and strengthening outputs from these meetings.

Current members of the multi-stakeholder platform on Women's Land Rights are



