

**EFFECTIVENESS OF NATIONAL LAND POLICY IN ADDRESSING
HISTORICAL LAND INJUSTICES IN SABOTI SUB-COUNTY, TRANS
NZOIA COUNTY, KENYA**

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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration by the Student.

This is my original work and has not been submitted for examination or award at any other university. It has been developed under the professional guidance of academic supervisors.

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DEDICATION

This thesis report is dedicated to my Parents Mr. Raphael Kiboi, and Judith Juma, my wife Esther Chebet Chesigor, and my brother Dr. Momos Leonard for your unwavering support, both financially and morally throughout the study. Your encouragement, understanding, and belief in me have been the driving force behind my success. I am short of words to express my gratitude for your steadfast support and encouragement throughout my academic life.

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ABSTRACT

Land ownership and use has intrinsic connection to community's existence and well-being. Therefore, its governance and administration immediately after colonialism has remained a focal point in public policy and academic discourse. Injustices on land stemming from colonial policy enactments resulted in unequal distribution of land, landlessness and squatting. These policy guidelines significantly impacted the socio-economic well-being of several indigenous communities. The efforts towards rectifying historical land injustices, through land law reforms, has achieved less than expected. Many communities continue to struggle in poverty, with increased socio-economic inequality. The purpose of national land policy is to provide mechanisms towards solving matters relating to historical land injustices. The continued existence of cases relating to land injustices triggered the need to evaluate the strengths and shortcomings of the NLP. This study therefore, assessed the National Land Policy's effectiveness in addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. The research objectives centered on analyzing the contributions of Land Reports, the adequacy of the National Land Policy Framework, and the extent of implementation of the National Land Policy in addressing historical injustices. Three theoretical frameworks informed the study: Max Horkheimer's Critical Theory (1937), Institutional Theory by Meyer and Rowan (1970), and Marxist Theory by Karl Marx (1818-1883). Employing a Mixed Methods Research Design, the study targeted a population of 47,603 household heads and 80 key informants, ultimately identifying a sample size of 381 household heads and 24 key informants. Data were collected and analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative methods. Descriptive statistics were used for quantitative data analysis, while qualitative data underwent thematic analysis. Ethical standards were upheld throughout the research process. The findings revealed a significant correlation between the impact of land reports in documenting and addressing historical land injustices ($r = 0.989^{**}$, $p = 0.000$) and a strong correlation between the National Land Policy Framework and its role in addressing these injustices ($r = 0.949^{**}$, $p = 0.000$). Furthermore, the results indicated a positive correlation between the level of implementation of the National Land Policy and its effectiveness in addressing historical injustices ($r = 0.785^{**}$, $p = 0.000$). The study concluded that effectively addressing historical land injustices in Kenya requires robust government commitment to implementing viable solutions. This includes integrating recommendations from land reports into policy, aligning land policies with documented injustices, and ensuring effective implementation of the National Land Policy (NLP). This study highlights the need to address historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County and assesses the Effectiveness of National Land Policies. It provides a roadmap for improving land governance by adopting recommendations from Land Reports, offering policymakers insights to create equitable land policy frameworks and Intentional implementation of the revised Land Policy Frameworks. Implementing these recommendations could enhance community well-being, reduce socio-economic disparities, and support a more inclusive society, contributing to the broader conversation on land reform and social justice.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CVI	Coefficient of Validity Index.
ELCs	Economic Land Concessions
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.
NLP	National Land Policy
NACOSTI	National Commission of Science Technology and Innovation.
NLA	National Land Authority.
NLC	National Land Commission
NS	Not Sure
SA	Strongly Agree
SD	Strongly Disagree
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals.
SFT	Settlement Fund Trustees
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TJRC	Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS.

In the context of Addressing historical land injustices considering the effectiveness of the National policy on land use in Saboti Sub-County, Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya, the study considered defining the following terms to suit the study;

Dependent Variable: The dependent variable is the primary outcome or effect being studied, and serves as the core focus of the study, helping to define what the research aims to explain generally positioned at the end of the framework, illustrating the outcome affected by independent, moderating, and/or mediating variables.

Effectiveness: Effectiveness: In this study, effectiveness referred to the degree to which the National Land Policy achieved its intended goals and objectives in solving historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. It was measured by assessing the extent of policy implementation, the resolution of land disputes, and the restoration of land ownership rights. Data were collected through surveys and interviews with local stakeholders, including landowners, government officials, and community leaders, using a structured questionnaire and interview guide to gauge perceptions of policy impact, success in Addressing land conflicts, and improvements in land tenure security.

Historical Land Injustices: In this study, historical land injustices mean the forceful and illegal displacement of indigenous communities from their ancestral lands due to the imposition of colonial and post-colonial land policies, which left them landless without receiving compensation, restitution, or reparation. This variable was measured by examining the experiences of affected communities,

using structured questionnaires and interviews to collect data on displacement, land ownership, and reparative efforts.

Implementation of National Land Policy Framework: Land use policy implementation refer to the process of executing and enforcing laws, that govern the use, management, and distribution of land resources. It was measured by assessing the efficiency, and compliance with land use regulations, which was evaluated through indicators such as the number of land disputes resolved. The instruments to be used for measurement include interviews targeting land administrators, surveys for affected community members.

Independent Variable: The independent variable is the factor presumed to influence or cause changes in the dependent variable. It acts independently of other variables in its effect on the dependent variable, positioned at the beginning as it sets the foundation for understanding causal relationships.

Land reports: Land reports, for the purpose of this study, refer to documented records and assessments produced by relevant authorities, detailing land ownership, usage, disputes, and historical claims within a given region. These reports will be measured by reviewing their content, including the frequency and type of land disputes addressed, policy recommendations made, and actions taken by land agencies. The instruments used to measure this variable included content analysis of archived land reports, government publications, and interview data from key informants involved in land administration.

Land Tenure Security: In this study, it referred to the assurance, certainty, and stability of land rights and ownership. This variable was measured through

surveys and interviews with landowners, stakeholders, and local authorities, focusing on their perceptions and experiences regarding land rights stability.

Mediating Variable: In this research, mediating variable explained the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. It represented a pathway through which the independent variable influenced the dependent variable. By including a mediating variable in a conceptual framework, the researcher understood the cause-and-effect relationship and how changes in the independent variable led to variations in the dependent outcome.

Moderating Variable: A moderating variable, modified the strength or direction of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Its role in a conceptual framework was to highlight the conditions in which the relationship between variables changed.

National Land policy framework: The term "Land Use Policy Framework" refer to a set of guidelines, regulations, and principles established to govern how land is utilized and managed within a particular region. In this study, it was measured by assessing the effectiveness of policies in Addressing historical land injustices, evaluating the clarity, consistency of land laws, and determining the extent of stakeholder engagement in policy formulation. Data was collected using structured questionnaires and interviews with key informants such as land experts, policymakers, and community leaders, to gauge their perceptions of the framework's impact.

National Land Policy: In this study, the National Land Policy referred to the government's legal framework outlined in Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009, which was created to guide formulation of the laws, regulations, and

procedures that govern land allocation, and ownership in Kenya, with an emphasis on rectifying past injustices related to land distribution. It was measured based on the implementation of land reforms, equitable land distribution, land tenure security, and conflict resolution mechanisms in land disputes. Data was collected through structured questionnaires and interviews with stakeholders, including land experts, government officials, and affected communities.

Policy: In this study it means the set of guidelines established by governments to outline strategies, and procedures to address specific issues. It lays the foundation and broader framework for legislation, guiding the formulation of laws. For this study National Land Policy was the policy under scrutiny.

Political Will: This variable referred to the commitment and support demonstrated by political leaders and institutions toward implementing proposed land reforms. To measure political will, the analysis focused on government officials' speeches and relevant policy documents on land reform initiatives. The instrument used was conducting interviews on the extent and frequency of efforts to redress land injustices.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study.

Land governance remains a highly discussed subject among academic experts and policymakers (Singirankabo, 2020). The establishment of National Land Policy and reforms has been a highly contested discourse given the complex and multilayered nature of land-related conflicts (Van Leeuwen, 2016). This is due to fact that politics, shape and define people's relationships with land, including the institutions that prescribe, manage, and oversee land rights (Alden Wily, 2018). The intricate issues surrounding land access, use, and ownership have sparked ongoing debates around the need for reform in national land policies, positioning land governance as a central topic in both policy and academic discourse (Onguny & Gillies, 2019).

Land being a crucial asset in the lives of human beings, it is deeply tied to people's origin, identity and sense of belonging as it plays a pivotal role in human socio-economic wellbeing (Nyaura, 2018). However, it has been established that, Land resources are scarce and conflicts may arise out of the competition for ownership and use (Achiba & Lengoiboni, 2020). Land-related conflicts carry profound social repercussions, leading to loss of life, heightened tensions, and displacement, which together undermine social cohesion (Enemark, 2019). Colonial land policies left a legacy of displacement, unequal land distribution, and increased poverty and socio-economic inequalities among affected communities worldwide (Abubakar, 2021).

The eve of independence and the end of colonialism were welcomed with progressive land policy reforms that were expected to address issues related to land injustices (Guldi, 2022). The end of colonialism did not bring about the end of the usage of the

European land policies and practice mostly in Asia and Africa. There was no return to customary land tenure systems; instead, post-colonial governments retained colonial land policies. (Domínguez & Luoma, 2020). Historical land injustices have continued to persist amidst land policy reforms throughout the world (Bejeno, 2021). Many countries have tried to change their laws with the intention to address land injustices, but the results have proven futile if not minimal (Gordon and Njoya, 2023).

Despite global efforts to address land-related conflicts, historical injustices, unlawful evictions, and insecure land tenure continue to persist. These issues contribute to global challenges in land management, including inequality, corruption, and displacement (Mabikke, 2016). Acknowledging these land management challenges calls for the urgency for effective land policies (Sanz *et al.*, 2017). Globally, approximately 70% of the population lacks documented land rights, making them vulnerable to eviction and land grabbing by powerful elites or commercial interests. This dire situation led to a human rights crisis (Barry, 2018).

In the United States, the article by Burns *et al.* (2021) highlights the ongoing land injustices faced by Native American tribes, tracing their origins back to colonial times. Despite the existence of laws and policies aimed at helping indigenous groups reclaim their traditional lands, the complexity of land laws and limited tribal sovereignty have hindered effective land management. Further, in the context of Australia, Porter and Barry (2016) examine the ongoing challenges faced by Aboriginal communities concerning land rights and displacement, which are deeply rooted in colonial history. The Native Title Act of 1993 was introduced to formally acknowledge Aboriginal land claims and provide legal avenues for asserting land connections. However, the complexity of the Act and the substantial burden of proof required from claimants

have hindered many communities from obtaining formal recognition. Claimants are tasked with demonstrating a continuous connection to their traditional land, a challenging requirement given the historical displacements experienced by these communities.

Additionally, in the context of Canada, Atleo and Boron (2022) examine the struggles of First Nations concerning land rights, drawing parallels with similar issues faced by Indigenous peoples in Australia. They emphasize that government policies, including the Indian Act and land treaties, have frequently fallen short in adequately addressing the historical expropriation of Indigenous lands. The complexities of reconciliation efforts are exacerbated by inconsistent policy application and sluggish legal processes, which impede the timely resolution of land claims. As a result, many First Nations communities endure poor living conditions due to limited control over their traditional territories, and unresolved land claims continue to impede their economic and social development.

In the United Kingdom, Ricketts (2021) explores the historical roots of land injustices, emphasizing how centuries of concentrated land ownership have left many individuals without access to land. The legacy of feudalism and the enclosure movement has resulted in a small percentage of the population controlling vast estates, thereby perpetuating inequality, particularly in rural areas. Although various reforms have been attempted, many argue that existing land laws still fail to rectify this imbalance, significantly limiting local communities' influence over land use and development decisions. Furthermore, in the context of Scotland, "*A History of the Highland Clearances: Agrarian Transformation and the Evictions 1746-1886*" by Richards (2020) highlights the historical land injustices that occurred during the Highland

Clearances. During this period, tenants were evicted to make way for sheep farming, resulting in significant displacement and emigration. Although the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 aimed to empower communities by granting them the right to buy land, critics argue that these reforms have proven insufficient. The ongoing dominance of large estates, often owned by absentee landlords, continues to hinder local communities' ability to shape their futures, leaving land inequalities prevalent despite some progress made through community ownership initiatives.

It has also been established by Reydon's study of (2015) that, Brazil faces persistent land tenure issues rooted in the country's history since Portuguese colonization. Brazil lacks a robust land registry system, and existing social regulations are inadequate, contributing to high levels of landlessness and poverty. Land tenure in many regions of Brazil remains uncertain and contentious, aggravated by changes in the legal framework. A key challenge in enhancing land tenure security and governance is the absence of a comprehensive, unified evaluation of all land types. 16.6% are unregistered or with unknown tenure. Remarkably, overlaps between land tenure categories account for 50% of Brazil's registered territory (Sparovek et al., 2019).

In Africa, and in particular a study by Akinola (2020), established that Africa's history is riddled with land dispossessions during colonialism and apartheid, and the post-apartheid dispensation is characterized with land inequality, hunger and conflict. The root of this inequality is commonly traced to the history of land dispossession, a problem that the post-apartheid state has struggled to solve through the developing of an effective land reform programme that could address the crosscutting demands for land redistribution. While the South African state has made strides in correcting the racial inequality associated with land ownership, inherited from the apartheid regime,

the skewed pattern of land distribution, the highest occurrences of land-related violent farm conflicts, resulting in loss of lives persists, and conflict over land prevails (Mfuno, 2022).

South Africa's historical implications on the land reform debate, as stated by Piotrowski (2019) examined the legacy of apartheid on land injustice in South Africa. The 1913 Natives Land Act confined black South Africans to just 7% of the country's land, a situation that has persisted despite the end of apartheid in 1994. Although the post-apartheid government-initiated land reform policies, including restitution and redistribution, progress has been hampered by bureaucratic delays and corruption, resulting in only a small fraction of land being redistributed (Phuhlisani, 2017). Legal initiatives like the Expropriation Bill (2021), which aims to permit land expropriation without compensation, face significant resistance, complicating the reform process. The slow pace of change has led to growing dissatisfaction and calls for more radical reforms to rectify historical injustices.

In Zimbabwe, Muringa and Zvaita (2022) examine the challenges of land resettlement in the post-colonial era, focusing on the government's approach to land redistribution. Historically, most of the fertile land was controlled by white settlers, while black Africans were relegated to less productive areas. In the early 2000s, Zimbabwe initiated the Fast-Track Land Reform Program (FTLRP) to redistribute land from white farmers to black Zimbabweans (Mkodzongi and Lawrence, 2019). However, poor implementation, violence, and political motivations marred the program, leading to the collapse of commercial agriculture and economic decline. The legal framework did not ensure fair compensation for displaced farmers, and redistribution often favored political allies of the ruling party (Allen, 2015). Additionally, the judiciary's

lack of independence in land disputes further exacerbated these issues, with ongoing efforts to address injustices hindered by political and economic challenges.

In Kenya, *The Struggle for Land and Justice* by A. Manji (2020) examines the historical roots of land injustices that trace back to the colonial period, when British settlers seized fertile lands, displacing indigenous communities. At independence in 1963, expectations for fair land redistribution grew, yet many were disappointed as post-independence elites retained much of the land, leaving many Kenyans landless. Established by the 2010 Constitution, the National Land Commission (NLC) was tasked with addressing these injustices; however, it has faced criticism for inefficiency, corruption, and restricted powers (Mulevu, 2017). The Ndung'u Commission's 2004 report on illegal land allocations remains largely ignored due to political interference (Wahome, 2017).

The persistence of ethnic tensions and land conflicts, notably during the 2007-2008 post-election violence, underscores the failure of Kenya's land laws to address historical grievances (Horowitz & Klaus, 2020). Between 1895 and 2010, colonial policies disrupted indigenous communal land systems, which were initially free from historical injustices (Kariuki, 2022). Pre-colonial societies shared land based on their livelihoods, but the Crown's 1915 Land Ordinance dispossessed many native tribes, sparking conflicts that endured through independence (Ondere et al., 2024).

Kenya's post-independence policies retained colonial land laws, perpetuating rather than solving these injustices. Reform efforts through commissions like the Njonjo and Ndung'u largely went unheeded, leaving historical injustices unresolved and fueling ethnic and political tensions (Ochieng, 2017). Kenya's 2009-2016 land reforms aimed to address these injustices, notably via the National Land Commission (NLC).

Yet, political resistance and poor implementation hindered progress, and tensions between the NLC and Ministry of Lands, alongside executive interference, further stalled reforms (Di Matteo et al., 2021). The 2016 amendments weakened the NLC, leading to continued land conflicts and unaddressed injustices (Boone et al., 2019).

Despite the 2010 constitution and land reforms, studies in counties like Lamu, Laikipia, Nakuru, and Trans-Nzoia reveal enduring land tenure insecurity and politically exploited land grievances (Boone et al., 2021). This new study examined how public policy perpetuates land injustices, highlighting the need for a stronger legal and policy framework and an intentional implementation to address historical land injustices. It focused on the "Effectiveness of National Land Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya." Key objectives included evaluating the impact of Land Reports in documenting and addressing land injustices, assessing the adequacy of the frameworks within the National Land Policy (NLP) designed to address land injustices, and analyzing the extent of implementation of the NLP in addressing land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

1.2 Statement of the Problem.

The effectiveness of the National Land Policy (NLP) in addressing historical land injustices has remained a significant concern, primarily due to the persistent land grievances stemming from colonial and post-colonial land allocation practices. While the National Land Policy was intended to rectify these injustices by promoting equitable land access and distribution, historical land injustices continue to persist. Many affected community members still face land dispossession, tenure insecurity, and unequal access to land, all consequences of colonial and post-colonial land

policies. These unresolved land issues have contributed to ongoing socio-economic inequalities, increased poverty, and a source of ethnic and land-related conflicts within affected communities. Despite the enactment of the National Land Policy, the publication of detailed land reports as well as academic research studies, historical land injustices remain prevalent. There is a significant gap in both policy and academic research regarding the reasons behind the continued existing of land injustices. This study, therefore, sought to assess the effectiveness of the National Land Policy in addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya.

1.3 General Objective of the Study.

The general objective of the study was to evaluate the Effectiveness of the National Land Policy (NLP) in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, trans Nzoia Kenya.

1.3.1 Specific Objective of the Study

This study was guided by the following specific objectives;

- i. To examine contribution of Land Reports in documenting and Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.
- ii. To assess adequacy of established Frameworks of National Land Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.
- iii. To analyze extent of implementation of National Land Policy (NLP) in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions.

The study on examining the effectiveness of the National Land Policy (NLP) in addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, was structured around the following research questions:

- i. How have land Reports contributed in documentation and Address of Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya?
- ii. How adequate are the Established Frameworks within the National Land Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya?
- iii. To what extent has the National Land Policy been Implemented in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya?

1.5 Scope of the Study.

The scope of this study focused on evaluating the effectiveness of the National Land Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustices, specifically within Saboti Sub-County—a cosmopolitan region marked by complex land-related conflicts. In line with the study's objectives, it explored three key areas: (1) the contribution of Land Reports in documenting and addressing historical land injustices, (2) the adequacy of the established frameworks within the National Land Policy for Addressing these injustices, and (3) the extent to which the National Land Policy has been implemented in Saboti Sub-County. By examining these objectives, the study evaluated the legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms, and community engagement strategies outlined in the National Land Policy. Additionally, it assessed how effectively the policy aligns with the unique historical land challenges of Saboti Sub-County, considering the local population's needs and concerns.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

The study on the effectiveness of land use policy in solving historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County had several limitations that should be considered when interpreting the findings. Firstly, the study's focus was limited to Saboti Sub-County, which may restrict the applicability of its findings to other regions or contexts. Further, the study used questionnaires and interview guide for data collection, however on additional or combination of more data collection tools the depth of the findings would be enhanced.

Additionally, the study primarily analyzed aspects of land use policy reforms, implementation and changes in land reports over time. While these are important aspects, the study did not consider relevant factors that could influence historical land injustices, such as social, economic, and political factors. Moreover, the study mainly focused on the implementation of land use policy as a government policy. It did not delve deeply into the formulation, adoption, and evaluation cycle process of land use policy. This limited scope may have missed crucial insights into the challenges and opportunities for Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County.

Conducting a study on the effectiveness of national policy on land use in solving historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya, presented significant challenges, particularly in accessing accurate data and overcoming community distrust and political interference. The researcher tackled these obstacles by building trust with the community through engagement and transparent communication, ensuring participant confidentiality, and collaborating with local authorities and leaders.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The investigation into the effectiveness of national land use policies in solving historical land injustices within Saboti Sub-County, Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya, is of paramount significance for various stakeholders, including land administration agencies, policy experts, scholars, the affected community, and future researchers. For government agencies, the study's findings offer an opportunity to improve existing policies and practices, guiding legislative reforms and administrative adjustments at both local and national levels.

Policy experts can use the insights gained to formulate more informed and targeted land policies, Addressing the specific challenges faced by affected communities. The study's direct impact on the affected community is substantial, providing a platform for their voices and experiences regarding historical land injustices. Empowered with this knowledge, the community gains advocacy tools to demand fair treatment, equitable land distribution, and redress for historical grievances.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviewed existing scholarly works relevant to the study's specific objectives. Its goals were threefold: first, to examine the role of Land Reports in documenting historical land injustices; second, to assess the effectiveness of the National Land Use Policy Framework in addressing these injustices; and third, to analyze the extent to which the implementation of land use policies had resolved historical land injustices. The review summarized key findings, identified gaps in the literature, established the study's theoretical framework, and developed conceptual frameworks to guide the research.

2.1 The Contributions of Land Reports in Documenting Historical Land Injustices.

Land reports were essential in addressing historical land injustices by analyzing land issues, offering conflict resolution recommendations, and informing policies and decision-making (Collins & Mitchell, 2018). They acknowledged and validated the experiences of affected communities, serving as historical records of land disputes (Atuahene, 2014). These reports provided evidence-based recommendations, such as restitution, compensation, land reforms, legal adjustments, and institutional changes to correct past injustices and prevent future conflicts (Moyo, 2015). These recommendations guided policymakers and legislators in developing policies, laws, and regulations to resolve land disputes, promote fair land distribution, and ensure sustainable land management (Panday et al., 2021). Huntington and Stevens (2023) further explored the role of global land indicators in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), stressing the importance of secure land tenure in

achieving these goals. However, they noted significant challenges in implementing these indicators at national and local levels due to inadequate data collection and reporting.

In Canada, Stanton (2011) and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Report (2015) highlighted the lasting impacts of colonial policies on Indigenous populations, especially land dispossession. Their findings revealed how manipulated treaties and the residential school system weakened Indigenous cultures and land connections. The TRC emphasized land restitution as essential for addressing these injustices, asserting that restoring land rights was crucial for the economic, social, and cultural healing of Indigenous communities. Similar to Kenya's post-colonial land issues, the findings underscored that effective land restitution required comprehensive policy reform, acknowledgment of historical injustices, and restored community ties to land.

In New Zealand, Belgrave (2018) examined historical land injustices through the Waitangi Tribunal, a framework for addressing colonial wrongs affecting Indigenous communities. The Tribunal investigates Māori claims against the Crown regarding land and natural resources, especially related to the Treaty of Waitangi signed in 1840. Mutu (2019) noted the significance of the treaty claims settlement process, specifically the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act of 1998, which restored ancestral lands and strengthened the tribe's economic independence. This case highlighted how structured legal redress mitigated historical injustices and demonstrated the importance of institutions like the Waitangi Tribunal in facilitating restitution.

In Australia, Ritter's (2020) study highlighted the complex challenges of addressing historical land injustices, drawing parallels between Indigenous land rights and global

issues. The research detailed how Indigenous communities faced dispossession, leading to significant social and economic disadvantages. The Aboriginal Land Rights Reports and the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (1991) emphasized land loss as a central factor in Indigenous marginalization and long-term inequality. Scheidel et al. (2023) provided a global perspective, showing that extractive and industrial projects consistently undermined Indigenous rights and worsened environmental degradation, perpetuating poverty and social exclusion. While Australia's Native Title Act of 1993 marked progress, it faced obstacles such as competing claims and slow government processes that limited its impact.

Guereña (2016) examined persistent land inequality in Latin America, revealing that despite decades of land reforms, wealth remained concentrated among elites and large corporations. His study underscored how failures in land governance intensified poverty and land disputes, leaving marginalized groups, including Indigenous communities, on the fringes. This study builds on Guereña's analysis by assessing the effectiveness of Kenya's land policies in addressing similar historical land distribution challenges.

Barkat and Suhrawardy (2019) explored ongoing land conflicts in Asia, particularly in Bangladesh and Cambodia, where historical injustices, flawed land reforms, and conflicting tenure systems fueled persistent struggles. They highlighted how political inefficiencies and land misappropriation contributed to human rights violations against vulnerable populations. While their study exposed systemic land management failures, this research examines how Kenya's national land policies have addressed similar historical land injustices.

Dwyer (2015) investigated the impact of land titling and concessions in Cambodia, noting that the state controlled 80% of the country's land and often prioritized large-scale economic land concessions (ELCs) for private investors over local communities' customary rights. His study identified key issues such as unequal land distribution, inadequate reforms, and recurring land conflicts, reflecting broader governance challenges. While Dwyer's work focused on Cambodia, it offers insights into governance issues that inform this study on Kenya's historical land injustices. Building on his findings, this research evaluates Kenya's National Land Policy (NLP) and its effectiveness in promoting equitable and just land distribution.

Kalambu (2019) examined ongoing land conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa, despite various tenure reforms, using qualitative case studies and secondary data analysis. The study found that these conflicts persisted due to incomplete reforms, overlaps between customary and statutory systems, and unaddressed issues like land inequality. While Kalambu highlighted the limitations of top-down approaches that overlook local contexts, this study on Kenya's National Land Policy extends the discussion by evaluating how well the policy has addressed these deep-rooted issues.

Nguiffo and Seigneret (2021) examined proposed land reforms in Cameroon, highlighting the deficiencies in land tenure laws established 45 years ago. Using a qualitative approach with case studies and content analysis, they found that these laws inadequately addressed land rights, procedural protections, and crucial matters such as compensation and benefit-sharing in land management. Conflicts among natural resource management laws further complicated the situation. While Nguiffo and Seigneret underscored the limitations of Cameroon's legal framework, this study on the effectiveness of national land policy in addressing historical land injustices in

Kenya could contribute by evaluating how current policies tackle similarly entrenched issues.

Oloka-Onyango (2017) reported on Uganda's land crisis, which persisted despite governance reforms introduced by President Museveni's NRM government since 1986. Using qualitative methods, including case studies and policy document analysis, the study revealed that land issues in Uganda were entrenched in patronage, nepotism, and neo-patrimonial governance, leading to economic reforms that favored foreign capital over fair land distribution. Oloka-Onyango traced Uganda's land inequities to colonial policies, further worsened by post-independence governments' failure to implement comprehensive reforms. The study criticized the lack of transparency, accountability, and enforcement in the legal framework, which allowed for ongoing abuses in land administration.

Njuguna (2019) investigated land disputes in Kenya, focusing on the 1932 Carter Commission, formed in response to the 1923 Devonshire White Paper. Through historical and archival research, the study found that while the commission aimed to prioritize native African interests amidst European settlers' claims, its recommendations, such as defining the White Highlands for settlers and creating African reserves, did little to alter systemic discrimination, contributing to the Mau Mau uprising in the 1950s. Similarly, Kabue (2018) examined the Njonjo Land Commission's efforts to develop a national land policy and new registration systems. Through case studies and stakeholder interviews, Kabue identified key recommendations, including establishing the National Land Authority and District Land Authorities, but noted challenges, such as non-compliance by authorities and resource shortages in the Ministry of Lands.

Simotwo (2021) studied the Ndung'u Land Commission established in 2003 to investigate Kenya's illegal land allocations. Through interviews and document analysis, the study found that government officials, particularly under Presidents Jomo Kenyatta and Daniel arap Moi, exploited lands previously owned by settlers for political gain. Boone et al. (2019) discussed the lack of action on the Ndung'u Report, noting that responsibility for implementing the report lay solely with the President, as the courts lacked authority to enforce national policy, leaving many recommendations unaddressed.

Okowa (2021) examined Kenya's land tenure system, highlighting it as a significant issue according to the 2008 Truth, Justice, and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC). Using the TJRC Act, the study analyzed historical injustices and proposed reforms, finding that unresolved tenure issues remained a considerable challenge. While Okowa noted the TJRC's efforts, this study on national land policy's effectiveness in addressing historical injustices could build upon Okowa's findings. Manji (2020) analyzed Kenya's land law reforms, focusing on the impact of the TJRC report. Through content analysis, Manji found that while the report linked land issues to justice, the reforms did not achieve the transformative changes envisaged, resulting in fragmented land laws that perpetuated corruption and inequality.

Similarly, Onguny (2020) explored Kenya's enduring land issues, identifying land ownership disputes, registry mismanagement, and document fraud as critical problems. Onguny emphasized calls from affected regions for the implementation of the Ndung'u and TJRC reports to protect land rights. Despite these calls, implementation has been slow, leaving the reports' recommendations largely unrealized. This study could expand on Onguny's work by evaluating the practical impact of these reports on deeply rooted land issues in Kenya.

2.2 The Adequacy of Established National Land Policy Framework in Addressing Historical Land Injustices.

The UN-GGIM (2020) report underscored the urgent need for secure land rights within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, focusing on its pillars of people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnerships. Using case studies and policy analysis, the report identified a global shortfall in secure land rights, posing serious challenges to building sustainable and inclusive societies. It argued that the lack of documented land relationships hindered progress toward these goals and advocated for integrating secure land rights into sustainable development efforts. Metaferia et al. (2022) reviewed global land administration literature, highlighting obstacles in formal land rights registration—a key target of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Their qualitative analysis revealed critical gaps in registration due to bureaucratic inefficiencies, resource constraints, and inadequate legal frameworks, emphasizing the importance of overcoming these barriers to achieve SDG targets.

In the United States, Waldman (2023) explored ongoing legal battles Native Americans face over land ownership and rights within colonial frameworks. His study highlighted the absence of legal precedents for Indigenous land rights, rooted in colonial policies like the Dawes Act, which fragmented Indigenous territories and led to significant land losses. Meyer (2017) examined similar injustices under colonial policies, referencing both the U.S. and South African contexts, where laws dismantled communal landholdings, leaving Indigenous communities marginalized. Edwards (2020) discussed the barriers Indigenous communities continue to face in reclaiming land rights, despite the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, which sought to address

prior harms. He noted that legal and administrative hurdles still hinder full sovereignty restoration, complicating governance and economic development.

In Australia, McLean (2020) assessed the challenges of historical land dispossession despite the Native Title Act of 1993, established after the *Mabo v. Queensland* case. While the Act represented progress by rejecting the colonial concept of *terra nullius*, its impact has been limited by ongoing legal challenges and delays in land claims. Mining companies have exploited legal loopholes to access Indigenous lands with minimal compensation, reflecting broader historical injustices. Porter et al. (2024) further examined how historical land ownership patterns continue to shape housing and land inequality, introducing the concept of "possessory stratigraphy" to illustrate cumulative dispossession. They argued that addressing these injustices requires comprehensive reforms that move beyond legal recognition to tackle systemic inequalities in land systems.

A case study on land tenure in Brazil by Reydon et al. (2015) found that the goals of the 1850 Land Law, which aimed to regulate land ownership and establish a reliable land registration system, had not been fully achieved. Land ownership remained largely unregulated, and there was no comprehensive registry for both private and unclaimed public land. Social regulations and land reform efforts failed to effectively address landlessness and poverty. The lack of a comprehensive cadastre added further complexity, worsening issues such as land monopoly, a high Gini index, and the historical roots of Brazil's agrarian challenges. Inadequate enforcement of laws meant to regulate the land market intensified these problems. Meaningful institutional reforms and strong political commitment were needed to regulate land ownership effectively and address Brazil's agrarian issues.

In the Philippines, Drbohlav & Hejkrlik (2017) identified major shortcomings in the land administration system. Issues like inadequate land information systems, inefficient record management, outdated laws, and limited access to land registry information led to fraudulent titling, conflicts, and lengthy resolution processes. The lack of a national property valuation standard further complicated matters, disproportionately affecting the poor and resulting in a high percentage of untitled lands in rural areas. The lengthy and costly registration process discouraged registration and eroded public trust.

Across African countries, efforts to address land maladministration through various legal and policy frameworks produced mixed results. Enemark (2017) examined land administration challenges in less developed African nations, highlighting land conflicts, reduced investment, and hindered economic growth. Current strategies often favored elite interests, overlooking the needs of impoverished and marginalized communities. While Enemark emphasized the limitations of existing frameworks in promoting equitable land access, this study on national land policy effectiveness in addressing historical land injustices seeks to build on this discourse.

Kusi et al. (2022) studied the weaknesses in Ghana's land framework, focusing on tenure insecurity in rural and urban areas. Through interviews and focus group discussions, the study revealed that poor consultation, coordination, and cooperation among land agencies hindered effective tenure regulation. While Kusi et al. underscored the need for improved collaboration among stakeholders, this study on national land policy effectiveness in addressing historical land injustices aims to further examine the policy's response to these weaknesses.

Wubneh (2018) analyzed the challenges of land acquisition, use, and development in Ethiopia's state-owned land system rooted in socialist ideology. Through interviews and document analysis, the study revealed issues such as insecure tenure, ownership ambiguities, and land scarcity impacting young families. The study highlighted displacement of marginalized farmers and urban residents for corporate farms and investors, emphasizing the lack of secure property rights. Despite constitutional guarantees from 1995 for land use rights and eviction protections, ambiguous land laws and insufficient property rights created ongoing uncertainties.

Deng (2021) examined land governance and conflict in Southern Sudan using qualitative methods, including interviews and focus group discussions with rural communities. The study identified major challenges in accessing effective land administration and dispute resolution, which negatively impacted rural property rights. It found that customary courts often lacked knowledge of relevant laws, leading to biased decisions and limited avenues for appeal. Additionally, the absence of a functional national land registry exacerbated conflicts, with an outdated system causing confusion and contested claims that enabled exploitation by private landowners. This research aimed to assess national land policy's effectiveness in addressing historical land injustices, offering insights to improve equity and justice in land distribution.

Onguny and Gillies (2019) explored the complex land issues in Kenya since independence, emphasizing the role of historical injustices, colonial legacies, and post-independence challenges in ongoing conflicts. Using interviews and policy document analysis, they examined the evolving landscape of land policies aimed at addressing these injustices. Findings revealed that, despite numerous interventions, challenges persisted due to conflicting land tenure systems and inadequate

implementation of reforms. Achiba and Lengoiboni (2020) further investigated the evolution of Kenya's land reform policies, focusing on key legislative efforts, such as Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965, aimed at remedying historical land injustices. Their study showed that while early efforts like the Million Acre Scheme and the 1975 Land Control Act were pivotal, challenges remained due to insufficient enforcement and continued land speculation. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 reinforced the importance of addressing historical injustices to ensure fair land distribution.

Ochieng (2017) analyzed the transformative provisions in Kenya's 2010 Constitution concerning land, with a focus on diverse tenure systems and protections for vulnerable groups, such as women and indigenous communities. Using document analysis and interviews, Ochieng highlighted the Constitution's progressive focus on equitable land distribution, sustainable land use, and community rights. While the Constitution promoted inclusivity, the present study on national land policy effectiveness in addressing historical injustices sought to evaluate the real-world application of these constitutional reforms. Similarly, Boone et al. (2019) examined land law reforms, power devolution, and the role of the National Land Commission (NLC) in Kenya. Their findings showed that institutional interests frequently hindered reforms, with unclear roles within the NLC and overlapping government relationships complicating policy implementation.

Kateiia et al. (2021) studied land-use changes in Baringo County, Kenya, and highlighted how colonial-era land policies led to dispossession and ongoing marginalization. Through interviews and historical document analysis, they found that manipulation of land records and widespread dispossession severely impacted local communities. Their research emphasized the need for clear institutional frameworks, thorough reforms, and effective land-use policies to resolve Kenya's complex land

issues and promote justice. Building on these findings, the present study examined the national land policy's alignment with addressing these longstanding injustices and improving equity in land distribution.

2.3 The Extend of Implementation of Land Use Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustices.

Chigbu (2021) examined the complexities of policy implementation in land use management across various global contexts. Utilizing qualitative methods such as interviews and case studies, the study gathered insights from stakeholders and emphasized that effective governance in land relations is crucial for establishing lasting tenure security. Chigbu highlighted the diverse perspectives that shape land use policies and noted that while these policies aim to regulate the impact of practices on resources, challenges in understanding and applying them often hinder their effectiveness. The present study on the effectiveness of national land policy in addressing historical land injustices built on Chigbu's findings by assessing how well these policies were implemented at the local level and how they interacted with existing governance structures.

Bell (2020) identified a critical gap in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which inadequately addressed land governance, including rights, administration, and management. Although the significance of land governance for sustainable development was acknowledged, it was not integrated into the MDGs. In 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were introduced, explicitly incorporating land-related issues. Concerns about the SDGs' effectiveness emerged even before the COVID-19 pandemic, which further exposed weaknesses in the global development agenda. However, the pandemic also presented opportunities to advance important

land-related initiatives such as climate change mitigation, carbon emission reduction, and green growth. A consensus emerged on the urgent need to enhance efforts to implement the new legal frameworks and land policies, fostering greater institutional innovations that connected more directly with citizens.

In Canada, Chief-Morris (2020) explored the complex relationship between Indigenous nations and the government concerning historical land injustices. Despite initiatives like the creation of Nunavut in 1999, unresolved issues persisted for Indigenous communities. Although Nunavut held symbolic significance, it did not adequately address grievances related to land ownership and sovereignty. Ongoing disputes over natural resource extraction threatened Indigenous cultural heritage and environmental sustainability. Chief-Morris noted that while the government made progress in implementing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's recommendations, these efforts remained insufficient, with tensions between Indigenous land rights and economic interests in resource development continuing to hinder progress toward achieving full land justice.

In Australia, Timperley (2020) revealed significant challenges for Indigenous communities in securing justice and land rights amid historical land injustices. The study highlighted the complications of navigating historical claims within modern legal frameworks, which often failed to consider the lasting impacts of colonial dispossession. Many claims required proof of continuous land connection, complicating Indigenous peoples' efforts to navigate contemporary land tenure systems. Merlan (2020) discussed the intersection of Indigenous identity and land rights, emphasizing the tension between these rights and state interests in economically valuable regions. Altman (2020) critiqued Australia's Native Title Act of 1993, noting that despite its significance, many Aboriginal communities struggled

to prove land connections due to historical injustices. Disputes over land use in resource-rich areas illustrated ongoing conflicts between Indigenous communities and the state, indicating that while some progress had been made, substantial work remained to fully address these injustices and achieve genuine reconciliation.

In the United States, Edwards (2020) noted that Indigenous peoples' sovereignty and land rights had been systematically eroded by legislative measures. Key acts like the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and the Indian Land Consolidation Act of 1983 aimed to redress past injustices caused by laws such as the Dawes Act of 1887, which resulted in significant tribal land loss through forced allotments and sales to non-Natives. While these frameworks sought to restore autonomy and acknowledge historical grievances, Alston et al. (2021) pointed out that challenges persisted. Ongoing uncertainties around property rights and fragmented land ownership, compounded by policies promoting individual ownership, hindered effective land management. Native Americans also faced restricted access to sacred sites and economic hardships on reservations, perpetuating the effects of historical injustices. The Land Buy-Back Program aimed to mitigate land fragmentation; however, legal complexities and lingering issues reflected that land rights and sovereignty remained unresolved for many Native Americans.

Reydon et al. (2015) investigated persistent land tenure issues in Brazil, despite the country's progress in economic and social areas, using qualitative methods such as interviews and document analysis. Their study identified major challenges, including high land concentration, violence, Amazon deforestation, and governance deficiencies. They argued that ineffective land ownership regulations, a lack of a comprehensive cadastre, and speculative practices contributed to these issues, with large landowners exploiting loopholes, which exacerbated land distribution

inequalities. The authors contended that previous land reform efforts had failed and underscored the need for institutional changes, stronger regulatory enforcement, and community engagement to achieve effective land governance. This study on national land policy's effectiveness in addressing historical land injustices aimed to expand on these findings by evaluating the impact of such policies on entrenched issues and proposing recommendations for more equitable land distribution.

Hossain (2015) examined the outdated and corrupt land administration system in Bangladesh, utilizing qualitative methods such as interviews and document analysis. The study highlighted inefficiencies and inadequate record-keeping, noting that poor coordination among government departments led to disputes and favoritism. Corruption was exacerbated by a manual, labor-intensive process that hindered effective development control and tax collection. Hossain called for urgent reforms to create a streamlined and sustainable system that would reduce corruption and ensure accurate land records. The findings emphasized that implementing these changes was essential to overcoming challenges related to unplanned growth and fostering sustainable development in Bangladesh.

Alam et al. (2022) investigated corruption and malpractices in land administration in Guatemala using qualitative methods, including interviews and document analysis. Their findings revealed that complexities in land titling caused significant delays, worsened by document falsification and fraudulent ownership claims, resulting in numerous civil disputes. They emphasized the need for enhanced information sources on land tenure to improve risk evaluation. The current study aimed to build on their work by evaluating the effectiveness of national land policies in addressing historical land injustices and exploring how these policies could be improved to ensure justice and equity in land distribution in Guatemala.

The efforts to implement land use policy in Africa faced several challenges. Biitir et al. (2021) investigated the difficulties in implementing land registration policies in sub-Saharan Africa, utilizing qualitative methods that included interviews and document analysis. The research emphasized the necessity for reforms in land administration, highlighting the critical role of land registration in addressing issues related to ownership, security, and land use. Although land registration could enhance evidence of ownership and improve governance, the study revealed that many developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, continued to face obstacles such as outdated manual procedures, poor official performance, centralized administration, and insufficient attention to secondary land rights.

Kenfack and Tegua (2019) examined the historical evolution of land tenure in Cameroon, emphasizing the security of land rights through qualitative methods like interviews and document analysis. Their findings indicated that, despite the prevalence of customary land rights, these rights lacked official recognition and protection since the colonial period. The state claimed ownership of all land, viewing users as tenants, which created an opaque system for obtaining land titles that marginalized vulnerable populations. The authors identified legal loopholes contributing to tenure insecurity and advocated for urgent policy reforms to recognize and protect customary rights. These reforms were crucial for improving land resource governance, addressing issues such as limited access to land titles, and rebuilding trust in the system. The study suggested that such changes could enhance tenure security, promote sustainable land use, and improve rural livelihoods in Cameroon.

Ameyaw and de Vries (2021) investigated the challenges of customary land management in Ghana, particularly focusing on the high costs involved in the land acquisition process. They employed qualitative methods, including interviews and

document analysis, to examine the informal charges that arose at different stages of this process. Their findings revealed that corrupt land officials often demanded unofficial payments, primarily due to a lack of transparency and poor communication among officials and institutional divisions. The study highlighted significant issues within Ghana's land management system, such as land encroachments, multiple land sales, unapproved development schemes, unclear boundaries of customary lands, and government acquisitions made without compensation.

Musinguzi et al. (2021) explored the ongoing challenges in Uganda's land management reforms despite legal and institutional changes since 1995. Using qualitative methods such as interviews and document analysis, they uncovered issues like land grabbing and resource degradation, driven by fragmented processes, poor stakeholder coordination, and outdated laws. The authors stressed the need for improved collaboration among land management institutions and the revision of land laws to ensure sustainable management. They also noted significant corruption in the land sector, stemming from profit motives and a lack of accountability. This research provided a foundation for further studies on the effectiveness of national land policy in addressing historical land injustices, particularly regarding how these challenges impacted policy implementation and potential solutions for better governance and equity in land distribution.

In Kenya, Tonui (2022) investigated the formulation of a framework aimed at effectively addressing land use challenges. The research drew on foundational documents such as the Constitution of Kenya (2010), Kenya Vision 2030, Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy, and Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017, known as the National Land Use Policy. Utilizing qualitative methods like document analysis, the study emphasized the overarching goal of the National Land Use Policy

to establish a comprehensive legal, administrative, institutional, and technological framework for optimal land resource utilization and productivity across national, county, and community levels. Grounded in principles of economic productivity, social responsibility, environmental sustainability, and cultural conservation, the policy advocated for values such as efficiency, access to land use information, equity, elimination of discrimination, and public benefit sharing.

Kameri-Mbote (2016) examined the factors affecting land use in Kenya, emphasizing social, historical, cultural, and economic aspects. Using qualitative methods such as document analysis and policy reviews, the study evaluated the effectiveness of land tenure systems and associated administrative frameworks. It found that the government expected both national and county levels, along with land users, to adopt measures for sustainable land use. Kameri-Mbote highlighted the need to revise and harmonize various laws and policies, including the Land Act (2012) and National Land Policy (2017), to meet these objectives and reduce contradictions among agencies. However, the study also noted ongoing inconsistencies that contributed to confusion and legal disputes regarding land use.

Boone et al. (2019) examined land law reform and the role of the National Land Commission (NLC) in Kenya from 2009 to 2016, utilizing qualitative methods that included interviews and document analysis. They uncovered critical challenges such as corruption, hyper-competitive party politics, and deficiencies in the legal framework, which impeded progress in land administration reform. While Boone et al. emphasized the systemic issues that hindered effective reform implementation, the current research on the effectiveness of national land policy in addressing historical land injustices aimed to build on these findings.

Domongura (2020) investigated the dispute resolution strategies impacting land tenure in Pokot Central Sub County, using qualitative methods, including interviews and focus group discussions with local stakeholders. The study found that duplicated acts and policies, strained relations among land agencies, limited implementation strategies, lack of political support, and insufficient public education hindered effective land tenure management. While Domongura emphasized the need for coherent policies and enhanced collaboration among stakeholders, the present study on the effectiveness of national land policy in addressing historical land injustices aimed to further this discussion by analyzing the practical impacts of national land policies in Pokot Central Sub County. This study sought to fill gaps by evaluating how well these policies were implemented to address the challenges related to historical land injustices and providing recommendations for more effective land governance that ensured justice and equity in land distribution.

2.4 Summary and Gaps in Literature Review.

On the first objective, Land reports have been essential in documenting historical land injustices, acknowledging affected communities' experiences, and providing recommendations for policy reform and restitution worldwide. In countries such as Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and Kenya, these reports have guided policy development to address colonial-era land injustices and systemic inequalities. While existing studies underscore the importance of these reports in informing national policies, they also reveal substantial implementation challenges, such as data inadequacies, political inefficiencies, and competing land tenure claims. The research gap lies in assessing the practical impact of Kenya's National Land Policy (NLP) on resolving historical land injustices, specifically the extent to which it has implemented recommendations from past land reports to foster equitable land distribution and

address deeply rooted governance challenges. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the NLP in Addressing Kenya's land injustices, thus addressing the gap in understanding the policy's transformative potential.

The second objective shows that the reviewed studies underscore the inadequacies in global and local land policies to address historical land injustices, highlighting issues such as inadequate legal frameworks, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and insufficient recognition of Indigenous and marginalized community rights. While existing literature addresses the challenges of land administration, secure tenure, and equitable access, there is a research gap in evaluating the practical effectiveness of national land policy frameworks in specific regional contexts, particularly in Kenya. This study seeks to bridge this gap by assessing how Kenya's National Land Policy addresses historical land injustices and the extent to which these policies effectively promote equitable land distribution and justice for affected communities.

On the third objective, Research across countries such as Canada, Australia, the U.S., Brazil, and sub-Saharan Africa illustrates common issues, including tenure insecurity, resource conflicts, insufficient recognition of customary rights, and corrupt land administration practices. Although policies and frameworks have been introduced to address these injustices, including the SDGs and various national reforms, these efforts remain fragmented, limited by outdated procedures, and hindered by socio-political and institutional challenges. In Kenya, studies emphasize similar struggles, particularly with ineffective implementation, inconsistencies among legal frameworks, and political interference. However, a critical gap exists in assessing the practical impact of Kenya's national land policies on historical land injustices at the local level, particularly within complex governance structures. This study aims to fill this gap by examining how effectively these policies address historical land inequities,

thereby providing insights and recommendations for enhancing justice and equity in land distribution.

2.5 Theoretical Framework for the Study.

The study adopted three theories that helped in shaping the objectives of the study. Each objective was built on a theory that explained the context and application of the variables under the study. The theories used included Critical-Theory, Institutional theory and Marxist theory.

2.5.1 Max Horkheimer Critical theory (1937).

Max Horkheimer's Critical Theory (1937) advocates for challenging the status quo to empower historically oppressed and marginalized groups, striving for a democratic and equitable society where individuals can realize their full potential. This approach critiques existing social systems and highlights systemic inequalities, particularly for marginalized communities (Tarr, 2017). The study employs Critical Theory to examine how Land Reports serve as empowerment tools by documenting past grievances and fostering equitable discourse on land rights. By emphasizing the significance of these reports in amplifying the voices of affected populations and advocating for their rights, the research aims to transform power structures and promote social justice. It underscores that Land Reports are vital for uncovering systemic injustices and fostering accountability, ultimately contributing to addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya, and advocating for equitable policy reforms.

2.5.2 Institutional Theory by Meyer and Rowan (1970).

The Institutional Theory by Meyer and Rowan (1970) examines how formal structures within organizations are shaped by rules, norms, and policies, highlighting the role of

the institutional environment in guiding social behavior (Sandhu, 2022). This theory is relevant for evaluating the National Policy on Land Use Framework's effectiveness in addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. It illustrates how established norms and formal structures govern land distribution and ownership rights, emphasizing the necessity of aligning these frameworks with historical, political, and social contexts. By adhering to institutional norms, organizations gain legitimacy, which in Saboti Sub-County, indicates that socio-political pressures have influenced national land policy efforts to rectify historical injustices, balancing compliance with equity in land distribution.

2.5.3 Marxist theory, by Karl Marx (1818-1883).

Marxist theory, developed by Karl Marx, focuses on the conflict between social classes, particularly the proletariat (working class) and the bourgeoisie (capital-owning class) (Gramsci, 2016). This framework is crucial for analyzing land use policies aimed at Addressing historical land injustices, emphasizing the economic inequalities and power dynamics that shape land distribution. In Saboti Sub-County, colonial practices historically concentrated land ownership among a few wealthy individuals, marginalizing indigenous communities.

A Marxist analysis reveals that the bourgeoisie's control of land reinforces their economic dominance and perpetuates the subjugation of the proletariat. Examining land use policy implementation through this lens highlights the resistance to land redistribution efforts, driven by entrenched landowner interests and bureaucratic inefficiencies. The theory underscores that without addressing underlying class struggles, land use policies are unlikely to achieve equitable distribution and social justice. Ultimately, Marxist theory advocates for challenging the power dynamics and

economic disparities rooted in colonial land tenure systems, aiming to restore land to marginalized communities for social and economic justice.

2.6 Conceptual Framework for the Study.

The study conceptualized the effectiveness of the National Land Policy as an independent variable, while Historical Land Injustices were identified as the dependent variable. This conceptual framework aimed to explore the dynamic relationship between these two key elements. By positioning the National Land Policy as an independent variable, the study sought to examine how its various dimensions—such as implementation strategies, policy guidelines, and enforcement mechanisms—impact the occurrence and persistence of historical land injustices. The framework was as shown below;

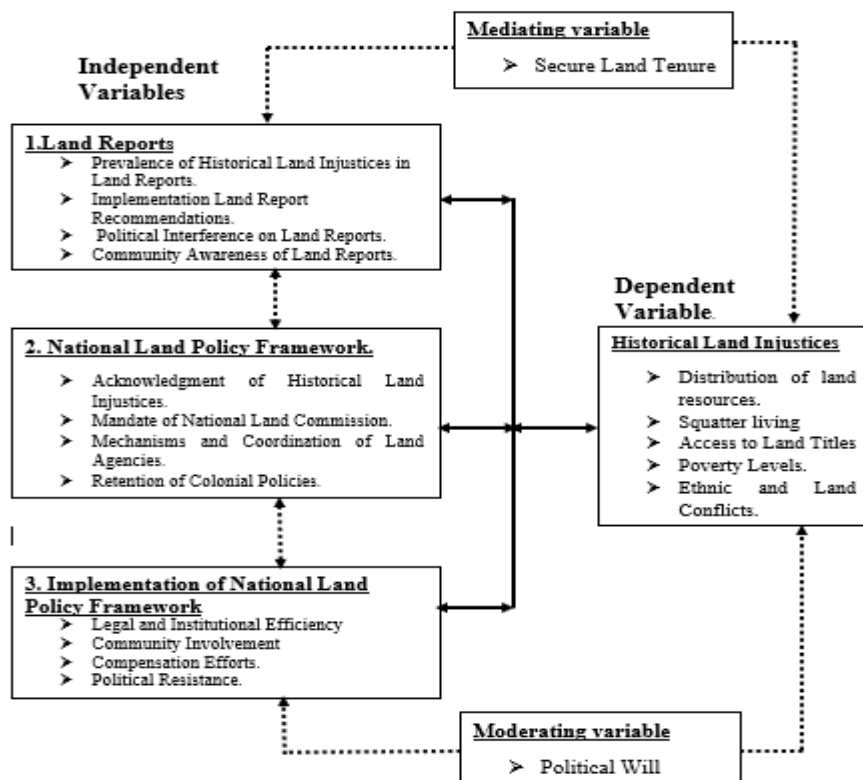


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Research, 2024.

2.7. Explanation of the conceptual framework variables.

A wholesome conceptual framework displays Easton's systems theory. In this framework, the dashed lines signify the hypothesized moderating and mediating effects (Schieman and Glavin, 2017). moderating variable (political will) as well as the mediating variable (land tenure security) affects both the independent and dependent variables as shown by the dotted lines. The individual independent variables (land reports, national land policy framework and implementation of national land policy framework) have a causal effect to the dependent variable (historical land injustices) as shown in the framework.

In the study titled "Effectiveness of National Land Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County," Land Reports highlighted patterns of land dispossession affecting marginalized communities, thereby exerting pressure on policymakers to address specific grievances. As a result, comprehensive land reports shaped the development and reform of land policies, illustrating their pivotal role in the framework. The Land Policy Framework encompassed the laws, regulations, and guidelines governing land use and ownership. Its design aimed to rectify historical injustices by establishing mechanisms for equitable land distribution and clarifying land rights.

The clarity and structure of this framework directly influenced the success of subsequent implementation efforts. Effective Implementation involved the processes and actions necessary to enforce land policies, such as land redistribution and the establishment of compensation mechanisms. The effectiveness of implementation significantly determined whether historical injustices were redressed or perpetuated, thereby serving as a vital link between policy intentions and real-world outcomes.

Historical Land Injustices, which referred to long-standing grievances often rooted in colonial policies, were influenced by the quality of land reports, the robustness of the land policy framework, and the effectiveness of implementation. Land Tenure Security indicated the assurance provided by legal and institutional frameworks that protected individuals' rights to land ownership and use. Strong tenure security empowered communities to assert their rights and seek redress, while weak tenure security led to hesitation in engaging with land policies, stemming from fears of further dispossession.

Political Will represented the commitment of political leaders to address land issues, significantly influencing the successful implementation of land policies. Political will could drive necessary reforms, allocate resources, and mobilize stakeholders toward resolving historical injustices. Conversely, a lack of political will often resulted in stalled initiatives and ineffective policies, perpetuating the marginalization of affected communities. This factor also determined the prioritization of land reports and policy frameworks within the broader political agenda, reinforcing the interconnectedness of the variables in the framework.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter delved into the methodology employed to assess the effectiveness of the National Land Policy in Addressing historical land injustices. The chapter outlined several sections including research design, study area, target population, and sampling techniques used. It also presented tools for data collection, pilot test for validity and reliability of research tools, data analysis and presentation tools and ethical considerations of the study.

3.1 Study Area.

The study site was Saboti Sub-County, found in Trans-Nzoia County, north west of the Rift Valley of Kenya. Saboti Sub-County was selected because it houses the complex socio-economic and political dynamics associated with land-related challenges (Mukoya, 2015). In Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, with a total population of 202,377 and 47603 households (KNBS, 2019). The major ethnic groups in Saboti include the Sabaot, who are indigenous to the region, the Bukusu (a sub-group of the Luhya community), and Kikuyu settlers, among others. These groups co-exist alongside smaller populations of Kalenjin, Kisii, and Luo communities, contributing to the area's cultural diversity.

Saboti is characterized by historical land injustices, caused by colonial land dispossession and post-independence land redistribution efforts. Many individuals having very small land parcels, while others have large tracts, especially due to past inequalities in land allocation (Ndiema et al., 2024).

The area is characterized by high prevalence of land conflicts, squatter settlements, and unresolved claims of indigenous communities (Ekwenye, 2023). Land redistribution, through any significant legal or political interventions aimed at addressing land grievances in the region has achieved minimal results. There is disparity in land ownership with specific acreage per individual varying widely, particularly in areas impacted by historical injustices, with some individuals living as squatters or owning only small pieces of land at 1.5 acre of land. Accurate data on the average land holding per person is limited and depends on factors like land tenure systems and land ownership disputes (Nekesa, 2019). A map of Saboti sub county has been attached as Appendix XIII.

3.2 Research Design

In this study, a mixed methods approach (concurrent, parallel) was adopted. During the data collection phase, both qualitative and quantitative data were gathered concurrently. Interviews were used to gather qualitative data, while questionnaires were employed to collect quantitative data. Afterward, the analysis of the data took place. The qualitative data were analyzed using coding and thematic analysis to identify patterns and themes. Meanwhile, quantitative data were subjected to statistical analysis, by use of descriptive statistics. Once both analyses were completed, the findings from each method were integrated in the discussion section. Finally, the researcher corroborated the findings to bring about the comprehensive understanding of the research problem. similarities or differences between the qualitative and quantitative results were noted, and the study was concluded by emphasizing the holistic view of the issue being studied.

3.3 Target Population.

The study targeted representatives from 47,603 households located in Saboti Sub-County. The population was proportionally distributed across the wards as outlined below:

Table 3.1: Target Population for Households Heads Representatives.

Name of the ward	Target population
Machewa,	11902
Matisi,	9522
Tuwani,	8332
Kinyoro	8330
Saboti.	9517
Total	47,603

Source: KNBS (2019).

Furthermore, the study also targeted a select group of 80 key informants (Chiefs/Ass chiefs, council of elders, legal and policy experts, political activists and land commission officers). The distribution of the population as in the respective wards is shown in the table below;

Table 3.2: Target population for Keys Informants (KI)

Classification	Target population
Chiefs/Ass chiefs	21
Village Elders	36
Ward Administrators	5
Assistant county commissioner (ACC)	3
Political activists	10
Land policy experts	3
Land commission officers	2
Total	80

Source: Trans Nzoia County CIDP 2023-2027.

3.4 Sampling Techniques.

According to Bhardwaj (2019), Sampling techniques refer to the methods employed in the selection of a sample, from a larger population. McCombes (2023), explains Sampling procedure to encompass the step-by-step process followed in implementing specific sampling techniques. In determining the appropriate sample size for this study from 47603 household heads, the researcher used the sampling formulae Krejcie and Morgan (1970). The study also used Mugenda and Mugenda (2012) in ascertaining the sample for the key informants. In the study on the effectiveness of land use policy in Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya, a systematic approach to sampling was employed to ensure a representative sample of the population. The process began with a multi-stage sampling technique, which involved dividing into several administrative units (clusters), which served as the primary sampling units.

Once the clusters were identified, simple random sampling with the help of lottery method, was applied within each selected cluster. The researcher with the help of local leaders assembled the prospective respondents, who were subjected to picking of marked and unmarked items. Those who successfully picked the marked were allowed to participate in the study. They were taken through basic knowledge about how to respond to the items to the questionnaires and the time required for them to return the filled questionnaires to an agreed point of collection. This step aimed to ensure that each individual within the clusters had an equal chance of being included in the study. This method helped mitigate any selection bias and ensured that the sample was representative of the diverse perspectives within the community. Finally, purposive sampling was utilized to select specific key informants who had in-depth knowledge of land use policies and historical injustices in the region. This involved identifying

local leaders, land officers, and representatives from non-governmental organizations involved in land rights advocacy. The researchers reached out to these informants and conducted interviews, seeking their insights and experiences regarding the effectiveness of land use policies in addressing historical injustices.

3.5. Sample Size

Tackling larger population targets seemed challenging to the researcher. However, Krejcie and Morgan formulae and table helped to solve this dilemma, as it provided an equivalent representative sample size for study validity. In determining the appropriate sample size for this study, the researcher used the sampling formulae Krejcie and Morgan (1970). This formula was well-suited for calculating the sample size required to adequately represent the target population. It was expressed as follows:

$$n = \frac{\chi^2 \times N \times P(1-P)}{(ME^2 \times (N-1)) + (\chi^2 \times P \times (1-P))}$$

Figure 3.1: Krejcie and Morgan (1970) formula

Source: Krejcie and Morgan (1970).

The formula provides that;

n = Sample Size

χ² = Chi-square for the specified confidence level at 1 degree of freedom = (3.841) from tables

N = Population size

P = Population proportion (0.50 in the table)

ME = Desired margin of error (expressed as a proportion = 0.05)

$$n = \frac{3.841 \times 47603 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{(0.05)^2 \times (47603-1) + 3.841 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}$$

n= 381 Households Heads

The sample size 381 household heads were considered appropriate for the study's objectives, ensuring a sufficient representation of the population and proportional distribution, while maintaining feasibility and practicality in data collection and analysis. The formula took into account the population size, as shown below;

Table 3.3: Sample size for the Household heads

Name of the ward	Target population	Sample size
Machewa,	11902	95
Matisi,	9522	76
Tuwani,	8332	67
Kinyoro	8330	67
Saboti.	9517	76
Total	47,603	381

Source: Researcher, 2024.

Furthermore, the study targeted 80 key informants, and according to the recommendation by Mugenda and Mugenda (2012) for populations under 1000, which suggested a sample size of 10% to 30%, resulting in a sample of 24 key informants. The sample sizes for different categories were determined using proportional distribution of the population, ensuring representation across various groups.

Table 3.4: Sample size for the Key Informants.

Classification	Target population	Sample Size
Chiefs/Ass chiefs	21	5
Village Elders	36	12
Ward Administrators	5	1
Assistant county commissioner (ACC)	3	1
Political activists	10	3
Land policy experts	3	1
Land commission officers	2	1
Total	80	24

Source: Researcher, 2024.

3.6 Data collection Instruments and Procedures.

The study employed two main data collection instruments: a questionnaire and an interview guide. These instruments were designed to gather both quantitative and qualitative data from selected respondents, ensuring a comprehensive approach to data collection. Below, each instrument and its application are detailed to clarify the data collection process. The questionnaire, provided in Appendix III, utilized a 5-point Likert scale to capture quantitative data. This instrument was distributed to 381 respondents, specifically targeting household heads, with the goal of gathering structured responses to predefined questions. Research assistants assisted in this process by explaining how to complete the questionnaire and informing respondents of the submission timeline.

During administration, the researcher personally distributed the questionnaires, emphasizing precise language and avoiding leading questions to maintain objectivity. The researcher also reassured participants of the confidentiality of their responses and adhered to ethical guidelines. To gather qualitative insights, interview guides were tailored for specific key informants, including village elders, chiefs and assistant chiefs, policy experts, and political leaders (Appendices IV, V, VI, VII). After the sampling procedure identified eligible participants, the researcher scheduled and conducted one-on-one interviews, using a semi-structured approach that allowed for in-depth exploration of responses. Each interview was recorded to facilitate transcription and analysis. Prior to each session, the researcher provided a detailed explanation of the study's objectives, potential benefits, ethical considerations, and participant rights. Participation was entirely voluntary, and informed consent was obtained from all interviewees.

The data collection process commenced with the researcher and research assistants facilitating participant engagement. For the questionnaire distribution, the research team ensured that participants understood the questionnaire items, and provided support as necessary. In conducting interviews, the researcher adhered to a schedule that allowed for thorough engagement with each key informant. This dual-method approach of questionnaires and interviews enriched the study by combining statistical data with contextual insights from community and policy leaders, ultimately contributing to a well-rounded understanding of the research topic.

3.7 Piloting Study

The pilot study was conducted as a small-scale preliminary investigation to assess the feasibility and refine the research processes in preparation for the main study on the National Land Use Policy's effectiveness in addressing land injustices. According to Malmqvist (2019), pilot studies help to enhance the clarity and functionality of research instruments, such as questionnaires and interview guides, by identifying and addressing potential issues early on. This pilot phase was carried out in Endebes sub-county, chosen for its similarities to Saboti sub-county in terms of land injustice issues.

Following Connelly's (2008) guideline, the pilot study involved selecting a sample size equivalent to 10% of the main study's sample. Thus, 38 household heads were chosen to complete questionnaires, and interviews were conducted with three key informants. This sample was representative enough to test the research instruments effectively and detect any issues that might impact the larger study. Feedback from participants and observations during the pilot study were invaluable for refining the data collection tools.

Unclear or confusing questions were revised to ensure they better aligned with the study's objectives, improving both the validity and reliability of the instruments. Additionally, the pilot study provided critical insights into logistical aspects, such as potential resource needs and time management for the main study. Overall, the pilot study served as a foundational phase, optimizing the research design and methodology to ensure a well-structured and credible approach for the subsequent main research.

3.7.1 Validity of Research Instruments.

In this study, validity was assessed to ensure the questionnaire accurately measured the intended variables. A pilot study was conducted where the Coefficient of Validity Index (CVI) was calculated. This involved analyzing the level of agreement in responses for each item in the questionnaire during the pilot, a widely recognized method for validating research instruments (Aithal and Aithal, 2020). This process helped confirm the accuracy and relevance of the questionnaire items to the study objectives.

Figure 3.2: Coefficient of Validity Index (CVI) formula

$$\text{CVI (0.6 and above)} = \frac{\text{Number of items with the same response}}{\text{Total number of items on the questionnaire}}$$

Source: Researcher, 2024

Following the pilot study, the researcher applied Zamanzadeh's (2015) Content Validity Index (CVI) formula to evaluate the questionnaire's validity. Results were compared against a standard CVI threshold of 0.6, commonly used in similar research

contexts. Out of 33 items, 26 showed sufficient validity, yielding an overall CVI of 0.8, which met and exceeded the benchmark.

3.7.2 Reliability of Research Instruments.

In this study, reliability was measured to ensure that the research instrument consistently produced similar results under the same conditions (Kubai, 2019). The Test-Retest Method was applied, where the instrument measured the same parameters twice under identical conditions within a short interval (Middleton, 2022). To assess reliability, the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated to quantify the consistency between the two measurements. Following Turney’s (2023) guideline, a coefficient of 0.5 or above suggests strong reliability. This study's test-retest correlation coefficient, calculated using SPSS version 28, was 0.976, indicating a high reliability level for the instrument.

Table 3.6: Reliability Statistics.

Cronbach’s Alpha	Number of Items.
0.976	33

Source: SPSS version 28, 2024.

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation.

This study utilized both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods to comprehensively address the research questions. Quantitative data were analyzed using statistical techniques, starting with descriptive statistics, including frequencies, means, and standard deviations, to summarize continuous data, while percentages were used for categorical data. Analysis was conducted using SPSS version 28, with a Likert scale applied to interpret responses. Correlation analysis was further applied to examine relationships between variables. Qualitative data, collected through

interviews, were analyzed thematically. This involved reviewing responses to identify recurring patterns, grouping these into broader themes for a structured understanding, and following established guidelines (Caulfield, 2022). Quantitative findings were displayed in tables with brief explanations for clarity. For qualitative data, codes, subthemes, and overarching themes were developed to convey insights. The results informed discussions, using inductive and deductive reasoning for a balanced analysis.

3.9 Ethical Considerations.

Ethical considerations are paramount in research to ensure the rights and well-being of participants are protected. To ensure the research adhered to ethical guidelines, the researcher obtained the necessary approvals from the university and NACOSTI. The researcher shared an Introductory Letter (Appendix I), Maasai Mara University Authorization Letter (Appendix VIII), NACOSTI Research Permit (Appendix IX), Trans Nzoia County commissioner Authorization Letter (Appendix X), Trans Nzoia County government Authorization Letter (Appendix XI), and Trans Nzoia County director of Education Authorization Letter (Appendix XII). This gave the assurance and confidence to the participants to take part in the study. Prior to engaging participants in the study, gave out a Consent Form to be filled by the Participant, Appendix II and this meant that the researcher had obtained informed consent from the respondents. The researcher assured the respondents that their identities would remain confidential.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction.

This chapter is structured into several key sections: study response rates, demographic analysis, descriptive statistics with thematic analysis for each research question, correlation analysis between independent and dependent variables, and a discussion of the findings.

4.1. Response rate

The researcher distributed 381 questionnaires to the selected respondents. After a designated period, 330 completed questionnaires were returned, resulting in a response rate of 86.6%. The 51 questionnaires not returned, accounting for 13.4%, were attributed to respondents being unreachable and some having errors that excluded them from the analysis. The detailed results are presented in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Response	Distributed	Returned	Non response
Number of questionnaires	381	330	51
Percentage %	100%	86.6%	13.4%

Source: Researcher, 2024

Additionally, 19 of the 24 key informants participated, representing 79.2% of the total. A few key informants were unavailable due to demanding schedules or time limitations, which prevented them from committing to the planned interview times.

The cumulative response rates both for questionnaires and interviews, were above 70% and according to Kothari (2019), a response rate of 70% and above is considered appropriate for a descriptive survey.

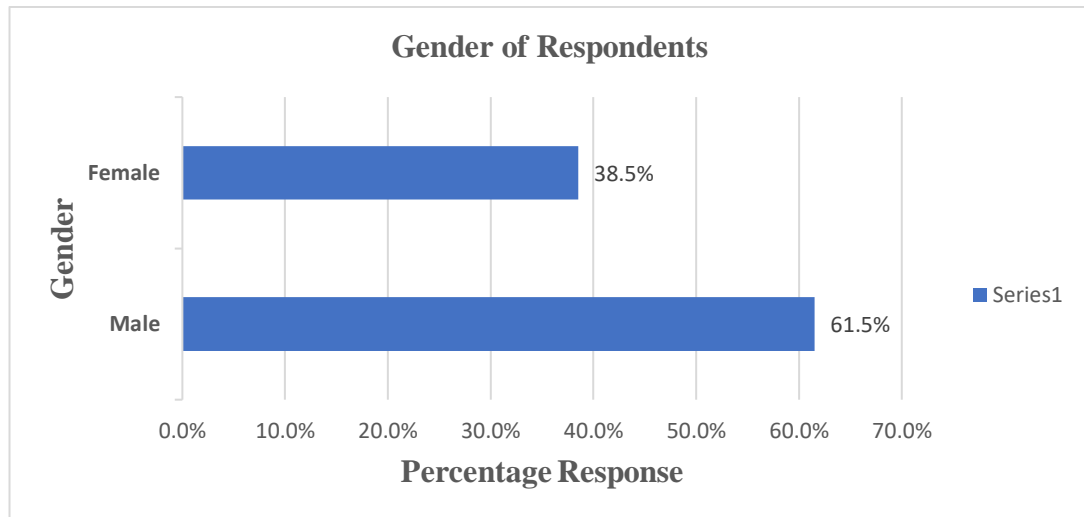
4.2 Demographic Data.

In this study, demographic factors were essential in shaping participant responses. The questionnaire included items on gender, educational level, and the duration of residence in the study area. These demographics were important as they could significantly influence participants' perspectives and experiences, offering valuable insights into the research questions. By collecting and analyzing this demographic data, the study aimed to develop a comprehensive understanding of participants' backgrounds and how these backgrounds might affect their views on the topic under investigation.

4.2.1. Gender of the Respondents.

This section analyzes the gender distribution among household heads in the study population. The findings reveal that 61.5% of the respondents were male, while 38.5% were female, as depicted in Figure 4.1. This disparity indicates a higher representation of males, which may be attributed to various socio-cultural factors that influence participation rates. Additionally, the gender imbalance highlights specific contexts within the study area that warrant further exploration to understand the dynamics of gender in land ownership and the impact of historical land injustices. The results are summarized in the figure below.

Figure 4.1: Gender of Respondents.

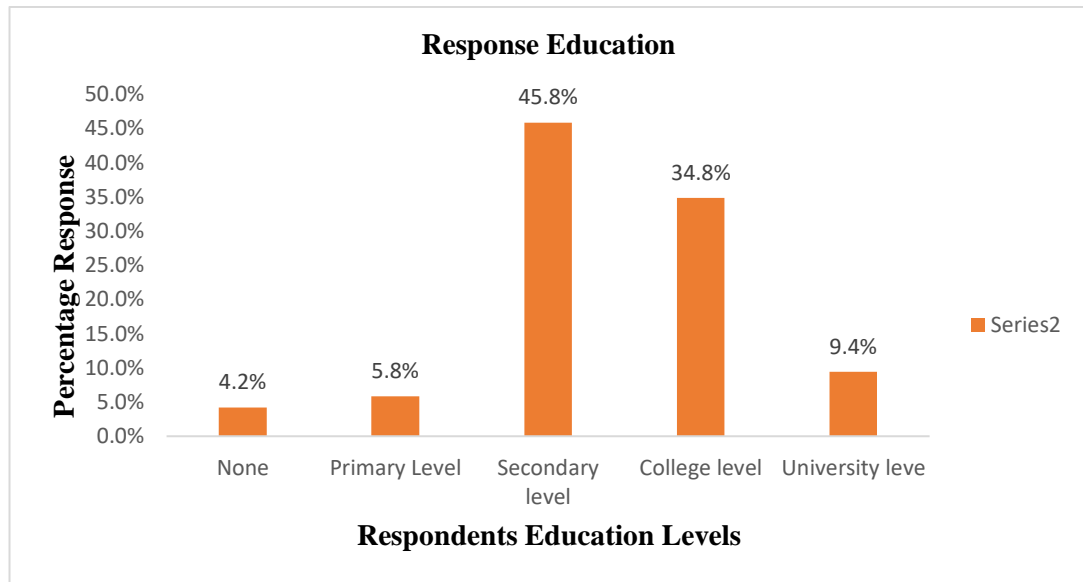


Source: Researcher, 2024.

4.2.2. Education level of the Respondents.

In the study, the researcher aimed to evaluate the education levels of the respondents to gain insights into their educational backgrounds. The analysis revealed that a small proportion, specifically 9.4%, had completed a university education, indicating a limited presence of highly educated individuals within the sample. In contrast, a more substantial percentage, accounting for 34.8%, had achieved a college-level education, suggesting that a significant number of respondents had received some form of post-secondary training. Additionally, the findings indicated that the majority, comprising 45.8%, had attained a secondary education level, reflecting a reasonable foundation of education among the respondents. Furthermore, the analysis identified that 5.8% of the participants had reached only the primary education level, while 4.2% had not received any formal education whatsoever. These results highlight the diverse educational backgrounds of the respondents and are visually represented in Figure 4.3, which illustrates the distribution of education levels among the participants in the study.

Figure 4.2: Educational Level of Respondents.



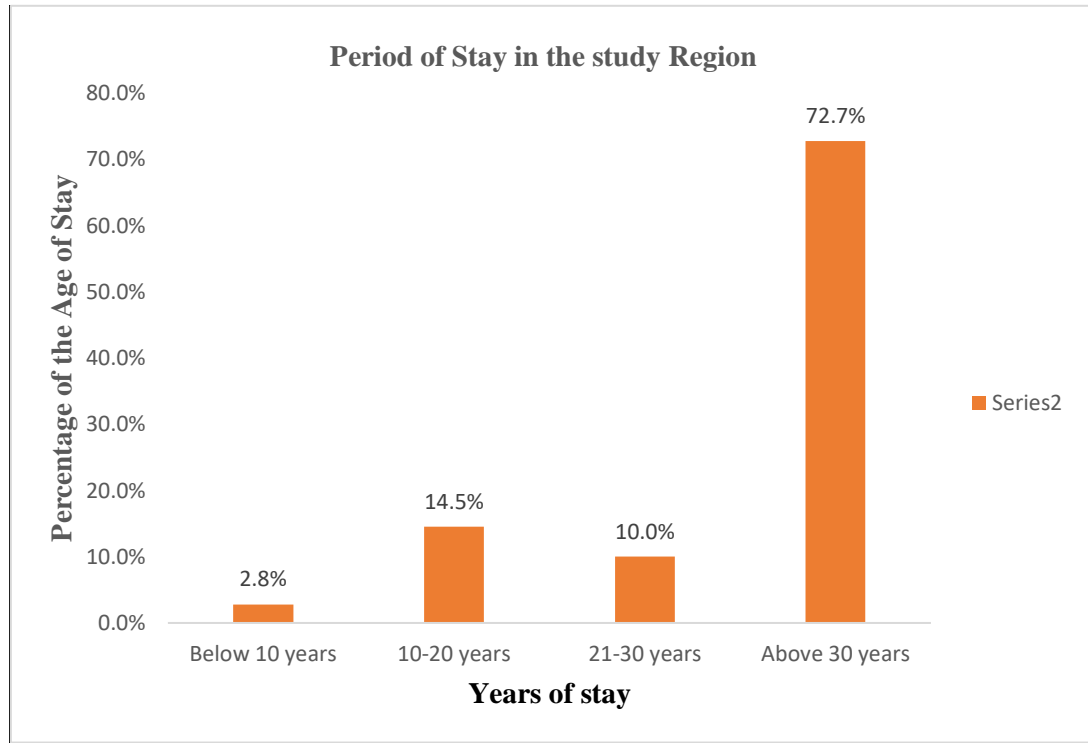
Source: Researcher, 2024.

4.2.3. Period of Time of Residence of the Respondents.

In the study, the researcher aimed to investigate the period of residence of household heads in the study area, focusing on how long respondents had lived in the region. This demographic variable was crucial for understanding the respondents' connection to the community and their potential insights into local issues. Upon analyzing the data, it was revealed that a significant majority, specifically 72.7%, of the respondents had resided in the study area for over 30 years, indicating a strong and enduring presence within the community. Additionally, 10.0% of the respondents reported having lived in the area for a period ranging from 21 to 30 years, while 14.5% indicated their duration of residence fell between 10 to 20 years. In contrast, a small percentage, 2.8%, of respondents had lived in the study area for a shorter span of 5 to 10 years. This distribution of residency highlights the varied lengths of stay among the respondents, reflecting different levels of engagement and experience within the

community. The findings were illustrated in Figure 4.4, providing a visual representation of the respondents' duration of residence in the study area.

Figure 4.3: Period of Time of Residence in Saboti sub-County.



Source: Researcher, 2024.

4.3 Analysis for the Descriptive Statistics.

This section presented the descriptive analysis of the results of each objective under study using the percentages, for discussions. In this section *SD* stood for *Strongly Disagree*; *D* -*Disagree*, *NS*- *Not Sure*; *A* -*Agree*; *SA*- *Strongly Agree.*, *M*-*Mean* and *S.D*-*Standard Deviation*. Descriptive statistics were presented in line with the three objectives of the study representing independent variable, as well as the statistics of the dependent variable. The first objective of the study sought to assess the role of Land Reports in Addressing historical land injustices, the second looked into the performance of land use policy framework in Addressing historical land injustices, and the third objective integrated the extend of implementation of land use policy in

Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. Further the statistics looked into the views of the respondents on the dependent variable- historical land injustices.

4.3.1. The Role of Land Reports in Documenting and Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

The study assessed the effectiveness of Land Reports in documenting and addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. Data were collected through questionnaires distributed to residents and stakeholders, capturing their perspectives on the role of Land Reports in Addressing land injustices. The responses were analyzed and compiled into Table 4.2, which provided a detailed overview of the respondents' opinions.

Table 4.2: The Role of Land Reports in documenting and Addressing Historical Land Injustices.

Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD	M	S. D
Land Reports are government documents that shows the prevalence of historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County.	28.5%	46.4%	18.8%	3.0%	3.3%	3.94	0.945
The Land Reports recommendations have not been implemented to solve the disparity and inequality in land ownership in Saboti Sub-County.	23.0%	40.9%	30.0%	3.3%	2.7%	3.78	0.930
The community is aware of the Land Reports which documents cases of historical land injustices.	20.9%	51.8%	21.2%	3.0%	3.0%	3.85	0.891
The available Land Reports shows how politics of interest have perpetuated historical land injustices within Saboti Sub-County.	24.5%	47.0%	18.2%	8.2%	2.1%	3.84	0.960
Land agencies have not utilized the recommendations of Land Reports to address historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County.	22.1%	52.7%	9.1%	14.2%	1.8%	3.79	1.002
Land Reports have showed the lack of transparency and accountability in Addressing historical land injustices Saboti Sub-County.	21.8%	41.8%	24.8%	9.1%	2.4%	3.71	0.985
Land Reports have showed government reluctance in Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County.	28.5%	46.7%	19.4%	3.0%	2.4%	3.96	0.901
Land Reports have showed the weakness in the existing land policy framework in Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County.	33.9%	35.5%	24.5%	3.3%	2.7%	3.95	0.982

Source: Researcher, 2024.

The study investigated the role of Land Reports in addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. The first item assessed whether Land Reports are recognized as government documents detailing the prevalence of historical land injustices. The findings showed that 28.5% of respondents strongly agreed, and 46.4% agreed, indicating that a substantial 74.9% acknowledged Land Reports as essential government documents related to historical land injustices. A small percentage remained neutral (18.8%), while only 6.3% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

The second item explored the implementation of recommendations from Land Reports to address land ownership disparities. Results indicated that 23.0% strongly agreed and 40.9% agreed, leading to a total of 63.9% of respondents acknowledging that these recommendations had not been effectively implemented. The neutral responses (30.0%) and the small percentage of disagreement (6.0%) further underscored a general sentiment of dissatisfaction regarding the implementation of the recommendations.

The third item examined community awareness of the Land Reports documenting historical land injustices. A total of 20.9% strongly agreed and 51.8% agreed that the community was aware of these reports, amounting to 72.7% of respondents recognizing community awareness. Neutral responses comprised 21.2%, while only 6.0% disagreed or strongly disagreed, suggesting a high level of awareness among the community about the Land Reports.

Next, the findings regarding the extent to which Land Reports illustrated the impact of political interests on historical land injustices revealed that 24.5% strongly agreed and 47.0% agreed, leading to a majority of 71.5% affirming that Land Reports reflected how politics perpetuated these injustices. Neutral responses were 18.2%,

while only a small fraction disagreed (10.3%), indicating strong agreement about the political dimensions highlighted in the reports.

The fifth item focused on whether Land agencies had utilized the recommendations from Land Reports to address historical injustices. Findings indicated that 22.1% strongly agreed and 52.7% agreed, with 74.8% believing that Land agencies failed to leverage these recommendations effectively. The neutral responses accounted for 9.1%, while a small percentage disagreed (15.9%), suggesting a widespread perception of inaction among Land agencies.

On the issue of transparency and accountability in addressing historical injustices, 21.8% of respondents strongly agreed and 41.8% agreed, totaling 63.6% who believed that Land Reports highlighted a lack of transparency and accountability in Addressing these injustices. Neutral respondents made up 24.8%, while disagreement was minimal (11.5%), reinforcing concerns about accountability. Regarding government reluctance in addressing historical land injustices, 28.5% strongly agreed and 46.7% agreed, indicating that 75.2% of respondents perceived governmental reluctance in Addressing injustices. Neutral responses were noted at 24.5%, with minimal disagreement (6.0%), reflecting strong sentiments regarding the government's lack of action.

Finally, the last item assessed the perceived weaknesses in the existing land policy framework. The findings revealed that 33.9% strongly agreed and 35.5% agreed that the framework was inadequate, culminating in 69.4% of respondents believing in the existing weaknesses. Neutral responses were at 24.5%, while only 6.0% disagreed, highlighting significant concerns about the effectiveness of the current land policy framework in addressing historical injustices.

4.3.2. Thematic Analyses on the Role of Land Reports in Documenting and Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

Thematic analyses were conducted to explore the pivotal role of land reports in documenting and addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. This study aimed to underscore the significance of these reports in shaping land use policies that could effectively address longstanding grievances related to land. The analysis focused on identifying key themes that emerged from the reports, shedding light on the mechanisms through which they informed policy-making and remedial actions regarding land injustices. The themes that were developed included, Government Inaction and Reluctance to adopt and implement the recommendations of land reports; The presence of Political and economic Interest from powerful individual in and out of government who fights to protect their interests and the Lack of Transparency and Accountability in the process of Addressing historical land injustices.

4.3.2.1. Government Inaction and Reluctance to Adopt and Implement the Recommendations of Land Reports.

The first theme of the first objective observed the respondents who expressed deep-seated frustration with the government's neglect of their pleas for land justice. They recounted how promises made during election campaigns were consistently broken once politicians assumed office, leaving their community feeling abandoned and disillusioned. Despite their efforts to provide evidence and engage in various forums, their appeals for restitution and reparation, recognition of historical injustices remained subject to ongoing cycle of broken promises and unfulfilled commitments has exacerbated feelings of injustice and disenfranchisement among the community

members. The respondent's description of the government's lack of commitment to Addressing these wrongs underscored the systemic nature of the issue, suggesting a broader pattern of neglect and indifference towards marginalized communities. Similarly, Key Respondent KI 006 remarked that,

"The government has continuously ignored our pleas for justice. It has failed to adopt its own land reports towards Addressing land injustices. They make promises during the election period but forget about us once they are in power. We have provided evidence and participated in numerous forums, but nothing seems to change. Our lands were taken from us unjustly, and we have been waiting for decades for restitution. It is disheartening to see the government's lack of commitment to righting these wrongs and restoring our dignity."

The respondents expressed a deep sense of disillusionment with the government's handling of historical land injustices, noting that promises have been made and broken without any tangible change on the ground. Despite changing regimes and leadership, the issue of historical land injustices remains unresolved, leading to a feeling of frustration and neglect among those affected. The lack of meaningful action to address these grievances has left the respondents feeling marginalized and ignored by the authorities. Moreover, the respondents highlighted that the government appears to prioritize other issues over Addressing historical land injustices, further exacerbating their sense of disenchantment. They lamented that while promises are made, there is little follow-through, and the cycle of unfulfilled promises continues. This cycle has created a sense of hopelessness and resignation among the respondents, who feel that their voices are not being heard and their rights to land are not being respected. Supporting the study's conclusions, Key Respondent KI 005 highlighted that,

"We have seen promises come and go, but nothing changes on the ground. The government seems more interested in other issues than addressing our land grievances. The change of regimes comes with different leaders which has become a challenge for matters historical land injustices. We are in a situation where promises remain unfulfilled and grievances unaddressed, and no meaningful action to rectify these long-standing injustices."

During the interview, the respondent expressed a sentiment of disappointment and frustration towards the government's response to the issues at hand. They mentioned that despite various reports emphasizing the urgency of the situation and the necessity for prompt action, the government has been lethargic in its approach. This sluggishness has resulted in a growing sense of disillusionment among the affected communities. They feel neglected and forsaken by the very institution that should be their advocate and protector.

The respondent highlighted the perception that the government possesses the authority and resources to address the issues effectively. However, they noted a perceived lack of willingness or commitment on the government's part to make a meaningful difference. This perceived inaction has deepened the feelings of abandonment and betrayal among the affected communities. They believe that the government is capable of enacting positive change but is actively choosing not to do so, further exacerbating their sense of frustration and disenchantment.

The respondent's remarks suggest a deep-seated belief in the government's responsibility to act in the best interests of its citizens. They emphasized the government's role as a powerful entity capable of effecting change and improving the lives of the people it serves. However, they lamented that this potential for positive action has not been realized, leading to a growing sense of disillusionment and alienation among those most affected by the government's inaction. This sentiment underscores a fundamental disconnect between the government and the governed, highlighting the need for a more responsive and accountable governance structure. In alignment with the findings of the study, Key Respondent KI 010 expressed agreement by stating,

“Despite numerous reports highlighting the need for action, the government has been slow to act. There are limited government administrative agencies in this region making it difficult for communities to access government services one of them the Addressing historical land injustices. We feel abandoned by the government. They have the power to make a difference, but they choose not to.”

During the interview, the respondent expressed deep frustration with the government's lack of action regarding historical land injustices. The respondent emphasized the loss of their lands and the absence of support or recourse from the government, to undo the situation faced by their community. Furthermore, the respondent criticized the government's inaction, pointing out that it has not only failed to address historical land injustices but has also contributed to a growing sense of injustice and frustration among affected communities. Several government regimes have hesitated to address land injustices with reason that land restitution will lead to social conflict and violence a matter that government agencies have taken a back seat.

Additionally, the respondents mentioned the mandate conflicts between government agencies responsible for land administration ranging from the ministry of lands, ministry in charge of forestry and the national land commission. The existence of role conflict between the agencies has worsened the social and economic challenges faced by these communities, indicating a deep-rooted issue that extends beyond just the loss of land. The respondent's statement reflects a sentiment of abandonment and betrayal by the government, suggesting that the affected communities feel neglected and unsupported. The failure of the government to address these injustices has created a cycle of frustration and despair, further marginalized these communities and hindered their ability to move forward. Affirming the study's conclusions, Key Respondent KI 019 noted that, based on their extensive experience and understanding of the relevant issues, the findings align closely with their observations and insights regarding the subject matter at hand that,

"We are tired of waiting for the government to act. Our lands have been taken from us, and we have nowhere to turn for help. The government's inaction is excused that the general peace is important and any action to address land injustices will lead to social unrest thus making the government to remain hesitant. There is a continued conflict between agencies that deal with land matters hence making the efforts to address land injustices non fruitful."

Overall, the respondent's words paint a picture of a community that has been left behind by the government, highlighting the urgent need for action to address historical land injustices and provide redress for affected communities. Their statement underscores the deep-seated impact of these injustices on the social, economic, and psychological well-being of those affected.

4.3.2.2. The Presence of Political and Economic Interest from Powerful Individual in And Out of Government Who Fights to Protect Their Interests.

The second theme on political and economic interests registered the respondents' views which highlighted the manipulation of land policies by politicians and government agencies for political gain and protection of their individual interests, which often resulted in the disregard for the rights of local people. The respondents mentioned that Politicians used their powers on land allocation, distribution, and ownership to consolidate their power bases, often at the expense of marginalized communities. This exploitation of land policies for political purposes perpetuated historical injustices, widened land inequalities, and undermined principles of justice and equity.

The respondents further emphasized that the practice not only hindered sustainable development but also eroded trust in governance institutions, leading to social unrest and conflict. The views from the respondents indicated that there is intentional use of land injustices by the political class, which has made the affected communities to live in fear of violence and the continued threat of conflict during election periods.

Furthermore, the respondent argued that the manipulation of land for political purposes had long-term negative effects on society. It not only perpetuated historical injustices but also created a cycle of land inequalities that were difficult to break. In alignment with the study, Key Respondent KI 014 remarked that,

"Politicians use land as a tool for political gain, often disregarding the rights of the local people. They leverage land allocation, distribution, and ownership as means to solidify their power base, often at the expense of marginalized communities. This exploitation of land for political ends perpetuates historical injustices, exacerbates land inequalities, and undermines the principles of justice and equity. The manipulation of land for political purposes not only hinders sustainable development but also erodes trust in governance institutions, leading to social unrest and conflict."

The study findings during the interviews, reflected on the ways in which the politicians had manipulated the system to seize community land, which exacerbated land injustices in their area. They noted that the process of making good land laws has been slow taking long time with a lot of complexities and even producing inefficient land policy framework. They mentioned the unnecessary heated debates during the formulation of land laws in which some were hurriedly passed without proper consultation of all stakeholder thus making it less efficient.

They emphasized that successive governments' failure to address these land issues had been perpetuated by a cycle of land law reforms which aimed to put away the issue of land injustices thus deepening social, economic, and political divides in society. In their submissions, the respondent's concern was the urgent need to address these land injustice issues to ensure a fair and just land administration system for all. They stressed that at some point the law may be good but the framework for implementation and the agencies for implementing the land laws, have been put to a difficult task of whether to fully implement the law objectively or to accommodate the pressure form

the political leaders not to touch the sensitive land issues that involves big government officers.

The respondents pointed out the long chain of events that surrounds the issue of historical land injustices. They mentioned the long history where the post-colonial governments dished out land to political loyalists and the expense of the affected communities. Many land injustice cases issued, involve powerful government officers of former governments and current government. For them they mentioned a situation where the same land was registered under their names and it proves difficult to take away such land from such an individual. The respondents believed that without immediate government action, through policy intervention, the situation would continue to deteriorate, leading to more suffering and inequality in their community.

In line with the research, Key Respondent KI 009 pointed out that,

"We have seen how politicians manipulate the system to grab land. This has only worsened the land injustices in our area. The situation is exacerbated by political and government officers who work tirelessly to delay and interfere with any effort to address historical land injustices. They know that if the land issues were to be addressed, they will be affected and they don't want to lose their ill-gotten land resource which is a source of political and economic power. This situation allowed powerful individuals to exploit loopholes in the land policy framework for their gain, having the Communities that have been marginalized and historically disenfranchised continue to suffer, as their land rights are trampled upon by those in positions of authority.

It was established that many of the respondents expressed a deep-seated fear of character labelling from powerful politicians involved in land grabbing. They described feeling silenced and unsafe, highlighting the imbalance of power that exists in their community. The respondent's statement suggested a culture of intimidation and impunity, where speaking out against injustices was perceived as risky and potentially dangerous. Despite these fears, the respondents emphasized their ongoing advocacy efforts. This indicates a strong sense of resilience and determination within

the community to fight for their rights and reclaim their land. Additionally, the respondent's description of politicians using their influence and resources to manipulate the system reflects a broader issue of impunity in the region. The respondent's willingness to speak out despite these challenges underscored the importance of their cause and the urgency of Addressing these issues. Further supporting the research, Key Respondent KI 012 reiterated that,

"We are afraid to speak out against the powerful politicians who are grabbing our land. They have the power to silence us, and we fear for our safety. Our voices are often suppressed, and our concerns are ignored. The politicians use their influence and resources to manipulate the system, making it difficult for us to seek justice. Despite these challenges, we continue to advocate for our rights, hoping that one day our land will be returned to us."

The respondent's statement painted a picture of the challenges faced by communities affected by land grabbing by the political class. It highlighted the need for greater governance to ensure that the voices of the marginalized are heard and their rights protected. Despite the obstacles they face, the respondent's resilience and determination offered a sense of hope for a future where justice prevails.

4.3.2.3. Lack of Transparency and Accountability in The Process of Addressing Historical Land Injustices.

The third theme was framed to underscore the aspect of transparency and accountability in the process of Addressing historical land injustices. During the interviews, the respondents highlighted a significant lack of transparency in how historical land injustices were being handled. They expressed that even with the community members knowledge of their land rights, they were frequently not informed about decisions that directly affected them, leading to feelings of being kept in the dark.

This lack of transparency was seen as a catalyst for mistrust between the government and the people, as well as among community members themselves. Again, the respondents suggested that the lack of transparency hindered the effective implementation of land policies and perpetuated historical land injustices. They lamented the lack of open communication channels, less community engagement, and the absence of accountability mechanisms in land administration processes. In agreement with the study, Key Respondent KI 004 articulated that,

"The land report showed lack of transparency in how land issues were handled. We are often kept in the dark about decisions that affect us directly. The making of land policies more so on historical land injustices took place without our knowledge and this lack of transparency led to mistrust between the government and the people, as well as among community members. There are limited open communication channels, less community engagement, and limited accountability mechanisms in land administration processes."

It was further established from the respondents, that the land agencies which have their primary role in protecting people's rights, seem to work against the people's interests and against their mandate. The respondents felt that these agencies prioritize their own interests over land justice for the people, leading to a sense of betrayal and mistrust in the system. This sentiment was particularly strong among those who have been historically marginalized and disenfranchised, indicating that the failures of these agencies to address historical land injustices have deep-rooted consequences.

Moreover, the respondent highlighted that the failure of these agencies to coordinate and collaborate with each other so as to address historical land injustices that have perpetuated a cycle of land disputes and conflicts. The respondents emphasized on the lack of accountability within these agencies with the aspect of blaming each other to be the cause of the problem and hence the failed implementation of land policies that prioritize justice and equitable land distribution for all. Echoing the sentiments of the study, Key Respondent KI 007 stated,

"Land agencies are supposed to protect our rights, but they often work against us. They prioritize their own interests over justice for the people. They always blame each other for the failed implementation of land policies. This creates a sense of betrayal and mistrust in the system, especially among those who have been historically marginalized and disenfranchised. The failure of these agencies to address historical land injustices perpetuates a cycle of land disputes and conflicts, further exacerbating the already fragile social fabric of communities."

During the interviews, the respondents expressed deep-seated distrust in the government's ability to address land grievances. The skepticism stemmed from the government's repeated failures to implement recommendations from various land reports and fulfill promises to rectify historical land injustices. These unfulfilled promises have left many communities marginalized, with clear feelings of betrayal. The respondent highlighted the persistent lack of accountability and transparency by government agencies in Addressing historical land injustices. They underscored the absence of concrete action towards rebuilding trust and resolving long-standing land issues. Without such reforms, the respondents feared that the cycle of mistrust and injustice would persist, further eroding the social fabric and stability of affected communities. In alignment with the study's findings, Key Respondent KI 002 asserted that,

"There is lack of accountability and transparency in land management processes towards Addressing land injustices which has further eroded the trust in government institutions. There is meaningful reforms and genuine efforts to address historical land grievances, and the cycle of mistrust and injustice is likely to continue, undermining the social fabric and stability of affected communities."

The respondent's perspective highlighted the lack of concrete steps to implement land report findings and recommendations, making the cycle of mistrust and injustice to persist, further marginalizing affected communities.

4.3.2.4 Irrelevance of Land Reports in Driving Policy Change

Despite the existence of various land reports intended to address historical injustices in Saboti Sub-County, these documents have failed to catalyze meaningful policy change. They often remain underutilized, gathering dust in bureaucratic archives rather than informing practical action. This inefficacy can be attributed to a lack of political will, where local authorities and government agencies ignore the recommendations made in these reports. Consequently, affected communities continue to face unresolved land conflicts, exacerbating social tensions and perpetuating cycles of injustice. The inability to translate the findings and recommendations of land reports into actionable policies undermines their credibility and renders them irrelevant in the quest for equitable land distribution and restitution.

4.3.3. The Performance of National Land Policy Framework and Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

The assessment of the National Land Policy Framework's performance in Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County involved a comprehensive analysis of its implementation and impact. The study sought to understand the performance to which the policy framework had been able to redress the historical injustices related to land ownership, tenure, and use in the area. By examining the views of respondents, the research aimed to gauge the policy's effectiveness in providing a sustainable solution to the longstanding land issues that have plagued the region.

Table 4.3, which summarized the respondents' views, likely presenting a spectrum of perspectives on the National Land Policy Framework's performance. Some respondents expressed positive views, noting improvements in land governance, tenure security, and dispute resolution mechanisms. Others highlighted challenges and

shortcomings, such as ineffective implementation, limited community involvement, or lack of alignment with local needs and realities. The findings from this analysis provided valuable insights into the strengths and weaknesses of the policy framework, offering recommendations for its enhancement to better address historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County.

Table 4.3: The Performance of National Land Policy Framework in Addressing Historical Land Injustices.

Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD	M	S. D
The land policy framework does not adequately acknowledge historical land injustices, including colonial-era land grabs and subsequent dispossession in Saboti Sub-County.	29.7%	45.2%	20.0%	3.0%	2.1%	3.97	0.900
The policy framework focuses more on current land use issues and not the need to address historical land injustices.	23.3%	41.2%	30.6%	3.0%	1.8%	3.81	0.890
There is a lack of coordination between different government agencies and stakeholders involved in Addressing historical land injustices.	12.7%	48.5%	23.6%	10.9%	4.2%	3.54	0.989
There are inadequate mechanisms in place to monitor the effectiveness of land policies aimed at Addressing historical land injustices.	13.6%	44.8%	27.3%	11.8%	2.4%	3.55	0.951
The National Land Commission that has no full mandate to address historical land injustices.	21.8%	50.6%	15.2%	9.1%	3.3%	3.78	0.995
The Land policy recommendations towards Addressing historical land injustices have not been in cooperated into the land policy framework.	28.5%	39.7%	20.3%	8.5%	3.0%	3.82	1.035
There is need for aligned reforms in land policy for it to address historical land injustices in Saboti sub county.	27.9%	40.0%	20.9%	8.8%	2.4%	3.82	1.014
The courts of law that handle land cases take long time (years) before it can address land injustices.	22.7%	45.2%	20.6%	9.1%	2.4%	3.767	0.982
The current Land Use Policy Framework has retained colonial policies that contributed to land injustices.	23.0%	46.4%	19.1%	8.5%	3.0%	3.780	0.994

Source: Researcher, 2024

The study analyzed the performance of the National Land Policy Framework in addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. The findings revealed that a substantial majority of respondents, 74.9%, believed that the policy framework did not adequately acknowledge historical land injustices stemming from colonial-era land grabs and subsequent dispossession. Only a small percentage, 5.1%, disagreed with this assertion, indicating a widespread perception of the framework's shortcomings in recognizing historical grievances, while 20.0% remained neutral.

Furthermore, the study found that 64.5% of respondents felt the land policy framework prioritized current land use issues over addressing historical injustices. This suggests a significant concern among the respondents regarding the focus of the policy, with a notable portion, 30.6%, expressing neutrality and only 4.8% in disagreement. The results highlighted the perceived imbalance in the framework's priorities, emphasizing the need for a more inclusive approach to historical injustices.

In examining the coordination between government agencies and stakeholders, 61.2% of respondents believed there was a lack of coordination in Addressing historical land injustices. This finding points to potential systemic issues within the governance structure, with 23.6% remaining neutral and 15.1% disagreeing. The perceived lack of collaboration may hinder effective redress mechanisms, suggesting a need for improved inter-agency communication and cooperation.

The study also indicated that 68.4% of respondents believed there were inadequate mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of land policies aimed at addressing historical injustices. With only 14.2% expressing disagreement and 27.3% remaining neutral, these results underscore a significant gap in accountability and oversight, which could affect the overall effectiveness of the land policy framework. Regarding

the National Land Commission's mandate, a majority of 72.4% felt that it lacked sufficient authority to address historical land injustices, highlighting concerns about its operational capacity. Only 12.4% disagreed with this sentiment, while 15.2% were neutral. This perception raises questions about the commission's effectiveness and its ability to fulfill its mandate adequately.

On the issue of integrating land policy recommendations into the framework, 68.2% of respondents believed that these recommendations had not been incorporated effectively. With 20.3% expressing neutrality and only 11.5% disagreeing, the findings suggest that there is a significant disconnect between policy recommendations and their implementation, further complicating efforts to address historical injustices. The need for aligned reforms in land policy was emphasized, with 67.9% of respondents advocating for such reforms to address historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. Only 11.2% disagreed, and 20.9% were neutral, indicating a strong consensus on the necessity for reform in land policy frameworks.

Additionally, 67.9% of respondents felt that the courts took an excessive amount of time to address land injustices, contributing to ongoing grievances. This perception, coupled with 20.6% remaining neutral, suggests a frustration with judicial processes that may hinder timely redress. Lastly, the study found that 69.4% of respondents believed the current Land Use Policy Framework retained colonial policies that contributed to land injustices. This strong sentiment, with only 11.5% disagreeing, reflects a widespread belief that historical injustices continue to influence contemporary land policies, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive review of existing frameworks to promote equitable land governance.

4.3.4. Thematic Analyses on The Performance of Land Use Policy Framework in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

The second objective developed specific themes under the study conducted to explore the performance of land use policy framework in Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. The investigation aimed to establish whether land use policy framework effectively addressed the longstanding grievances related to land injustices. The themes established included the land policy framework's inadequate acknowledgment of historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, the Lack of coordination between government agencies and stakeholders in Addressing historical land injustices and Inadequate mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of land policies Addressing historical land injustices.

4.3.4.1. The Land Policy Framework's Inadequate Acknowledgment of Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County.

The first theme of the study findings underscored a critical gap in the national land policy framework concerning historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. The respondents indicated the absence of specific provisions or mechanisms to address these injustices reflecting a broader challenge in Kenya's land governance system. They pointed out the lack of clear guidelines for restitution or compensation for past injustices, making communities to remain marginalized and deprived of justice. This lack of clarity perpetuated grievances and hindered efforts to achieve sustainable peace and development.

The narration of the responses from the respondents highlighted the ambiguity in the land policy's language, which discusses land injustices broadly but failed to articulate

concrete steps or mechanisms for Addressing historical injustices. This ambiguity created confusion and left room for interpretation, potentially leading to inconsistent implementation across different regions or cases. Moreover, the respondents stated that without specific guidelines, they were left to struggle in navigating the bureaucratic processes involved in seeking redress, further exacerbating their marginalization.

The findings from the respondents also suggested a disconnect between the policy's objectives and the realities on the ground. While the policy aimed to promote equitable land distribution and address historical injustices, its effectiveness is limited and without Addressing these shortcomings, the policy's impact on promoting social justice and sustainable development in Saboti Sub-County and similar regions will remain constrained. Corroborating the research, Key Respondent KI 003 emphasized that,

"The presence of contradictory land laws and inconsistent implementation of land policies by government agencies and stakeholders have been significant challenges in Addressing historical land injustices. This inconsistency undermines the effectiveness of initiatives aimed at resolving such issues, as one agency might advocate for land redistribution to rectify injustices while another issues eviction notices to the same community. This contradictory approach confuses affected communities, erodes trust, and hampers progress towards cohesive resolutions. Moreover, the lack of clear guidelines for restitution or compensation for past injustices perpetuates grievances, leaving communities marginalized and deprived of justice. The ambiguity in land policy language and disconnect between policy objectives and realities on the ground further constrain the policy's impact on promoting social justice and sustainable development."

Additionally, the respondents identified the failure of the National Land Policy framework to adequately recognize the historical context of land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. They mentioned colonial-era land policies and practices to have significantly contributed to the current land ownership and distribution patterns in Saboti sub-county. For them they felt that the current land policy framework largely

overlooked these historical factors, leading to a limited understanding of the root causes of land disputes in the region.

The respondents went on to highlight the land policy's failure to address the impacts of post-colonial land policies because the implementation of post-colonial land policies further marginalized their communities, leading to ongoing land disputes and injustices. They pointed out that without acknowledging the historical processes, then the land use policy framework remains ill-equipped to provide meaningful solutions to address the underlying issues of land ownership and distribution in Saboti sub-county.

The study also established that Stakeholders have consistently raised concerns regarding the limited involvement of local communities in key decision-making processes concerning land management, allocation, and conflict resolution. Despite the National Land Use Policy's provisions for community participation, its practical implementation often falls short. One interviewee highlighted this issue, noting that communities frequently find their input disregarded, exacerbating their sense of exclusion.

The community leaders reported the feeling of being sidelined in decisions regarding land use policies, despite their deep knowledge of local needs and customs. Reference to the nature of public participation, the respondents indicated the lack of meaningful community involvement did not only undermine the effectiveness of land policies but also perpetuated existing inequalities and marginalization. In some cases, community members were left uninformed on land-related decisions that directly affected their lives and livelihoods. This exclusion often led to the feeling of powerlessness and frustration among community members, especially in regions where historical land

injustices left deep scars. This echoes the sentiments of Key Respondent KI 001 who stated,

"The failure of the National Land Policy framework to address historical land injustices, particularly those stemming from colonial-era policies. The current policy framework overlooks the root causes of land disputes, leading to ongoing injustices. Stakeholders have raised issues regarding limited community involvement in decision-making processes related to land management, allocation, and conflict resolution. Despite provisions for community participation in the National Land Use Policy, its implementation often disregards local input, exacerbating feelings of exclusion and powerlessness among community members."

Participants during the interviews emphasized the shortcomings of the National Land Policy framework in Addressing systemic injustices that perpetuated land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. they pointed out issues which included unequal land distribution, land grabbing, and ineffective land administration systems. They further mentioned that the land policy did not address the root causes of land injustices in Saboti sub county and failed to tackle issues such as land grabbing and corruption, which continued to marginalize vulnerable communities. This indicated a gap between land policy intent and on-the-ground realities, hindering effective resolution of historical land injustices.

4.3.4.2. The Existence of Colonial Land Policy Provisions in The Current Land Laws in Kenya.

The study findings revealed a significant concern among respondents regarding the retention of colonial policies in the current Land Use Policy Framework. They mentioned specific instances where colonial-era policies and practices were perceived to still influence land administration and distribution. Furthermore, they highlighted the pervasive influence of colonial policies in the current land governance system. Respondents pointed to instances where colonial-era practices and ideologies continued to shape land administration and distribution, perpetuating historical

injustices. This highlights a critical area where reform is needed to ensure that the current land policy framework is aligned with contemporary principles of justice and equity, rather than perpetuating legacies of colonialism. Addressing these concerns may require a comprehensive review and revision of the Land Use Policy Framework to ensure that it is reflective of the needs and realities of the present-day context, rather than being constrained by outdated colonial legacies.

During interviews, respondents often referred to the Crown Lands Ordinance (Cap 115) as a critical piece of legislation enacted in 1902, which gave the colonial government control over unalienated land for public purposes. They highlighted that the ordinance's continued existence allowed the government to maintain control over land that could potentially be used to address historical land injustices, such as restitution or redistribution to affected communities. Respondents expressed concern that the ordinance's provisions limited the ability to reclaim and redistribute land that was historically taken unjustly, citing this as a significant barrier to resolving long-standing land disputes and grievances. These findings were supported by Key Respondent KI 001 submissions that;

"The Crown Lands Ordinance (Cap 115) has been a thorn in our side for too long. It's an issue from the past haunting our present, preventing us from making things right. The government's continued control over land that was unjustly taken away from us makes it hard to move forward and heal the wounds of the past. The Government Lands Act (Cap. 280) is a double-edged sword. While it can be used to right the wrongs of the past, there's a real fear that it will be wielded to reward political allies rather than address historical injustices. This perpetuates a cycle of dispossession and marginalization for those who have already suffered too much."

Further, the respondents also discussed the Government Lands Act (Cap. 280) during interviews, emphasizing that this act granted powers to the President of Kenya to grant title or other rights in government lands. They pointed out that this provision could hinder the Addressing of historical land injustices if the president will consider to

reward political loyalists as was during the post-colonial regimes, such as returning land to its rightful owners or compensating those who were wrongfully deprived of land. Respondents expressed frustration that the act's provisions did prioritize the perpetuating a cycle of dispossession and marginalization for affected communities.

Additionally, during the interviews, respondents highlighted concerns regarding the Registered Land Act (Cap 300), which establishes a system for land title registration based on colonial principles. While acknowledging the need for a registration system, respondents expressed that the act's foundation on colonial-era land distribution principles might not effectively address historical land injustices. They pointed out that the act might not adequately recognize informal land rights or customary land tenure systems, which are prevalent in many communities, thereby potentially perpetuating historical injustices.

Similarly, the Land Titles Act (Cap 282) was mentioned by respondents as potentially hindering the resolution of historical land injustices. This act, like the Registered Land Act, provides for the registration of land titles and the creation of indefeasible titles. As a result, the act might perpetuate historical injustices by not adequately checking the illegal acquired land titles that involves illegally acquired land forcefully taken by colonial governments, and not returned to the rightful owners. Key Respondent KI 001 emphasized that,

"While we understand the importance of a registration system, as provided in Registered Land Act (Cap 300), the act's reliance on colonial-era land distribution principles raises concerns. It may not effectively address historical land injustices as it might not fully recognize informal land rights or customary land tenure systems, which are crucial in many communities. Again, the Land Titles Act (Cap 282) like the Registered Land Act, allows for the registration of land titles and creation of indefeasible titles. However, it may perpetuate historical injustices by failing to properly address illegally acquired land titles, including those taken by colonial governments and never returned to rightful owners."

Last but not least, the Land Acquisition Act (Cap 295) was highlighted as a potential obstacle to Addressing historical land injustices. While the act is necessary for acquiring land for public purposes and development projects, respondents expressed concerns that its provisions might not ensure fair compensation or provide alternative land to those affected. This lack of adequate safeguards could lead to the acquisition of land without Addressing the underlying historical injustices, thereby perpetuating inequalities and grievances among affected communities.

4.3.4.3. Lack Of Coordination Between Government Agencies and Stakeholders in Addressing Historical Land Injustices.

On the matter about coordination between government agencies in charge of land administration, it was discovered that various agencies or stakeholders were independently Addressing historical land injustices without coordination, leading to duplication of efforts and resources. This lack of coordination hampered the effectiveness of Addressing historical land injustices, as resources were not optimally utilized and efforts were not synchronized. As a result, the impact of these initiatives was often diluted, and the intended beneficiaries did not receive the full benefits of the interventions.

Moreover, the interviews revealed that there was a lack of clear communication and information-sharing mechanisms among the agencies and stakeholders involved in Addressing historical land injustices. They mentioned that crucial information about land ownership and historical injustices was not shared among relevant agencies, leading to incomplete or inaccurate data being used in decision-making processes. This lack of information-sharing hindered the ability of agencies to make informed decisions and effectively address historical land injustices. As a result, some

interventions may have been misguided or ineffective, further exacerbating the challenges faced by affected communities. Reiterating the study's findings, Key Respondent KI 008 emphasized that,

"The different government agencies and stakeholders work independently on historical land injustices, which lead to duplication of efforts and wasted resources. This lack of coordination meant that the impact of these efforts was often diluted, and beneficiaries didn't receive the full benefits. there is lack of clear communication and information-sharing among agencies, which hinder decision-making and leads to ineffective interventions."

The presence of contradictory land laws by government agencies or stakeholders was a significant challenge in Addressing historical land injustices. This inconsistency often undermined the effectiveness of initiatives aimed at resolving such issues. They mentioned that at some point one agency might be advocating for land redistribution to rectify historical injustices, while another agency simultaneously issues eviction notices to the same community. This contradictory approach confuses affected communities and hampers progress towards a cohesive resolution.

Moreover, these contradictory actions created mistrust among stakeholders and erode the credibility of government institutions. This led to further tension and conflicts, making it even more challenging to achieve meaningful and lasting solutions. In the study, the respondents alluded to the fact that the implementation of land policies aimed at Addressing historical land injustices was inconsistent among different agencies and stakeholders. This inconsistency resulted in unequal treatment of affected individuals or communities, ultimately hindering the overall effectiveness of these efforts.

They observed that some communities received compensation for land injustices, while others did not. This disparity created a sense of injustice and resentment among those who were not compensated, highlighting the negative impact of inconsistent

implementation. Moreover, the lack of uniformity in implementing land policies was also reflected in the varying approaches taken by different agencies and stakeholders. This lack of coordination led to confusion and further exacerbated the challenges faced in Addressing historical land injustices. Reflecting the study's results, Key Respondent KI 018 expressed that,

"The presence of contradictory land laws and inconsistent implementation by government agencies and stakeholders is a significant challenge in Addressing historical land injustices. This inconsistency undermines the effectiveness of initiatives aimed at resolving such issues, as one agency may advocate for land redistribution while another issues eviction notices to the same community. This contradictory approach confuses affected communities, erodes trust in government institutions, and hampers progress towards a cohesive resolution, ultimately leading to further tension, conflicts, and challenges in achieving meaningful and lasting solutions."

According to the respondents, one agency might prioritize mediation as a means of resolving land disputes, while another might emphasize legal proceedings. This disjointed approach not only created inconsistencies but also contributed to delays in resolving land issues, prolonging the suffering of affected individuals or communities. Additionally, the respondents pointed the inconsistent implementation of land policies being exacerbated by a lack of transparency and accountability among agencies and stakeholders. This lack of transparency made it difficult for affected communities to understand why certain decisions were made or why some received compensation while others did not. Without clear explanations and accountability mechanisms in place, trust in the process eroded, further complicating efforts to address historical land injustices.

4.3.4.4. Inadequate Mechanisms to Monitor the Effectiveness of Land Policies Addressing Historical Land Injustices.

The respondents complained on the inadequate mechanisms for monitoring effectiveness of land policies, that led to a lack of comprehensive data collection and

analysis related to the implementation and impact of land policies. They mentioned the absence of detailed records and systematic data collection which hampered efforts to assess the effectiveness of the National Land Policy in Addressing historical land injustices.

During interviews conducted in the area, community members expressed frustration over the lack of official data on land allocation, ownership, and disputes, which made it difficult to ascertain the progress made in resolving historical land injustices. Additionally, they stated that the lack of data collection and analysis contributed to a lack of understanding of the extent to which historical land injustices had been addressed. To them, without accurate and up-to-date data, policymakers and stakeholders were unable to make informed decisions regarding land use and allocation. This resulted in continued grievances and disputes over land ownership and allocation, further exacerbating historical injustices. Adding to the findings, Key Respondent KI 011 mentioned that,

"There are limited mechanisms for monitoring land policies, leading to a lack of comprehensive data collection and analysis. The absence of detailed records and systematic data collection hampers efforts to assess the effectiveness of the National Land Policy in Addressing historical land injustices."

Weak enforcement mechanisms have been a significant challenge in Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti sub-county, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. During interviews with local residents, it was reported that inadequate penalties for non-compliance with land policies have been a major issue. Additionally, there have been instances where responsible parties have not been held accountable for their actions, further contributing to the perpetuation of land injustices.

Moreover, the lack of effective mechanisms to monitor and enforce land policies has also been highlighted as a key issue. There have been instances where land policies

were not effectively implemented due to a lack of monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. This has allowed for the continued perpetuation of historical land injustices, as those responsible for implementing the policies have not been held accountable for their actions.

4.3.5. The Extend of Implementation of Land Use Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

The third objective of the study involved an extensive review of existing literature to understand the theoretical underpinnings and practical implications of implementing land use policies to address historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. This objective was critical as it aimed to assess the real-world implementation of these policies, thereby bridging the gap between theory and practice. The study meticulously gathered data on the extent to which land use policies had been put into practice in Saboti Sub-County and evaluated the tangible impact of these efforts in rectifying historical injustices. By scrutinizing various sources, the study aimed to provide a holistic view of the effectiveness of these policies and their role in transforming the socio-economic landscape of the region.

Table 4.4 presented a comprehensive analysis of the respondents' perspectives on the extent of implementation of land use policies in Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. The findings revealed a diverse array of views and opinions, underscoring both the successes and challenges encountered in this endeavor. The results illustrated in the table highlighted the complexities and multifaceted nature of land use policy implementation, reflecting the respondents' varied experiences and observations. This detailed analysis provided valuable insights into the local populace's perception of policy effectiveness, offering a nuanced understanding of the

policy outcomes and areas needing further attention and improvement. The results from the respondents were captured as shown in the table below:

Table 4.4: The extend of Implementation of land use policy and historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County.

Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD	M	S. D
Existing land laws are inadequate and conflicting, making it difficult to enforce land policies to address historical land injustices.	22.7%	46.4%	19.1%	9.7%	2.1%	3.78	0.975
Identifying the extent of injustices, tracing historical land ownership, and determining rightful ownership is a difficult challenge.	29.4%	28.8%	14.8%	25.2%	1.8%	3.59	1.203
Local communities in Saboti Sub-County are not actively involved in decision-making processes related to land use policies.	23.0%	38.8%	19.7%	15.5%	3.0%	3.63	1.090
Majority of the community members have not received land titles for ownership and tenure security.	22.1%	34.2%	20.9%	19.1%	3.6%	3.52	1.138
Implementing land policies to address historical land injustices require significant financial resources for land restitution, compensation, or infrastructure development.	21.8%	46.1%	20.3%	9.4%	2.4%	3.75	0.979
Implementing land policies that alter land ownership or usage patterns can lead to social unrest, resistance, or community divisions.	23.3%	34.2%	10.0%	19.1%	13.4%	3.35	1.372
Powerful individuals resist efforts to address historical land injustices, especially if they have benefited from past injustices.	23.0%	40.3%	24.8%	9.4%	2.4%	3.72	0.999
There is a lack of accurate and up-to-date data on land ownership, land use, and historical injustices.	12.7%	44.2%	24.5%	15.2%	3.3%	3.48	1.005

Source: Researcher, 2024

The study investigated the implementation of land use policy and historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. A significant portion of respondents, 69.1%, agreed that the existing land laws were inadequate and conflicting, which hindered the enforcement of land policies to address historical injustices. Only 11.8% disagreed with this view, while a notable 19.1% were uncertain, indicating some ambiguity regarding the adequacy of current laws.

When examining the challenges of identifying historical injustices and rightful ownership, the findings revealed that 58.2% of respondents agreed it was a difficult challenge. This included 29.4% who strongly felt this way, while 14.8% were uncertain about their stance. In contrast, 27.0% disagreed with the assertion, suggesting a division in perceptions regarding the complexity of these issues.

The study further assessed the involvement of local communities in decision-making processes related to land use policies. The results indicated that 61.8% of respondents believed local communities were not actively engaged, with 23.0% strongly agreeing with this assessment. A total of 19.7% expressed uncertainty about their participation, highlighting a gap in community engagement. Additionally, 56.3% of respondents acknowledged that the majority of community members had not received land titles, which are crucial for ownership and tenure security. Among them, 22.1% strongly agreed, while 20.9% were uncertain. This suggests a significant level of dissatisfaction regarding land title distribution within the community.

The necessity of substantial financial resources for implementing land policies to address historical injustices was also emphasized, with 67.9% of respondents agreeing. This included 21.8% who strongly agreed. Only 11.8% disagreed with the statement, indicating a general consensus on the financial challenges of Policy implementation. Moreover, 57.5% of participants believed that implementing land policies that change ownership or usage patterns could lead to social unrest or community divisions. This sentiment was shared by 23.3% who strongly agreed, reflecting concerns over the potential social consequences of land policy alterations.

The study also highlighted that a majority of 63.3% agreed that powerful individuals resist efforts to address historical injustices, particularly if they benefit from past injustices. This included 23.0% who strongly agreed, underscoring the influence of vested interests on policy implementation. Finally, 56.9% of respondents indicated a lack of accurate and up-to-date data on land ownership, use, and historical injustices. Among these, 12.7% strongly agreed, and 24.5% were uncertain, pointing to a significant gap in data availability that complicates addressing land-related issues effectively.

4.3.6. Thematic Analyses on the Extent of Land Use Policy Implementation in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

The third objective of the research was to assess the implementation of land use policy in Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti sub-county, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. This objective aimed to examine how effectively the policies designed to address historical land injustices have been put into practice, considering factors such as adherence to policy guidelines, allocation of resources, involvement of relevant stakeholders, and the impact of these policies on affected communities.

The specific themes developed to explore this objective included an analysis of the legal and institutional frameworks guiding land use policy implementation, a review of land allocation and redistribution processes, an examination of the extent of injustices, tracing historical land ownership, and determining rightful ownership, an assessment of community participation and engagement in policy processes, and an evaluation of the Gender Dynamics in Land Ownership and Control.

4.3.6.1. Existing Land Laws Are Inadequate and Conflicting, Making It Difficult to Enforce Land Policies to Address Historical Land Injustices.

During the interviews, participants highlighted the lack of clear and consistent definitions, procedures, and guidelines in existing land laws, leading to confusion and inconsistencies in their application. In the case of land registration and ownership, the absence of clear guidelines allowed individuals to exploit loopholes in the law to perpetuate historical land injustices. This lack of clarity not only hampered efforts to address past injustices but also created opportunities for further exploitation of vulnerable communities.

Interviewees underscored how the ambiguities in these laws undermined the effectiveness of policy measures aimed at rectifying historical wrongs, making it difficult to achieve meaningful progress. The convoluted legal landscape often left affected individuals without clear recourse, perpetuating a cycle of disenfranchisement and marginalization. Moreover, interviewees noted that the ambiguity in land laws contributed to the slow pace of resolving land disputes, further exacerbating the effects of historical injustices. The unclear procedures for resolving land disputes often resulted in lengthy legal battles, causing emotional distress and financial strain on affected parties.

Furthermore, interviewees expressed frustration over the limited access to legal remedies for victims of historical land injustices due to the complexities and ambiguities in land laws. The lack of clear procedures for restitution or compensation left victims without viable options for seeking justice. This highlighted the urgent need for legislative reforms to provide clearer guidelines and avenues for redress to address

historical land injustices comprehensively. Agreeing with the research, Key Respondent KI 015 articulated that,

"There is lack of clear and consistent definitions, procedures, and guidelines in existing land laws. This ambiguity not only leads to confusion and inconsistencies in their application but also allows for the exploitation of loopholes in the law to perpetuate historical land injustices. The slow resolution of land disputes, exacerbated by unclear procedures, causes emotional distress and financial strain on affected parties. Victims of historical injustices face limited access to legal remedies due to these complexities, highlighting the urgent need for legislative reforms to provide clearer guidelines and avenues for redress."

The presence of multiple overlapping laws and regulations across various levels of government often created confusion and conflicts in their implementation, particularly concerning historical land injustices. In Kenya, for example, the Land Act of 2012, the Community Land Act of 2016, and various county-level land laws often clashed in interpretation and application. During interviews conducted with local land administrators, many expressed frustrations over the complexities arising from these overlapping laws. One official recounted an instance where conflicting regulations led to a prolonged legal battle between two communities over land ownership, exacerbating existing tensions and impeding any meaningful resolution.

Moreover, the lack of clarity resulting from overlapping laws could hinder efforts to address historical land injustices effectively. One interviewee shared a case study where conflicting laws delayed the transfer of land to a community entitled to restitution, prolonging their struggle for justice and exacerbating socio-economic disparities. The existence of conflicting laws regarding land use not only fosters disputes over ownership and usage rights but also undermines broader efforts towards sustainable land management and development. In accordance with the study, Key Respondent KI 017 stated,

"Overlapping laws and regulations at different levels of government create confusion and conflicts, especially regarding historical land injustices. In Kenya, laws like the Land Act of 2012 and the Community Land Act of 2016 clash, leading to complexities in interpretation and application. This confusion hinders efforts to address historical land injustices effectively and undermines sustainable land management."

The fragmentation and disjointed nature of land laws and policies in Kenya have been a significant obstacle in Addressing historical land injustices comprehensively. The Land Registration Act governs land registration processes, while the Land Act focuses on land tenure, ownership, and administration. These separate laws often lead to inconsistencies and gaps in protection and enforcement. In Saboti sub-county, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya, this fragmentation has made it challenging to resolve historical land injustices.

One family might have a title deed for land that another family claims were acquired through unjust means during colonial or post-colonial periods. The disjointed legal framework complicates efforts to adjudicate such disputes and provide redress to affected parties. In interviews conducted with community members in Saboti sub-county, it was evident that the disjointed nature of land laws and policies has created confusion and frustration among residents. Many expressed concerns about the lack of clarity regarding land rights and ownership, particularly concerning historical injustices.

Some interviewees mentioned instances where their ancestors' land was taken away during colonial rule, and they are unsure of how to reclaim it under the current legal framework. This uncertainty has contributed to land disputes and conflicts within the community, further exacerbating the challenges of Addressing historical land injustices. Corroborating the study's conclusions, Key Respondent KI 013 emphasized that,

"The fragmentation and disjointed nature of land laws and policies in Kenya pose a significant obstacle to Addressing historical land injustices comprehensively. This legal framework, with the Land Registration Act governing registration processes and the Land Act focusing on tenure, ownership, and administration, leads to inconsistencies and gaps in protection and enforcement. In Saboti sub-county, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya, this fragmentation has made it challenging to resolve disputes where one family claims land acquired unjustly. The disjointed legal framework complicates adjudication, creating confusion and frustration among residents, especially regarding historical injustices. Uncertainty has contributed to land disputes and conflicts within the community, hindering efforts to address historical land injustices effectively."

The study also identified that there was limited capacity and resources within enforcement agencies and institutions responsible for implementing land laws which have significantly hindered the effective enforcement of land policies and the resolution of historical land injustices. In Kenya, National Land Commission (NLC) has struggled with inadequate funding and staffing levels, impacting its ability to handle the high number of land disputes effectively.

This has resulted in delays in resolving cases and has perpetuated injustices, especially for marginalized communities who often lack the resources to pursue legal remedies. Moreover, the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning in Kenya has faced challenges in managing land records, leading to inaccuracies and disputes over land ownership. These inefficiencies have contributed to the persistence of historical land injustices, as rightful owners struggle to prove their claims without adequate documentation or support from the authorities.

4.3.6.2. Gender Dynamics in Land Ownership and Control.

During the interviews, it became apparent that customary practices and traditions surrounding land ownership often discriminated against women. Land inheritance customs favored male heirs, leaving women with limited or no ownership rights to land. This gender bias in land tenure systems perpetuated the marginalization of

women in decision-making processes regarding land, limiting their access to and control over valuable resources. Moreover, the interviews revealed that these discriminatory practices were deeply entrenched in cultural norms and beliefs.

Women were expected to rely on their husbands or male relatives for access to land, reinforcing traditional gender roles and power dynamics. This lack of land ownership among women not only restricted their economic empowerment but also hindered their ability to secure their livelihoods and participate fully in social and economic development. Consistent with the study's findings, Key Respondent KI 016 highlighted that,

"The customary land practices favor male heirs leaving women with minimal or no land ownership rights, perpetuating their marginalization in land decision-making. This gender bias not only restricts women's economic empowerment but also hinders their full participation in social and economic development."

In the study, it was found that women's participation in decision-making processes related to land was significantly limited. During community meetings concerning land allocation, use, and management, women often faced marginalization. Their voices were frequently overlooked, and their opinions and interests were not given equal weight compared to those of men. This gender disparity in land control suggested that women in the community had limited or no decision-making power regarding land issues. This exclusion could also perpetuate existing gender inequalities in land ownership and access. Without the active involvement of women in decision-making, it may be challenging to address these inequalities and ensure more equitable land governance.

4.3.7. Respondents Views on the Existence of Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

The dependent variable in the study focused on the views of respondents regarding historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. This variable was crucial as it formed the basis for understanding the perceptions, experiences, and opinions of the local population concerning the historical land injustices that have long affected their community. By gathering data through questionnaires distributed to a representative sample of residents, the study aimed to capture a comprehensive picture of how these historical injustices are perceived today.

The recorded responses were meticulously analyzed to identify patterns, trends, and recurring themes, providing valuable insights into the community's collective memory and ongoing struggles related to land issues. These views were indispensable for the study as they offered firsthand information directly from the affected community members, which is critical for shaping effective policy interventions and guiding decision-making processes. Table 4.5 in the study presented a detailed summary of the key themes or issues raised by the respondents regarding historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County.

This table included insights into the nature and extent of these injustices, their profound impact on the community, and the perceived effectiveness of current land policies in Addressing them. By highlighting these aspects, the study not only shed light on the prevailing sentiments within the community but also underscored the urgent need for policy reforms that are informed by the lived experiences of those most affected.

Table 4.5: Views of Respondents on historical land injustices in Saboti Sub County Trans Nzoia County Kenya.

Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD	M	S. D
There is unequal land distribution in Saboti sub-county, where a small number of individuals or groups own a disproportionately large amount of land.	20.9%	51.8%	21.2%	3.0%	3.0%	3.85	0.891
Communities in Saboti sub-county were dispossessed of their land rights in without fair compensation.	24.5%	47.0%	18.2%	8.2%	2.1%	3.84	0.960
Majority of the community members have not received land titles for land ownership and tenure security.	22.1%	52.7%	9.1%	14.2%	1.8%	3.79	1.002
There is the presence of squatter living in Saboti sub county trans Nzoia county.	21.8%	41.8%	24.8%	9.1%	2.4%	3.71	0.985
There is less efforts towards land restitution, reparations and compensation.	28.5%	46.7%	19.4%	3.0%	2.4%	3.96	0.905
There exists ethnic hatred and tension in Saboti sub county.	33.9%	35.5%	24.5%	3.3%	2.7%	3.95	0.982
There exist land conflicts between communities in Saboti sub county.	29.7%	45.2%	20.0%	3.0%	2.1%	3.97	0.900
There is increased poverty as a result of land injustices because livelihood is gotten from land resources.	23.3%	41.2%	30.6%	3.0%	1.8%	3.81	0.890

Source: Researcher, 2024

The study focused on historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, uncovering significant findings regarding land distribution. A substantial 72.7% of respondents expressed agreement that there is an unequal distribution of land, with 20.9% strongly agreeing and 51.8% agreeing. This reflects a prevailing perception of inequity in land ownership, where a small number of individuals or groups control a disproportionately large amount of land. Conversely, only 6.0% of respondents disagreed, indicating a strong consensus on this issue. Additionally, a notable number of participants believed that communities were dispossessed of their land rights without fair compensation, with 71.5% agreeing to some extent—24.5% strongly agreed, and 47.0% agreed.

This highlights widespread concerns about historical injustices related to land rights and the adequacy of compensation. In contrast, 10.3% expressed disagreement, reinforcing the perception of grievance surrounding land dispossession. The findings also indicated that many community members lack secure land tenure, with 74.8% affirming that they have not received land titles. Specifically, 22.1% strongly agreed, and 52.7% agreed with this assertion. Only a small percentage, 16.3%, disagreed, further emphasizing the perceived insecurity in land ownership among community members. The issue of squatting was recognized by a significant portion of respondents, with 63.6% agreeing that squatters are present in Saboti Sub-County. Here, 21.8% strongly agreed, and 41.8% agreed, while only 11.5% disagreed. This recognition of squatter's points to broader issues of land access and rights in the region.

Furthermore, the study revealed a perceived lack of efforts toward land restitution and reparations, with 75.2% of respondents indicating agreement. Specifically, 28.5% strongly agreed, and 46.7% agreed with this statement, suggesting a widespread belief that historical injustices are not being adequately addressed. Conversely, only 5.4% disagreed, highlighting concerns about inaction on these issues. Social tensions related to ethnicity were also prevalent, with 69.4% of respondents acknowledging such tensions. This includes 33.9% who strongly agreed and 35.5% who agreed, indicating a significant recognition of ethnic-related issues in the community. Only 6.0% disagreed, showcasing the depth of these social concerns.

Land conflicts between communities were similarly acknowledged, with 74.9% of respondents agreeing that such conflicts exist. A total of 29.7% strongly agreed, and 45.2% agreed, while only 5.1% expressed disagreement. This finding underscores

the complexity of land relations in Saboti Sub-County. Finally, the study linked historical land injustices to increased poverty, with 64.5% of respondents believing that such injustices contribute to poverty levels. Specifically, 23.3% strongly agreed, and 41.2% agreed with this statement, while only 4.8% disagreed. This suggests that land-related issues are critical factors affecting the livelihoods of the community members in Saboti Sub-County.

4.3.8 Thematic Analyses on The Views of Respondents on Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub County Trans Nzoia County Kenya.

The thematic analysis on the views of respondents regarding historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya, aimed to uncover the multifaceted perspectives and experiences surrounding this complex issue. Through qualitative data collection methods, including interviews and focus group discussions, key themes emerged, shedding light on the enduring impacts of colonial and post-colonial land policies, the challenges faced by affected communities, and the inadequacies of government interventions.

4.3.8.1. Unequal Land Distribution.

During the interviews, participants often expressed concern over the stark disparities in land ownership, where some families and individuals acquired vast tracts of land, while the majority struggled to secure even a small plot for their families. This situation underscored the deep-rooted issues of inequality and historical injustices in land distribution. Many interviewees highlighted the need for policies that address these disparities and ensure more equitable access to land for all members of society.

Additionally, interviewees emphasized the importance of Addressing these land ownership disparities to achieve social and economic justice. They noted that these

inequities not only perpetuated poverty and marginalization but also contributed to social unrest and conflict. Many called for comprehensive land reforms that would address historical injustices, redistribute land more equitably, and ensure that land ownership is more reflective of the needs and aspirations of all citizens. The study revealed a stark reality in Saboti sub-county, where a small number of individuals or groups own a disproportionately large amount of land. Supporting the study's conclusions, Key Respondent KI 005 highlighted that,

"We have seen families and individuals amass huge tracks of land while the majority struggle to even secure a small plot for their families. This continued imbalance not only highlights the deep-seated issues of historical land injustices but also underscores the urgent need for effective land use policies that address these inequities. By acknowledging and rectifying these injustices, we can pave the way for a more equitable distribution of land resources, ensuring that all members of society have fair access to land for their livelihoods and well-being."

During interviews, the sentiment "land has become a commodity for the wealthy, leaving the rest of us marginalized and landless.", became glaring. This observation resonated deeply with the realities faced by many individuals and communities, particularly in areas where historical land injustices have had enduring impacts. The commodification of land has led to increased inequality and disenfranchisement, with marginalized groups often bearing the brunt of these inequities. This had perpetuated a cycle of poverty and limited access to resources for those who are most vulnerable, further exacerbating existing social and economic disparities.

The consequences of this commodification are far-reaching, affecting not only individuals but also entire communities and societies. It contributed to the erosion of traditional livelihoods and cultural practices, leading to a loss of identity and connection to the land. Moreover, the concentration of land ownership among the wealthy created barriers to social mobility and economic advancement for the majority

of people, reinforcing patterns of exclusion and marginalization. These sentiments were echoed by many others, indicating a deep-seated concern over the inequity in land distribution. Concurring with the study, Key Respondent KI 010 stated,

"Land has become a commodity for the wealthy, leaving the rest of us marginalized and landless. The increasing concentration of land ownership in the hands of a few has exacerbated inequalities and perpetuated a cycle of poverty for many. As land prices soar beyond the reach of ordinary citizens, access to land for housing, agriculture, and other livelihoods has become increasingly challenging. This trend not only deepens social divisions but also undermines the economic prospects of the marginalized, as land serves as a crucial asset for wealth creation and intergenerational prosperity. Moreover, the marginalization of communities from land ownership and control often translates into political disenfranchisement, further entrenching their vulnerability and exclusion from decision-making processes that affect their lives."

During interviews, community members expressed their frustration over the inability to invest in their farms or access loans due to the lack of title deeds to use as collateral. This limitation has severely hampered their economic activities, hindering the development and growth of their farms. The absence of secure land ownership has left them vulnerable and unable to leverage their assets for financial advancement, thereby perpetuating a cycle of poverty and economic stagnation within the community.

Furthermore, the absence of title deeds not only impacted their economic prospects but also their sense of security and stability. Without formal recognition of their land ownership, community members felt insecure about their tenure rights, fearing potential disputes or eviction. This lack of security not only affected their current livelihoods but also undermined their ability to plan for the future, perpetuating a sense of uncertainty and vulnerability among the community members. The disparity in land ownership led to social and economic stratification, with those owning large tracts of land exerting significant influence and control over resources and decision-

making processes within the community. Agreeing with the research, Key Respondent KI 015 articulated that,

"We are unable to invest in our farms or access loans because we lack title deeds to use as collateral," lamented the farmers. This situation highlights a significant barrier faced by many in the community, limiting their ability to improve their livelihoods and develop their land. Without secure land rights, farmers are unable to leverage their assets to secure financing for essential investments, such as purchasing inputs, improving infrastructure, or expanding their operations. This lack of access to capital not only hinders individual farmers' progress but also hampers the overall economic development of the region."

This lack of access to land has hindered economic opportunities for many, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and marginalization. In conclusion, the unequal land distribution in Saboti sub-county has created a sense of injustice and disenfranchisement among the majority of the community members. The concentration of land in the hands of a few has widened the gap between the wealthy and the poor, leading to social, economic, and political imbalances within the community.

4.3.8.2. Dispossession of Land Rights without Fair Compensation.

The historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, reflect a complex interplay of politics, government actions, and marginalization of the indigenous communities. Respondents, particularly from the affected communities, expressed that the government and political elites have been the primary beneficiaries of land acquisitions, which were originally intended to benefit the local population. Key cases highlighted in the study include the appropriation of the Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) farms, Kenya Seed Company land, and established forests such as Saboti, Sikhendu, Kakunga, and Smith Kukwo Forests.

The Saboti Forest, which was originally community land, was taken away from the Sabaot community during colonial times and has remained under state control. Similarly, the Sikhendu Forest, historically belonging to the Kamarat clan, is now government-owned, prompting continuous demands from the community for its return. During the tenure of President Kibaki, additional lands such as Kakunga (Ex-Solonzo), which previously belonged to the Ternary community, and Smith Kukwo Forest, owned by the Kukwo community, were seized, deepening the sense of injustice. Respondents argued that these acquisitions were not just historical occurrences but represented an ongoing legacy of dispossession, benefiting political elites and other powerful figures closely associated with the government. One respondent poignantly KI 019 stated,

“Our forefathers were uprooted from their land, and now we, their descendants, continue to suffer. Despite all the promises, the land has been divided and redistributed, but never back to its rightful owners. This land was our heritage, our identity, and our livelihood. The reports document our struggle, but they also show how little has changed.”

This statement encapsulates the sentiments of communities in Saboti Sub-County, whose ancestral lands were taken without fair compensation or redress. Such testimonies reveal the deep-seated grievances and the continuing fight for justice, which remains unresolved despite various land reports and commissions. The respondent's words underscored the enduring legacy of historical land injustices, revealing a community deeply affected by past actions. Their narrative highlighted the ongoing struggle for recognition and restitution, pointing to the unresolved issues that continue to impact their community.

Despite the passage of time, the wounds inflicted by these injustices remained raw, motivating the community to continue their fight for justice. The respondent's account illustrated the complexities of Addressing historical injustices and the resilience of

communities striving to reclaim their land and heritage. The study revealed a painful history of land dispossession in Saboti sub-county, where communities were forcibly removed from their ancestral lands without fair compensation. Affirming the study's conclusions, Key Respondent KI 019 noted that,

"Our forefathers were evicted from their land during the colonial era, and we are still fighting for justice and restitution. The scars of historical land injustices run deep, affecting generations of families who have been displaced and marginalized. Despite efforts to address these injustices, many communities, like ours in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya, continue to struggle for recognition and redress. The land reports documenting these injustices serve as a painful reminder of the trauma and loss endured by our ancestors, compelling us to seek a fair resolution and reclaim our rightful heritage."

During the interview, the respondent shared a deeply personal and emotional account of the challenges she faced due to historical land injustices. She recounted losing her husband and struggling to provide for her children because they were never compensated for their land. This loss not only impacted their financial stability but also their sense of security and identity.

The respondent expressed feelings of marginalization and being forgotten, highlighting the lack of support or recognition they deserved. The pain of past injustices was described as haunting, serving as a constant reminder of the ongoing challenges they faced. Despite these difficulties, the respondent emphasized their resilience while expressing the need for justice and restitution to truly move forward and rebuild their lives. In reflecting on the interview, the respondent's story revealed the profound and lasting effects of historical land injustices on individuals and communities. Her experience illustrated the complex interplay between land issues, economic stability, and personal well-being.

The respondent's call for justice and restitution underscored the importance of Addressing these historical injustices to achieve healing and reconciliation. Her story

highlighted the urgent need for meaningful interventions to support those affected by historical land injustices and to ensure that they receive the recognition, support, and justice they deserve. This sentiment was shared by many, highlighting the deep-rooted trauma and sense of loss experienced by the community. Consistent with the study's findings, Key Respondent KI 016 highlighted that,

"I lost my husband, and now I am struggling to provide for my children because we were never compensated for our land. The loss of our land has not only affected our financial stability but also our sense of security and identity. We have been marginalized and forgotten, left to fend for ourselves without the support or recognition we deserve. The pain of our past injustices haunts us every day, reminding us of the ongoing challenges we face as a result of historical land injustices. We are resilient, but we need justice and restitution to truly move forward and rebuild our lives."

During the interview, the respondent articulated a deep-seated connection to their land, emphasizing that it is not merely a piece of property but rather a fundamental aspect of their identity, history, and future. They expressed that the land represents their roots and serves as the foundation upon which their communities have been established and sustained across generations. The respondent highlighted the significance of the land in embodying the struggles and triumphs of their ancestors, portraying stories of resilience and perseverance that have contributed to shaping their present-day identity.

They emphasized that the land is a living testament to their cultural heritage, holding traditions and customs that define their way of life. Furthermore, the respondent conveyed a sense of responsibility in stewarding the land, viewing it as a means to honor the legacy of those who came before them while also ensuring a prosperous future for upcoming generations. They stressed that the land transcends its physical characteristics of soil and rocks, representing the essence of their existence and embodying the spirit of their people.

The respondent's response reflects a profound reverence and connection to their land, viewing it as a sacred and integral part of their community's identity and legacy. This lack of restitution has had lasting effects on the community, with many still grappling with the consequences of past injustices. Further supporting the research, Key Respondent KI 012 reiterated that,

"Our land is not just a piece of property, it is our identity, our history, and our future. It represents our roots, the foundation upon which our communities have been built and sustained over generations. Our land embodies the struggles and triumphs of our ancestors, the stories of resilience and perseverance that shape who we are today. It is a living testament to our cultural heritage, a repository of traditions and customs that define our way of life. As we steward our land, we honor the legacy of those who came before us and pave the way for future generations to thrive and flourish. Our land is more than just soil and rocks; it is the essence of our existence, the embodiment of our spirit as a people."

This sentiment underscored the profound impact of land dispossession on the social fabric of the community. In conclusion, the dispossession of land rights without fair compensation has left a deep scar on the community of Saboti sub-county. The failure to address these historical injustices has perpetuated a cycle of poverty and marginalization, further exacerbating the challenges faced by the community.

4.3.8.3. Lack of Land Titles and Tenure Security.

During the interviews, the respondent expressed a deep-rooted connection to the land, explaining that their ancestors settled on the land long before the concept of title deeds existed. Despite their longstanding presence, they lamented the lack of title deeds to prove their ownership, which has led to them being perceived as squatters or illegal occupants. This perception has left them vulnerable to the constant threat of eviction and displacement, undermining their sense of security and belonging.

In a study it was established that the entire Kinyoro Division, lack of formal title deeds for much of the land, which has created a significant challenge for the residents. Only

Nashianda Farm, among the numerous parcels of land in the division, possesses formal title deeds, while the rest of the community's land remains untitled. This situation reflects a broader issue prevalent not only in Trans Nzoia County but also in other parts of Kenya, where land tenure insecurity has persisted for decades. The lack of title deeds has far-reaching implications for landholders, affecting their sense of ownership, security, and access to essential services.

Respondents in the study highlighted that the absence of title deeds limits their ability to use land as collateral to secure loans, thereby hindering economic development and investment in agricultural activities. Without formal documentation, residents face challenges in accessing government services, including agricultural support, health services, and educational benefits that are often tied to legal land ownership. The issue also heightens vulnerability to land disputes and displacements, as individuals lack the legal backing to assert their rights over the land. This has contributed to a sense of marginalization and frustration among the community members, who view this as a continuation of historical injustices dating back to the colonial period. One respondent KI 002 expressed their frustration, stating,

"We have lived on this land for generations, yet we have no papers to show that it belongs to us. Without a title deed, we are like squatters on our own land. The government needs to recognize our rights and give us the documents we need to secure our future."

This plea underscores the residents' desire for legal recognition and the security that comes with land ownership. For them, obtaining title deeds is not just about formal documentation; it is about gaining access to opportunities and services that have been denied to them for decades. The need for the government to address these concerns and rectify the historical land injustices is critical in ensuring long-term stability and development for the affected communities.

The study revealed a troubling trend in Saboti sub-county, where the majority of community members have not received land titles for land ownership and tenure security. In alignment with the study's findings, Key Respondent KI 002 asserted that,

" Our ancestors settled here long before the concept of title deeds existed, and our connection to this land runs deep in our history and culture. Despite our long-standing presence, we are often regarded as squatters or illegal occupants, facing the constant threat of eviction and displacement. The lack of title deeds not only undermines our sense of security and belonging but also hinders our ability to access essential services and benefits. We call upon the government to recognize our rights to this land, to rectify the historical injustices that have marginalized us, and to grant us the title deeds that will secure our future and that of our descendants."

Further, the respondents expressed frustration over the government and politicians exploiting the issue of historical land injustices for political gain. They noted that politicians often make promises to address these injustices and grant land titles to individuals if elected, but these promises have not been fulfilled. This narrative, according to the respondent, lacks a future as no tangible actions have been taken to resolve the issue. Despite these unfulfilled promises, the problem of historical land injustices persists, leaving many individuals and communities uncertain about their land rights. This failure to address the injustices not only perpetuates inequality and marginalization but also erodes the government's credibility and its ability to fulfill its promises.

The respondent emphasized the urgent need for concrete actions to address historical land injustices and ensure that affected individuals and communities receive the justice and restitution they deserve. They highlighted that failing to resolve these injustices not only maintains a cycle of inequality and marginalization but also undermines the government's ability to deliver on its promises and maintain credibility. The respondent's perspective underscores the importance of taking decisive steps to address historical land injustices and restore trust in the government's

commitment to justice and equity. This lack of land titles has created uncertainty and insecurity among the community members. In agreement with the study, Key Respondent KI 004 articulated that,

"The government and politicians have used this challenge to seek votes with promises to give the individuals titles when elected into office. This has become a narrative that has no future in it because nothing has happened till date. Despite these promises, the issue of historical land injustices remains unresolved, leaving many individuals and communities in limbo regarding their land rights. The failure to address these injustices not only perpetuates a cycle of inequality and marginalization but also undermines the credibility of the government and its ability to deliver on its promises."

During the interview, the respondent expressed concerns about the detrimental effects of unclear land ownership on their community. They noted that the absence of clear land ownership has resulted in disputes between neighbors and within families, which has further divided the community. These disputes often escalated into prolonged legal battles, straining relationships and draining resources. Moreover, the respondent highlighted that the lack of secure land tenure has hindered community development initiatives, as investors are reluctant to commit to projects in areas where land ownership is uncertain.

This situation has perpetuated a cycle of poverty and underdevelopment in the community, emphasizing the urgent need for comprehensive land reforms and effective dispute resolution mechanisms. The respondent emphasized the importance of ensuring that affected individuals and communities receive the justice and restitution they deserve. This statement underscores the need for fair and timely resolution of land disputes, as well as the implementation of measures to secure land tenure and promote community development.

By Addressing these issues, the community can break the cycle of poverty and underdevelopment, paving the way for sustainable growth and prosperity. This lack

of tenure security has limited the community's ability to fully utilize their land for productive purposes, hindering economic growth and development. In line with the research, Key Respondent KI 009 pointed out that,

"The absence of clear land ownership has led to disputes between neighbors and within families, further dividing our community. These disputes often escalate, leading to prolonged legal battles that strain relationships and drain resources. Additionally, the lack of secure land tenure has hindered community development initiatives, as investors are hesitant to commit to projects in areas where land ownership is uncertain. This has perpetuated a cycle of poverty and underdevelopment in our community, highlighting the urgent need for comprehensive land reforms and effective dispute resolution mechanisms."

This lack of clarity regarding land ownership has created a breeding ground for conflict and instability within the community. In conclusion, the lack of land titles and tenure security in Saboti sub-county has created a myriad of challenges for the community. Without clear ownership rights, the community members are unable to fully benefit from their land, leading to economic stagnation and social unrest. Addressing this issue is crucial for promoting stability and prosperity in the region.

4.4. Correlation Analysis of the study Variables.

The computation of correlation analysis in the study aimed to test the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Specifically, the study focused on investigating several key aspects. Firstly, it sought to examine the role of Land Reports in documenting and addressing historical land injustices, aiming to understand how effectively these reports have contributed to Addressing such injustices. Secondly, the study aimed to assess the performance of the existing land use policy framework in Addressing historical land injustices, evaluating its effectiveness and any shortcomings. Lastly, it aimed to determine the extent to which the implementation of land use policy has contributed to Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. By analyzing these aspects, the study aimed to

provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities in Addressing historical land injustices in the area.

This was tested using correlation coefficients as suggested by Cohen, West and Aiken, (2003). The study used Pearson correlation (r) to test whether the relationship between the variables was significant or not at 95% confidence level which is appropriate for humanities and social science research. Accordingly, a relationship between the two variables was considered to be strong and significant if the correlation (r) value was more than 0.6 and the p value was < 0.05. It was considered moderate if the correlation (r) was between 0.5 and 0.59 and it was considered weak if the correlation (r) was < 0.5. The results of were presented as shown in the table 4.7 below;

Table 4.6. Correlation Analysis Report for the Variables.

		Land Reports	Land Use Policy Framework	Implementation of Land Use Policy	Historical Land Injustices
Land Reports	Pearson Correlation	1	.946**	.763**	.989**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	330	330	330	330
Land Use Policy Framework	Pearson Correlation	.946**	1	.795**	.949**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	330	330	330	330
Implementation of Land Use Policy	Pearson Correlation	.763**	.795**	1	.785**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	330	330	330	330
Historical Land Injustices	Pearson Correlation	.989**	.949**	.785**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	330	330	330	330

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Version 28, 2024

The correlation analysis conducted on the variables—Land Reports, Land Use Policy Framework, Implementation of Land Use Policy, and Historical Land Injustices—revealed significant relationships among them. The results indicated a strong positive correlation between Historical Land Injustices and Land Reports, with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.990** ($p < .01$). This suggested that the prevalence of historical land injustices is closely associated with the frequency and depth of reports on land-related issues. Similarly, there was a strong positive correlation between Historical Land Injustices and the Land Use Policy Framework, with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.949** ($p < .01$). This finding suggested that the historical context of land injustices influenced the development and structure of land use policies. The increased cases of historical injustices, the more pressure goes to the policy framework, seeking for address.

Moreover, the analysis revealed a positive correlation between Historical Land Injustices and the Implementation of Land Use Policy, with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.769** ($p < .01$). This indicated that the historical context of land injustices played a significant role in shaping the effectiveness and efficiency of policy implementation. Areas with a history of land injustices could face greater challenges in implementing land use policies due to existing grievances and disputes.

In conclusion, the correlation analysis highlights the intricate relationship between Historical Land Injustices and the variables of Land Reports, Land Use Policy Framework, and Implementation of Land Use Policy. The findings suggested that historical land injustices profoundly influence the reporting, development, and implementation of land use policies, underscoring the need for a comprehensive and contextually informed approach to land governance and policy-making.

4.5 Discussion of Study Findings.

In discussing the study findings, each objective was carefully examined to assess the effectiveness of the National Land Policy in Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. The quantitative and qualitative findings were crucial in this analysis, as they provided a comprehensive understanding of the situation on the ground. The discussions were as presented below;

4.5.1 Contributions of Land Reports in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

The Land Reports in Saboti Sub-County are considered vital documents that officially record the historical land injustices faced by the community. A quantitative analysis revealed that 74.9% of respondents view these reports as government-recognized documents, underscoring their importance in highlighting the extent of these injustices over time. The significance of these reports lies in their role as official records that can inform policymakers and legislators. According to Panday (2021), the recommendations derived from these reports are essential for guiding the development of policies, laws, and regulations aimed at resolving land disputes, promoting equitable land distribution, and ensuring sustainable land management. This underscores that effective implementation of the recommendations is crucial for achieving justice and equality in land ownership.

Qualitative data revealed a profound frustration among community members regarding the government's lack of action in implementing the recommendations outlined in the Land Reports. This sentiment reflects a widespread perception of broken promises and insufficient commitment from the government to address historical injustices. Consequently, these reports are not merely historical documents;

they are viewed as tools for holding the government accountable for its past and present actions. The findings resonate with Atuahene (2014), who argued that land reports validate the experiences of affected communities and serve as critical historical records. The importance of this accountability cannot be overstated, as it fosters trust and engagement between the community and government, which is essential for any successful policy implementation.

The analysis further highlighted a significant gap between policy intentions and actual practices. 63.9% of respondents believed that the recommendations from the Land Reports have not been effectively implemented to rectify long-standing land ownership disparities. Qualitative insights pointed to political and economic interests as major obstacles to effective implementation. The similarity with Onguny's (2020) study, which identified land as a highly emotive and divisive issue in Kenya, underscores the critical need for urgent policy frameworks to address land disputes and promote security and protection of land rights. The sluggishness in endorsing these reports into law further emphasizes the urgency of translating well-documented recommendations into meaningful actions.

In terms of community awareness, 72.7% of respondents recognized the existence of Land Reports, indicating a general awareness within the community. However, qualitative responses pointed to a need for improved communication strategies to ensure transparency in how this information is disseminated. This suggests that mere availability of information is insufficient; effective communication is essential for fostering community engagement and trust in the land use policy implementation process. Addressing these communication gaps can lead to enhanced public participation, ultimately resulting in more informed and empowered communities.

Politics emerged as a significant factor contributing to land injustices, with 71.5% of respondents acknowledging that political interests play a crucial role in perpetuating these issues. This finding echoes Mukoya's (2015) research, which identified political manipulation as a key driver of land injustices through ethnic alignments and militia support. Understanding the political dynamics at play is vital for addressing the root causes of land injustices, as it highlights the need for policies that not only resolve disputes but also mitigate the influence of political interests on land allocation.

Both quantitative and qualitative data indicated a widespread lack of confidence in land agencies' ability to effectively address land injustices. 74.8% of respondents expressed the belief that these agencies failed to utilize the recommendations in Land Reports adequately. This critique aligns with Kalabamu's (2019) findings, which highlighted ongoing land conflicts in Botswana, suggesting a broader context of inadequacies in land management. The shared skepticism regarding the effectiveness and integrity of these agencies underlines the importance of reforming land management practices to restore community trust and ensure justice for affected populations.

Transparency and accountability were recurrent themes in the findings, with 63.6% of respondents believing that Land Reports reflected a lack of these crucial elements in addressing land injustices. The qualitative data underscored a pervasive distrust in government institutions, emphasizing the critical need for transparent and accountable processes in land management. Addressing these issues is essential for fostering community trust and promoting a sense of justice and fairness.

The research findings revealed a strong perception of government reluctance in addressing historical land injustices, with 75.2% of respondents indicating that Land

Reports highlight this issue. Qualitative insights illustrated the detrimental impact of government inaction on affected communities, including unmet promises and increasing frustration. This reluctance mirrors Onguny's (2020) study, which called for expedited formulation of policy frameworks to resolve land disputes and protect land rights. The qualitative data further illustrated how political interests often overshadow the need for justice, contributing to a cycle of mistrust and injustice.

Finally, both datasets underscored perceived weaknesses in the land policy framework, with 69.4% of respondents believing that it was ineffective. Qualitative responses provided insights into the reasons for this perception, including criticisms of inefficiency in policy reforms. This convergence highlights a critical concern regarding the current framework's ability to address historical land injustices effectively, necessitating a thorough review and reform to ensure responsiveness to community needs and grievances.

The study established a very significant, positive, and strong correlation between the significance of Land Reports and their role in documenting and addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County ($r=0.989^{**}$; P-value of .000). This correlation reinforces the findings of Collins (2018), who emphasized the importance of comprehensive land analyses and conflict resolution strategies in informing policy decisions. The pivotal role of Land Reports in revealing historical land issues signifies their essential contribution to the ongoing struggle for justice and equity in land ownership within the community.

4.5.1.1. Theoretical Relevance of the Study Findings.

The findings regarding Land Reports in documenting and addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya, resonated with critical

theory by emphasizing the power dynamics and systemic inequalities inherent in the issue. Critical theory posited that social injustices were deeply rooted in the structures of power and oppression. In the context of the findings, the community's perception of Land Reports as critical documents reflected a recognition of their struggle against these oppressive structures and their fight for equitable land rights. The findings highlighted the community's frustration with the unfulfilled promises of the Land Reports, underscoring a perceived failure of justice and the ongoing marginalization in the distribution of land rights and resources.

Moreover, the findings exposed the contradictions between policy rhetoric and practice. Despite the acknowledged importance of Land Reports and the theoretical commitment to transparency and accountability, there was a significant gap between these ideals and their actual implementation. This gap was further widened by political and economic interests that obstructed the effective enactment of policies aimed at Addressing historical land injustices. Critical theory would argue that these findings illustrated the ways in which systemic power imbalances and vested interests perpetuated injustice, highlighting the need for transformative change to address the root causes of inequality and oppression.

4.5.2. Adequacy of National Land Policy Framework in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

The study aimed to analyze the performance of the National Land Policy Framework in addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. A substantial majority of respondents (74.9%) reported that the current policy framework inadequately acknowledged historical land injustices. This sentiment reflects widespread frustration among communities affected by past injustices, particularly those

stemming from the colonial era. The lack of clear guidelines for restitution or compensation exacerbates feelings of marginalization and injustice, which persist over time. These findings align with the Kenya Human Rights Commission's 2019 report, underscoring the urgent need for legal and institutional reforms within the land sector. This acknowledgment is critical, as the absence of such reforms perpetuates existing inequalities and tensions within affected communities.

Moreover, 64.5% of respondents felt that the land policy framework prioritized current land use issues over historical injustices. This perception indicates a disconnect between policy objectives and on-the-ground realities, limiting the framework's effectiveness in addressing historical grievances. The qualitative data further illuminates how this focus on present issues neglects the complexities surrounding historical injustices, which Drbohlav (2017) also identified as a key challenge in land policy effectiveness. The persistent neglect of historical contexts and injustices hampers the ability of the policy to rectify longstanding disparities, signaling a need for a more balanced approach that addresses both current and historical land issues.

Additionally, a prominent issue identified was the lack of coordination among government agencies and stakeholders, with 61.2% of respondents highlighting this as a significant barrier. The qualitative findings revealed that contradictory land laws and inconsistent implementation practices contribute to confusion among stakeholders, eroding trust in the land administration system. Improving coordination among key actors is essential for enhancing the efficiency, transparency, and effectiveness of land governance in Saboti Sub-County. Such improvements could foster collaboration among stakeholders, ensuring that historical injustices are

adequately addressed and that affected communities have the support needed to reclaim their rights.

The study also found inadequate monitoring mechanisms for evaluating the effectiveness of land policies, with 68.4% of respondents indicating significant gaps in this area. The lack of comprehensive data collection and analysis hampers efforts to assess policy impacts and effectiveness. Effective monitoring is vital for understanding how policies are implemented and their outcomes in addressing historical injustices. The study highlights the critical need for robust mechanisms to monitor land policy implementation, ensuring that they contribute to meaningful redress for affected communities.

The National Land Commission (NLC) was identified as a key institution responsible for addressing historical land injustices, but 72.4% of respondents doubted its ability to fulfill this mandate effectively. Concerns about the commission's enforcement mechanisms and accountability suggest limitations that hinder its effectiveness. Similar findings from Atieno (2016) reveal a broader constitutional and legislative framework that struggles to manage land injustices effectively. Addressing these limitations is crucial for enhancing the NLC's capacity to tackle historical injustices comprehensively, emphasizing the need for reforms that reinforce the commission's institutional capabilities and mandate.

Regarding the incorporation of land reports into the policy framework, 68.2% of respondents believed that recommendations from land reports had not been effectively implemented. This disconnect points to systemic challenges in translating policy recommendations into actionable measures, thus impeding the resolution of historical injustices. Addressing bureaucratic inefficiencies, lack of political will, and corruption

within land administration agencies is essential for improving policy implementation and ensuring that the needs of affected communities are met.

Furthermore, a significant proportion of respondents (67.9%) acknowledged the necessity for aligned reforms in land policy to address historical injustices effectively. Qualitative insights indicated that existing land laws and inconsistent implementation practices hinder meaningful reforms. This highlights the complexity of the challenges faced in reforming land policies and emphasizes the need for comprehensive changes that go beyond legislative amendments to address deeper issues of implementation and enforcement.

The issue of delays in resolving land injustices through court cases was another major concern, with 67.9% of respondents reporting prolonged legal processes. This delay not only frustrates affected communities but also reflects broader systemic challenges within the legal system, including inefficiencies and lack of accountability. Addressing these systemic issues is vital for ensuring timely resolution of land disputes, contributing to social stability and justice.

Finally, 69.4% of respondents indicated that colonial policies still influence current land governance, perpetuating historical injustices. The qualitative data reinforces this finding, as respondents cited specific instances of colonial-era practices that continue to shape land administration. Addressing these colonial legacies is essential for achieving meaningful reform and justice for affected communities, as it acknowledges the historical context of land injustices and aims to rectify the lasting impacts of such policies.

Overall, the study found a significant positive correlation between the land use policy framework and historical land issues ($r = .946^{**}$ and p -value of $.000$). This highlights

the critical role of a well-structured policy framework in providing mechanisms for addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. The findings underscore the need for robust land policies that not only address current land use issues but also consider the historical context and complexities of land injustices, ultimately fostering equitable land governance and justice for affected communities.

4.5.2.1. Theoretical Relevance of the Study Findings.

The findings regarding the National Land Policy Framework and historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya, revealed several key points that could be related to institutional theory. The inadequate acknowledgment of historical land injustices, as indicated by both quantitative and qualitative data, highlighted the influence of entrenched institutional norms and practices. Institutional theory posits that established institutions often resist changes that challenge their foundational norms and values. The failure of the policy framework to adequately acknowledge these injustices suggested that deeply ingrained institutional practices and norms were at odds with the necessary reforms to address historical wrongs.

The lack of coordination among government agencies and stakeholders, as well as the ineffective monitoring mechanisms, reflected the constraints imposed by institutional structures and the interplay of power dynamics. Institutional theory emphasized that institutions are composed of regulative, normative, and cultural-cognitive elements that shape and constrain actors' behaviors. The findings suggested that the existing institutional framework lacked the necessary coordination and effective monitoring mechanisms, thereby perpetuating inefficiencies and the inability to address historical land injustices comprehensively. This demonstrated how institutional inertia and the

existing power structures within institutions hindered effective policy implementation.

4.5.3. Extent of Implementation of Land Use Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

The study aimed to assess how effectively land use policies are being implemented to address historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. It employed both quantitative and qualitative methods to gather data, revealing critical insights into the challenges surrounding land governance and policy implementation. One of the primary findings indicated that a significant majority of respondents (69.1%) felt that the existing legal framework was inadequate and contradictory. This perception underscores a substantial challenge in enforcing land policies designed to rectify historical injustices. The qualitative data reinforced this view, highlighting the ambiguity in legal definitions and procedures, which fosters confusion among stakeholders and inconsistencies in policy implementation. These inadequacies resonate with Musinguzi's (2021) findings regarding weak institutional capacities and corruption within land-related agencies. The importance of this finding lies in the realization that without a clear, coherent legal framework, efforts to address land injustices will remain ineffective, potentially exacerbating tenure insecurity and land conflicts.

Additionally, 58.2% of respondents viewed identifying historical land ownership and injustices as a significant challenge, largely due to a lack of clarity and accessible information. This lack of transparency hampers the ability to devise appropriate solutions for addressing historical grievances. Respondents expressed frustration over the incomplete and often inaccurate records, which obstruct efforts to trace rightful

ownership. This issue is crucial, as understanding historical land ownership is fundamental to developing equitable solutions and ensuring justice for affected communities. The findings highlight the urgent need for improved record-keeping and accessible information to facilitate the redress of historical injustices.

The study also examined the involvement of local communities in land use decision-making. A notable 61.8% of respondents felt that communities were not adequately involved, indicating a significant gap in the inclusivity of land governance processes. Qualitative insights pointed to limited access to information and a lack of consultation mechanisms as barriers to community participation. This lack of involvement not only undermines the democratic nature of land governance but also risks alienating communities, leading to dissatisfaction and potential conflict. The findings stress the importance of fostering community engagement in land policy formulation and implementation, as inclusive processes are vital for ensuring that policies reflect the needs and perspectives of those most affected.

Furthermore, the research revealed that 56.3% of respondents faced challenges in obtaining land titles, which are essential for establishing ownership and securing tenure. Qualitative data illuminated the complexities of the land registration process and the systemic barriers individuals encounter. This lack of formal documentation not only fosters insecurity among landholders but also perpetuates a sense of vulnerability within the community. The findings underscore the necessity for reforms in land registration processes to ensure that all individuals have equitable access to land titles, thereby enhancing tenure security and fostering community confidence in land governance.

Significantly, 67.9% of respondents recognized that substantial financial resources are necessary for effectively implementing land policies to rectify historical injustices. Qualitative feedback reinforced this viewpoint, highlighting inadequate financial allocations for land restitution and infrastructure development. The need for adequate funding is critical, as it directly affects the sustainability and effectiveness of efforts aimed at addressing past injustices. This finding points to a moral imperative for policymakers to allocate sufficient financial resources to support land governance initiatives that promote equity and justice.

The perception that implementing land policies might lead to social unrest was noted by 57.5% of respondents. This sentiment, coupled with qualitative insights indicating potential resistance from communities, underscores the delicate balance policymakers must maintain when implementing land reforms. Understanding community dynamics and employing effective communication strategies are essential for mitigating potential conflicts and ensuring that policies are perceived as beneficial rather than disruptive.

Moreover, 63.3% of respondents acknowledged resistance from powerful individuals benefitting from historical injustices, illustrating how vested interests can obstruct efforts for redress. This finding highlights the systemic challenges that hinder progress towards achieving justice for affected communities, emphasizing the need for strategies that address these power dynamics within land governance.

Lastly, the study identified a significant concern regarding the lack of accurate and up-to-date data on land ownership and historical injustices, as reported by 56.9% of respondents. The absence of reliable data is a critical barrier to effective land governance, making it challenging to develop and implement informed policies. The

findings emphasize the urgent need for improved data collection and management systems to support transparent and equitable land administration in Saboti Sub-County.

Importantly, the study revealed a strong, positive correlation between the implementation of land policies and the redress of historical land injustices ($r = .763^{**}$, $p\text{-value} = .000$). This indicates that effective implementation of land use policies can significantly contribute to addressing past injustices. Aligning these findings with Musinguzi's (2021) observations, it becomes clear that enhancing the implementation and governance of land policies is essential for building institutional capacity, reducing corruption, and mitigating land conflicts. This underscores the critical role of effective land governance in promoting social justice and ensuring equitable land distribution in the region.

4.5.3.1. Theoretical Relevance of the Study Findings.

The findings on the implementation of land use policy in Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya, reflected several key themes that were relevant to Marxist theory. From a Marxist perspective, which emphasized the materialist interpretation of history and the role of class struggle in societal development, the research highlighted significant inadequacies and contradictions in the existing land laws. The findings showed that the current legal framework perpetuated the interests of the ruling class while marginalizing the working class and peasants. The majority of respondents agreed that the legal framework was insufficient and contradictory, making it challenging to enforce land policies aimed at Addressing historical injustices. This aligned with the Marxist

critique of law as an instrument of class domination, where laws are designed to maintain the status quo and protect the property rights of the bourgeoisie.

In the context of class struggle, the research revealed that the lack of clarity and coherence in existing land laws served to obscure the injustices faced by the proletariat and prevented them from seeking redress. The qualitative data indicated that the complex and contradictory nature of these laws benefited the land-owning elites and perpetuated their control over land resources, thereby exacerbating class disparities. The study's findings underscored the Marxist view that legal systems are inherently biased in favor of the ruling class and are used to suppress the demands of the working class for justice and equity.

Furthermore, the findings highlighted the lack of involvement of local communities in decision-making processes related to land use policies, reflecting the Marxist critique of bourgeois democracy. According to Marxist theory, true democracy cannot be achieved under capitalism because the state serves the interests of the capitalist class. The research suggested that local communities in Saboti Sub-County were excluded from these processes, which Marxists would interpret as a deliberate strategy by the ruling class to maintain control over land resources and suppress any revolutionary potential among the proletariat. This lack of community involvement underscored the undemocratic nature of the land governance processes and illustrated how the capitalist state marginalizes the working class to sustain its dominance.

4.5.4. Respondents View on the Existence of Cases of Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub County Trans Nzoia County Kenya.

The study on historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya, yielded significant findings through both quantitative and qualitative

approaches, shedding light on the pervasive issues surrounding land distribution and ownership in the region. One of the most striking findings was the widespread perception of unequal land distribution, with 72.7% of respondents affirming this sentiment. This perception was echoed in qualitative data, where participants expressed concerns about disparities in land ownership. This alignment between quantitative and qualitative data highlights a collective recognition of unequal land distribution as a pressing issue. Understanding this perception is crucial, as it reflects not just a superficial observation but a deeply rooted concern that directly impacts livelihoods and community cohesion. Addressing this inequality is essential not only for social justice but also for fostering sustainable development, particularly in a region historically shaped by colonial legacies and existing land law inadequacies.

Another significant finding was the belief among 71.5% of respondents that communities were unjustly stripped of their land rights without fair compensation. This sentiment suggests a complex web of challenges stemming from historical injustices that have eroded trust in governance institutions. Respondents voiced feelings of betrayal and disillusionment, underscoring the need for restitution and land policy reform. This finding highlights the far-reaching effects of historical land injustices, which extend beyond economic loss to include profound social and political ramifications. The recognition of these injustices emphasizes the urgent need for a holistic approach to land policy reform that addresses systemic issues and reintegrates marginalized communities into the governance framework.

Furthermore, the study revealed that 74.6% of community members had not received land titles for their properties, significantly affecting their ownership and tenure security. Qualitative data reinforced this finding, as participants expressed frustration over the lack of secure land tenure, which creates vulnerability and uncertainty. The

absence of formal land titles hinders individuals' ability to prove ownership, access credit, and plan for future land use. This insecurity, compounded by historical injustices, raises the potential for social unrest and conflict. Thus, addressing secure land tenure is not only critical for economic development but also for maintaining social stability and harmony within the community.

Additionally, the presence of squatters in Saboti Sub-County was highlighted, with 63.6% of respondents acknowledging the issue. This perception, corroborated by qualitative data, underscores an urgent need for targeted action to address the challenges faced by squatters. Recognizing this issue is vital for developing a sustainable development agenda that improves the living conditions of vulnerable populations in the area.

Moreover, the study found a lack of significant efforts in land restitution, reparations, and compensation, with 74.2% of respondents expressing disappointment over insufficient initiatives. This sentiment indicates a substantial gap between policy intentions and actual outcomes, reflecting a failure to implement measures aimed at addressing historical land injustices. Understanding this disconnect is crucial for informing future policies that translate intentions into meaningful actions.

The research also revealed a prevalent sentiment of ethnic hatred and tension, with 69.4% of respondents acknowledging its existence. Qualitative insights further substantiate this finding, emphasizing the urgent need for interventions to address these deep-seated tensions. The implications of ethnic conflicts extend beyond social cohesion; they impact overall regional development and stability. Addressing these tensions is essential for creating a conducive environment for development initiatives to flourish.

Lastly, the study found that 74.9% of respondents acknowledged significant land conflicts between communities, often rooted in historical disputes exacerbated by unclear tenure systems. This highlights the necessity of effective conflict resolution mechanisms that consider the historical context and cultural sensitivities surrounding land issues. Participants noted that unresolved land conflicts hinder investment, limit access to basic services, and disrupt social cohesion, indicating a pressing need for legal and community-driven approaches to resolving land disputes.

4.5.4.1. Theoretical Relevance of the Study Findings.

The research findings on historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya, when viewed through a Marxist lens, revealed significant insights into the nature of exploitation and inequality inherent in land distribution. Marxists argue that private ownership of land leads to the exploitation of the working class, as land becomes a commodity for the wealthy to accumulate capital while depriving the majority of fair access. The findings underscored this perspective, highlighting the unjust concentration of land among a few individuals when many were deprived of their rights to land ownership, often without fair compensation.

The findings resonated with Marxist theories on distributive justice, which emphasize the fair allocation of resources in society. The unequal distribution of land and the deprivation of land rights without just compensation represented a clear violation of this principle, perpetuating economic inequality and social injustice. However, the presence of ethnic tensions and conflicts in Saboti sub-county suggested a deeper divide that went beyond economic exploitation. Marxists would argue that such divisions are often exacerbated by capitalist systems, which thrive on creating and maintaining social hierarchies to divide the working class.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.0 Introduction

This chapter summarized the research findings, conclusions, and recommendations. The study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of land use policy in addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. Specific objectives included assessing the role of land reports in documenting injustices, evaluating the performance of the land use policy framework, measuring the implementation level of the policy, and gathering respondents' views on historical land injustices. Additionally, the chapter provided policy and theoretical recommendations, as well as areas for further research, based on the data analysis using descriptive statistics and thematic analysis to generalize findings.

5.1 Summary of Demographic Variables.

The study recorded 86.6% response rate for the residents of Saboti sub-County, which was considered appropriate for data analysis. The study further established that that most House hold Heads who participated in the study were males, which indicated the continued influence of culture and paratracheal society in relation to land ownership. The study also established that majority of the respondents had attained secondary education and above and were in a position to give their opinion land use patterns and historical land injustices in the study area. Again, the study establish that majority of the respondents had lived in Saboti sub-County for a considerable number of years and therefore they had good knowledge of policy issues affecting historical land injustices in the study area.

5.2 Contributions of Land Reports in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

The study revealed that Land Reports in Saboti Sub-County were crucial for documenting historical land injustices. They provided a detailed analysis of past grievances related to land ownership and distribution, aiding stakeholders in understanding the region's complex land issues. These insights were vital for developing effective land policies aimed at addressing these injustices and promoting social justice and sustainable development. However, there was a notable gap between the recommendations in the Land Reports and their actual implementation. The government's failure to act on these recommendations raised concerns about the effectiveness of land policies in remedying historical injustices, highlighting the need for alignment between land reports and policy objectives. Political and economic interests significantly hindered the implementation of these reports. Political interference often led to biased decisions favoring certain groups, while powerful economic interests influenced land use decisions, delaying the implementation of reports and marginalizing vulnerable communities. The study emphasized the importance of transparent communication and community engagement to address these challenges, as a lack of transparency undermined trust and hindered effective policy formulation and implementation.

5.3 Adequacy of National Land policy framework in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

The study revealed that Kenya's National Land Policy framework inadequately addresses historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. Although the policy acknowledges land issues, it lacks clear guidelines for restitution or compensation,

perpetuating grievances among affected communities. This absence of direction hinders efforts toward equity and justice, leaving marginalized communities with limited access to land and resources, which exacerbates their socioeconomic challenges. Inconsistencies in land policy complicate addressing these historical injustices, as overlapping and contradictory land laws create confusion. Furthermore, the lack of accurate data on land ownership impedes legitimate claims, making it difficult to trace ownership and identify beneficiaries for restitution.

Additionally, the study found that poor coordination among government agencies and stakeholders, alongside inadequate monitoring mechanisms, severely limits effective policy implementation. Fragmented operations among bodies like the National Land Commission and local authorities lead to conflicting mandates and responsibilities, excluding stakeholders such as local communities and civil society from the decision-making process. This fragmentation undermines consensus and support for policy initiatives aimed at Addressing historical injustices in Saboti Sub-County.

5.4. Extent of Implementation of National Land Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

The study revealed that tracing historical land ownership and identifying rightful owners significantly hindered efforts to address historical injustices in Saboti Sub-County. The challenges stemmed from incomplete land records dating back to colonial times, which often lacked clear documentation of transactions. This complicated the resolution of land disputes, leading to prolonged legal battles and social tensions. Additionally, the slow and bureaucratic land registration processes contributed to insecurity within the community, leaving many vulnerable to land grabbing. Corruption within the land administration system further exacerbated these

issues, with reports of officials demanding bribes to expedite transactions. Efforts to implement land use policy were also hampered by inadequate funding, as costs related to land acquisition, redistribution, and compensation for affected communities competed with other development priorities.

5.5. Respondents View on Existence of Cases of Historical Land Injustices in Saboti sub county trans county Kenya.

The study revealed that many families in Saboti Sub-County had been displaced from their ancestral lands without compensation, stemming from injustices dating back to the colonial era. These included forced evictions, fraudulent acquisitions, and discriminatory policies that favored settlers over indigenous communities. This unequal land distribution and lack of access to land—a crucial asset for agriculture—have resulted in limited economic opportunities, high unemployment, and persistent poverty. Despite attempts to address these issues through the National Land Commission and new land laws, respondents felt government efforts were inadequate in tackling the root causes of historical injustices. The presence of squatters illustrated the ongoing land dispossession and marginalization, with many lacking formal titles or secure rights to their land. The legacy of being a former reserve for white settlers continues to pose challenges related to land ownership and tenure security, exacerbating difficulties in accessing basic services and the threat of eviction.

5.6 Conclusions of the Study.

The study analyzed the data and examined various aspects of the research topic, the key objectives, leading to several key conclusions that are significant for understanding the implications of the findings. The study established the following conclusions:

5.6.1 Contributions of Land Reports in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

First, the study highlighted that Land Reports are essential for documenting historical land injustices, providing a comprehensive analysis of grievances related to land ownership and distribution. This documentation aids stakeholders in grasping the complexities of land issues in the region. Second, the insights from these reports are crucial for formulating effective land policies that aim to address injustices and promote social justice and sustainable development. However, the study identified a significant gap between the recommendations made in the Land Reports and their actual implementation.

Third, the government's failure to act on these recommendations raises concerns about the effectiveness of land policies, emphasizing the need for alignment between the reports and policy objectives. Fourth, political and economic interests have significantly impeded the implementation of these reports, with political interference leading to biased decisions that favor specific groups and powerful economic interests delaying the implementation process. Fifth, the study underscored the importance of transparent communication and community engagement in overcoming these challenges, as a lack of transparency has eroded trust and hindered effective policy formulation and implementation.

5.6.2 Adequacy of National Land Policy Framework in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

First, the study revealed that the National Land Policy framework in Kenya inadequately addresses historical land injustices, lacking clear guidelines for restitution or compensation. Second, this absence of direction perpetuates grievances

among affected communities and hinders efforts toward equity and justice, leaving marginalized populations with limited access to land and resources. Third, inconsistencies within the land policy complicate the resolution of historical injustices, as overlapping and contradictory laws create confusion regarding land ownership. Fourth, the lack of accurate data on land ownership impedes legitimate claims, making it challenging to trace ownership and identify beneficiaries for restitution. Fifth, poor coordination among government agencies and stakeholders, along with inadequate monitoring mechanisms, severely restricts effective policy implementation, resulting in fragmented operations that undermine consensus and support for policy initiatives.

5.6.3 Extent of Implementation of National Land Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya

First, the study found that efforts to address historical injustices are significantly hindered by challenges in tracing historical land ownership due to incomplete records from the colonial era. Second, these challenges complicate the resolution of land disputes, leading to prolonged legal battles and social tensions within the community. Third, slow and bureaucratic land registration processes contribute to insecurity, leaving many vulnerable to land grabbing and other injustices. Fourth, corruption within the land administration system exacerbates these issues, with reports of officials demanding bribes to expedite transactions. Fifth, inadequate funding for land acquisition, redistribution, and compensation continues to compete with other development priorities, hampering effective implementation of land use policy.

5.6.4 Respondents' View on Existence of Cases of Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya

First, the study revealed that many families in Saboti Sub-County had been displaced from ancestral lands without compensation, with injustices dating back to the colonial era, including forced evictions and fraudulent acquisitions. Second, the unequal distribution of land and lack of access to this vital asset have resulted in limited economic opportunities, high unemployment rates, and persistent poverty among marginalized communities. Third, despite attempts by the National Land Commission and new land laws to address these issues, respondents felt that government efforts were inadequate in tackling the root causes of historical injustices. Fourth, the presence of squatters illustrates ongoing land dispossession and marginalization, with many individuals lacking formal titles or secure rights to their land. Fifth, the legacy of being a former reserve for white settlers continues to pose significant challenges related to land ownership and tenure security, exacerbating difficulties in accessing basic services and increasing the threat of eviction.

5.7 Implications of the Study Findings.

The findings from the study underscored several critical implications for addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. First, the acknowledgment of the essential role that Land Reports play in documenting historical grievances emphasized the necessity for comprehensive data collection and analysis. This finding suggested that improved documentation would not only facilitate a clearer understanding of land issues but also serve as a foundational element in the development of effective land policies aimed at Addressing injustices and promoting social justice. Consequently, stakeholders, including government agencies and

community organizations, were urged to prioritize the systematic analysis of historical land injustices as a means of fostering sustainable development.

Second, the identified gap between the recommendations in Land Reports and their implementation highlighted the need for greater alignment between policy objectives and actionable strategies. The study's findings suggested that to enhance the effectiveness of land policies, the government must actively engage with the recommendations made in these reports. This engagement would require political will and the establishment of mechanisms that ensure transparency and accountability in decision-making processes. The emphasis on community engagement and transparent communication pointed toward a critical need for building trust between policymakers and affected communities, which is essential for fostering collaboration and facilitating effective policy implementation.

Lastly, the study's revelations regarding the inadequacies of the National Land Policy framework indicated an urgent need for comprehensive policy reform. The absence of clear guidelines for restitution and compensation, along with inconsistencies in existing land laws, called for a review and revision of the national land policy to better address historical injustices. This implication suggested that improved coordination among government agencies and stakeholders was essential for effective policy implementation, particularly in addressing the challenges of land ownership tracing, corruption, and inadequate funding. Ultimately, the findings underscored the importance of a cohesive and collaborative approach to land governance that prioritizes equity and justice for marginalized communities in Saboti Sub-County.

5.8 Recommendations for the Study

Based on the conclusions of your study regarding the contributions of Land Reports, the adequacy of the National Land Policy framework, the extent of policy implementation, and the perspectives of respondents on historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, here are recommendations tailored for policy experts and scholars:

5.8.1 Recommendations for Policy Experts

The research proposes the following recommendations for Policy experts.

First, there is a critical need to ensure that the recommendations in Land Reports are directly integrated into national and local land policy frameworks. Policy experts should advocate for mechanisms that facilitate the implementation of these recommendations to bridge the gap between policy formulation and execution, ensuring that the objectives of land justice are met.

Secondly, Policy experts should recommend reforms to the National Land Policy framework to establish clear guidelines for restitution and compensation. Such reforms are essential for addressing historical land injustices effectively and ensuring that marginalized communities have equitable access to land and resources.

5.8.2 Recommendations for Scholars

The research proposes the following recommendations for Policy experts.

Firstly, Scholars should engage in comprehensive research to explore the historical context and ongoing effects of land injustices in Saboti Sub-County. This includes analyzing the social, economic, and political dynamics that perpetuate these injustices and evaluating the effectiveness of current policy interventions.

Secondly, Researchers should focus on understanding how existing land policies affect marginalized communities, particularly in terms of access to land and economic opportunities. Scholars can examine case studies that highlight both successful and failed policy implementations to provide actionable insights for policymakers.

Thirdly, the Scholars can deepen the understanding of how historical factors, particularly the colonial legacy, continue to influence land ownership and tenure security in the region. This analysis can provide a basis for developing context-sensitive policies that address the root causes of land-related grievances.

5.9 Areas for Further Studies

The comprehensive analysis of the study findings revealed several areas that warranted further exploration to deepen the understanding and address the identified challenges. In light of this, it was crucial to propose specific recommendations for future research to build upon the current study's foundation. These recommendations for further study included,

Firstly, to conduct a comparative study across multiple sub-counties or counties in Kenya to assess the effectiveness of land use policies in Addressing historical land injustices.

Secondly, to conduct a longitudinal study on the development of Land Use Policy over a longer period and its impacts on Addressing historical land injustices.

Thirdly, to conduct a multi-disciplinary approach to explore the historical, social, and political factors that contribute to land injustices in Saboti Sub-County and other regions.

Lastly, to conduct a policy analysis to examine the content, implementation, and enforcement of land use policies in Addressing historical land injustices.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction Letter

KIPKORIR KIBOI WALTER

P.O. Box 861-20500,

NAROK-KENYA.

Dear respondent,

RE: DATA COLLECTION.

I am a student at Maasai Mara University Pursuing a Master of Arts Degree in Public Policy and Administration (MPPA). I am carrying out data collection for my research paper titled '*Effectiveness of National Land Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya*'. I therefore humbly ask for you to be a participant by filling this questionnaire. The assurance is that your responses will be confidential and will be used for academic purposes. Your acceptance to fill this questionnaire will highly appreciated.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Kiboi Kipkorir Walter

Appendix II: Consent Form for the Participant.

Dear respondent,

RE: DATA COLLECTION CONSENT FORM.

My name is KIBOI WALTER a Masters Student with Registration Number **AM02/JP/MN/16662/2022**, in the department of social studies, school of arts humanities social sciences and creative industries of Maasai Mara University. I am asking you to participate in my research study titled the “*Effectiveness of National Land Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustice in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County Kenya*”. The purpose of my study is to establish the true nature of land problems in Saboti Sub-County and recommend possible ways to solve them. Participation is voluntary. If you choose to participate in the study, it will take a few minutes of your time. You will respond to questions by choosing from the options given. There is no penalty for not participating or for withdrawing from the study. All your responses will be kept confidential within reasonable limits. Thank you for taking the time to assist me with this research.

I accept to participate in the study;

Sign.....

Date.....

Participants’ Code Identifier.....

Appendix III: Questionnaire for Household Representative.

Date.....

QUESTIONARRE NO.....

Please tick your response/choice as appropriate.

SECTION A: General Information

1. What is your gender?

1. Male

2. Female

2. What is your highest level of Education?

1. None

2. Primary level

3. Secondary level

4. College level

5. University level

3. How long have you lived in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County?

1. Less than 5 years

2. 5 to 10 years

3. 11 to 20 years

4. More than 20 yrs.

4. How to give Response on the objectives of the Study

You are required to provide your opinion on the following statements that seek to assess on a scale of; **SA= Strongly Agree; A= Agree; NS = Not Sure; D= Disagree; SD= Strongly Disagree**. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statements in line with the objectives of the study?

SECTION B: The impact of Land Reports in documenting historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD
Land Reports are government documents that shows the prevalence of historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County.					
The Land Reports recommendations have not been implemented to solve the disparity and inequality in land ownership in Saboti Sub-County.					
The community is aware of the Land Reports which documents cases of historical land injustices.					
The available Land Reports shows how politics of interest have perpetuated historical land injustices within Saboti Sub-County.					
Land agencies have not utilized the recommendations of Land Reports to address historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County.					
Land Reports have showed the lack of transparency and accountability in Addressing historical land injustices Saboti Sub-County.					
Land Reports have showed government reluctance in Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County.					
Land Reports have showed the weakness in the existing land policy framework in Addressing historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County.					

SECTION C: The performance of the National Land Policy Framework in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD
The land policy framework does not adequately acknowledge historical land injustices, including colonial-era land grabs and subsequent dispossession in Saboti Sub-County.					
The policy framework focuses more on current land use issues and not the need to address historical land injustices.					
There is a lack of coordination between different government agencies and stakeholders involved in Addressing historical land injustices.					
There are inadequate mechanisms in place to monitor the effectiveness of land policies aimed at Addressing historical land injustices.					
The National Land Commission has no full mandate to address historical land injustices.					
The Land policy recommendations towards Addressing historical land injustices have not been in cooperated into the land policy framework.					
There is need for aligned reforms in land policy for it to address historical land injustices in Saboti sub county.					
The courts of law that handle land cases take long time (years) before it can address land injustices.					
The current Land Use Policy Framework has retained colonial policies that contributed to land injustices					

SECTION D: The extent of land use policy implementation in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD
Existing land laws are inadequate and conflicting, making it difficult to enforce land policies to address historical land injustices.					
Identifying the extent of injustices, tracing historical land ownership, and determining rightful ownership is a difficult challenge.					
Local communities in Saboti Sub-County are not actively involved in decision-making processes related to land use policies.					
Majority of the community members have not received land titles for ownership and tenure security.					
Implementing land policies to address historical land injustices require significant financial resources for land restitution, compensation, or infrastructure development.					
Implementing land policies that alter land ownership or usage patterns can lead to social unrest, resistance, or community divisions.					
Powerful individuals resist efforts to address historical land injustices, especially if they have benefited from past injustices.					
There is a lack of accurate and up-to-date data on land ownership, land use, and historical injustices.					

SECTION E: Opinions on the presence of historical land injustices in Saboti sub county, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD
There is unequal land distribution in Saboti sub-county, where a small number of individuals or groups own a disproportionately large amount of land.					
Communities in Saboti sub-county were dispossessed of their land rights in without fair compensation.					
Majority of the community members have not received land titles for land ownership and tenure security.					
There is the presence of squatter living in Saboti sub county trans Nzoia county.					
There is less efforts towards land restitution, reparations and compensation.					
There exists ethnic hatred and tension in Saboti sub county.					
There exist land conflicts between communities in Saboti sub county.					
There is increased poverty as a result of land injustices because livelihood is gotten from land resources.					

Thank you for participating!

Appendix IV: Interview Guide for Village Elders:

Serial No.....

Date

SECTION A: General Information

I. What is your gender?

- 1. Male
- 2. Female

SECTION B: Give your opinion on the following areas of concern.

- i. Have displaced communities been adequately compensated and resettled, in your view?.....
.....
- ii. Are Local communities in Saboti Sub-County actively involved in decision-making processes related to land use policies?
.....
.....
- iii. Are there reduced land conflicts relating to historical land injustices in Saboti sub county?
.....
.....
- iv. Is the community aware of the Land Reports which document cases of historical land injustices?
.....
.....
- v. Is the community in Saboti Sub-County well-informed about their land rights and the processes involved in seeking restitution under the Land Use Policy Framework?.....
.....

Thanks for participating!

Appendix V: Interview Guide for Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs.

Serial No.....

Date

SECTION A: General Information

I. What is your gender?

3. Male

4. Female

SECTION B: Give your opinion on the following areas of concern.

i. Has the process of land title distribution in Saboti Sub-County been transparent and inclusive?

.....
.....
.....

ii. Have a majority of the community members received land titles for ownership and tenure security?

.....
.....
.....

iii. Does the Land Reports show the disparity and inequality in land ownership in Saboti Sub-County?

.....
.....
.....

iv. How do the available Land Reports show how politics of interest have perpetuated historical land injustices within Saboti Sub-County?

.....
.....
.....

v. Have the current land use policies effectively addressed historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County?

.....
.....
.....

vi. How has the implementation of land use policies positively impacted the socio-economic conditions of historically marginalized communities?

.....
.....
.....

Thanks for participating!

Appendix VI: Interview Guide for Political Leaders.

Serial No.....

Date

SECTION A: General Information

I. What is your gender?

5. Male

6. Female

SECTION B: Give your opinion on the following areas of concern.

i. In your opinion, how has political leadership influenced the documentation and resolution of these issues?

.....
.....
.....

ii. How has your office interacted with land reports that address historical land injustices?

.....
.....
.....

iii. What role do you think these reports play in influencing policy decisions?

.....
.....

iv. What is your assessment of the implementation of the National Land Policy in Saboti Sub-County? Has it been effective in Addressing historical land injustices?

.....
.....
.....

v. What role can political leadership play in ensuring better implementation of the policy?

.....
.....
.....

Thanks for participating!

Appendix VII: Interview Guide for Experts in Land Policy.

Serial No.....

Date

SECTION A: General Information

I. What is your gender?

- 1. Male
- 2. Female

SECTION B: Give your opinion on the following areas of concern.

- i. How have land reports contributed to documenting historical land injustices in Saboti Sub-County?
.....
.....
.....
.....
- ii. How do you assess the alignment of the National Land Policy with the specific needs of Saboti Sub-County in addressing historical land injustices?
.....
.....
.....
- iii. Are there any policy gaps or areas where the national framework falls short of addressing local historical land issues?
.....
.....
.....
- iv. What challenges have you observed in the implementation of the National Land Policy, specifically in Saboti Sub-County?
.....
.....
.....

Thanks for participating!

Appendix VIII: Maasai Mara University Authorization Letter



Maasai Mara University

BOARD OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

P.O. BOX 861 – 20500
Narok, Kenya www.mmarau.ac.ke

Tel: +254 – 20 -2066042
+254 – 20 - 8081874

28th August, 2023

RESEARCH PERMITS SECTION
NACOSTI
UTALII HOUSE

REF: KIBOI KIPKORIR WALTER (REG. NO. AM01/JP/MN/16662/2022)

We wish to confirm that the above named is a *bona fide* Master's student at Maasai Mara University pursuing M.A.in Public Policy and Administration in the School of Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences & Creative Industries. His proposed research is ***"The Role of National Land Use Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustice in Saboti Sub-County, Trans-Nzola County, Kenya"***. He would like to apply for a research permit from NACOSTI before he can proceed for field work and data collection.

We further confirm that the candidate has adhered to all research protocol requirements of Maasai Mara University and the proposed research has been rated as having no known adverse impacts on the environment and does not pose any ethical concerns.

This is therefore to request your office to issue him with a research permit.

MAASAI MARA UNIVERSITY
Faitfully yours,
A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Romulus Abila', is written over a red circular stamp that contains the date 'AUG 28 1'.

Prof. Romulus Abila, PhD.
Director, Board of Postgraduate Studies

abila@mmarau.ac.ke, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8762-7153>

Appendix IX: NACOSTI Research Permit.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA




NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 588796

RESEARCH LICENSE


Date of Issue: 17/July/2023



This is to Certify that Mr. KIBOI Kipkorir WALTER of Masai Mara University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2015 (Rev.2014) in Transiition on the topic: **THE ROLE OF NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY IN ADDRESSING HISTORICAL LAND INJUSTICES IN SABOTI SUB-COUNTY, TRANS-NZOIA COUNTY, KENYA. for the period ending : 17/July/2024.**

License No: NACOSTIP/23/27386


Applicant Identification Number: 588796



Director General

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code



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See overleaf for conditions

Appendix X: Trans Nzoia County commissioner Authorization Letter



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Telegrams:
Telephone : 054-30028
E-mail: officeofthepresident@kenya.go.ke
When replying please quote our Ref

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
TRANS NZOIA COUNTY
P.O. BOX 11-30200
KITALE

Ref. No: TNZC/CONF/ED.12/2/VOL.V/32

26th July, 2023

Deputy County Commissioner
TRANS NZOIA WEST SUB-COUNTY

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

This is to inform you that Mr. Kiboi Kipkorir Walter of Maasai Mara University has been authorized by National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation to carry out research on "The role of National Land use Policy in addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-county" in Trans Nzoia County in Kenya for the period ending 17th July, 2024.

Kindly accord him the necessary assistance that he may require.

ZACHARY OPIYO
FOR: COUNTY COMMISSIONER
TRANS NZOIA COUNTY



C.C.


1. County Director of Education
TRANS NZOIA COUNTY
2. County Secretary
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TRANS NZOIA

Appendix XI: Trans Nzoia County government Authorization Letter

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

TEL: 054-30301;
054-30302
E-mail: countyoftransnzoia@gmail.com

P.O BOX 4211-30200
KITALE.



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TRANS-NZOIA

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE MEMBER FOR EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

OUR REF: CGTN/EDICT/Lands/1/25 DATE: 4th August 2023


CECM
Land Housing and Urban Development


PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH: KIPKORIR KIBOI WALTER

The above named student of Maasai Mara University is pursuing a master degree in Public Policy and Administration (MPPA) and he is seeking a permission to carry a research on *"The role of National Land use Policy in Addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub County Trans -Nzoia County* for a period of two weeks.

Accord him necessary support.

Thank you.


Samsqn Ojwang
CECM – Education and Vocational Training



CC

1. CO – Education and Vocational Training
2. Kiboi Kipkorir Walter

Appendix XII: Trans Nzoia County director of Education Authorization Letter.



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA
Ministry of Education
State Department for Basic Education**

Telegrams:
Telephone: Kitale 054-31653 - 30200
Fax: 054-31109
Email: transnzoiaacde@gmail.com
When replying please quote:

County Director of Education
Trans Nzoia
P.O. Box 2024 - 30200
KITALE.

Ref. No. TNZ/CNT/CDE/R.GEN/1/VOL.III/24

Date: 26th July, 2023

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION - KIBOI KIPKORIR WALTER

This office acknowledges receipt of Research License No. **NACOSTI/P/23/27386** dated 17th July, 2023 from National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation.

Kiboi Kipkorir Walter of Maasai Mara University has been authorized to carry out research on **"The role of National Land use Policy in addressing Historical Land Injustices in Saboti Sub-County Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya"** for a period ending **17th July, 2024**.

The purpose of the letter is to request you to accord him the necessary assistance.

COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
TRANS - NZOIA COUNTY
P. O. Box 2024 - 30200,
KITALE.

PP: Pamela Akello
PAMELA AKELLO, HSC
COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
TRANS-NZOIA COUNTY

Appendix XIII: Map of Saboti sub county in trans Nzoia county, Kenya

To visit Saboti Sub County in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya, start by locating Africa on the world map, then focus on East Africa where Kenya is situated along the Indian Ocean coast. Once in Kenya, navigate to the western region, where Trans Nzoia County is located. Within Trans Nzoia, Saboti Sub County is found to the north-west of Kitale Town, the county's capital. From Kitale town, you can travel via the road, which leads directly into Saboti sub county. This journey will take you through lush agricultural landscapes and vibrant local communities. Make sure to use a detailed map to guide your route, and consider local travel advisories for the best experience.

