Unit: LAW

From the constitution areas that are related to geospatial information systems

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| Chapter | Article | Title | Description | Geospatial/Environmental Relevance |
| One (Sovereignty of the people and supremacy of this Constitution) | 1 | Sovereignty of the people | This chapter highlights the sovereign power of the people in matters to do with all form of governance | This chapter points the significant role that the people have in matter all decisions. Any Geospatial project should be able to mirror how this determines all the decisions that are made for the people. For example, participatory mapping, land rights. |
| Two (The Republic) | 5 | Territory of Kenya | This chapter provides the territorial view of Kenya highlighting what characterizes it. | Geospatial technology deals with boundary of various geographical scope. This section of the constitution provides a clear outline to the geospatial field. Examples of such technology include remote sensing for border monitoring. |
| Four (The Bill of Rights) | 26 | Right to life | This portion describes the sanctity of life and highlights why life is so important | Geospatial field involves projects and procedures that are so critical for the development of a community and its people. A common example is in surveying where accuracy plays a very role and failure to meet the standards could results to deadly incidents, |
|  | 31 | Privacy | This provides protection of privacy rights to safeguard personal life of every person and their property | With recent development in unmanned vehicles for mapping. Privacy and data protection have become key concerns hence every geospatial engineer needs to ensure proper licensing and handling the data collected. Relevant authorities such as Kenya Civil Aviation Authority plays a key role in ensuring the air safety and proper measures are put in place. |
|  | 40 | Protection of right to property. | This article provide the guidelines on acquiring property in any pat of the country. With provision rights to the usage of the land. | This is significant to the geospatial profession as they endeavors to measure the people property. This plays a key role in the surveying field and the measures are to be put in place to ensure the different leases in surveying profession. |
|  | 41 | Labor relations | This highlights the fair labor practices that every worker should be treated and the place of trade union rights. | Geospatial technology is a vocation that like any other vocation need proper guidelines for the fair renumeration and monetary services and rights in the market place. These right cushions the profession from malpractices that interferes with fair labor practices. |
|  | 42 | Environment | This article highlights the rights to a clean and healthy environment to benefit the present and future generations | Environmental Impact Assessment and environmental Audit is a key part in Geospatial environment that aims to achieve this with proper guidelines on the procedure of doing the environmental audit and assessment. |
| Five (Land and Environment) | 60 | Principles of land policy. | This article provides guidelines on the land is supposed to be used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable. It further states how the principles are supposed to be developed and reviewed by the national government and through legislation. | This provides a key outline to the significant principles that complement the environmental auditing and assessment that aims at sustainable development. Examples of specific tools used in land policy implementation include cadastral systems and LIS. |
|  | 61 | Classification of land | This provides guidelines on the three level of land ownership as either nation, community or individual. | This information is significant for any survey related procedure and also boundary determination in GIS. |
|  | 62 | Public land | This article provides a comprehensive description of what public land is and provides accountability through the county government with partly administration by the national government. | The details provided in this article paints a clear picture of certain public facilities that falls within the domain of geospatial environment and their specific location is very essential for all form of development happening at the local and largely to the national government. |
|  | 63 | Community land | This article provides details on the vesting of community land and how the communities hold the land based on ethnicity, culture and similar community of interests. | The community land plays a key role in any development such as urban plan measures and standards. This information is critical in any development to ensure that the community culture is not interfered with. Proper knowledge aids in development of the community land while preserving the culture. |
|  | 64 | Private land | This provides details on what constitutes a private land providing the tenure system involved | The property right of private land is significant in any survey related projects. The identity of private land guides the surveyor on the boundary demarcation, property and also privacy rights. |
|  | 65 | Landholding by noncitizens | This article provides guidelines on how land is owned by non-citizens under leasehold tenure | This provides a key reference point to surveyor on any land owned under the tenure system. |
|  | 66 | Regulation of land use and property | This provides how the regulation are made to monitor the use of any land in the interest of defense, public, safety, public order, public morality, public health, or land use planning | This provides a detailed guidelines on the right protection and also well being of the citizens to ensure proper regulations. This may also be significant in processes such as compulsory acquisition. |
|  | 67 | National Land Commission | This article provides outlines of the function of the national Land Commission. | The functions of NLC are critical in land management, administration and property rights that are significant in surveying profession. |
|  | 68 | Legislation on land | This article provides details on the parliament roles in legislation of land | This provides a significant basis for Environmental Impact assessment and Environmental auditing. |
|  | 69 | Obligations in respect of the environment | This article provides the roles of the state and the individual to protect and conserve the environment and ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources. | This provides a significant basis for Environmental Impact assessment and Environmental auditing. |
|  | 70 | Enforcement of environmental rights | This article provides details on enforcement of the law based on article 42 with justice measures for any violations | This helps the geospatial practitioner to acknowledge the rule of law and ensuring that proper measure are put in place wit consistent procedure that aims to safeguard the induvial. This provision play a key role in environmental justice cases. |
|  | 71 | Agreements relating to natural resources | This provides instruction on the rights granted for exploitation of natural resources of Kenya with mention of classes of transactions subject to ratification under the parliament. | This is significant in the mining survey profession which deals with exploitation of natural resources as either underground mines or open cast method. |
|  | 72 | Legislation relating to the environment. | This article provides a clause on the role of the parliament in legislation role. | This provide supreme law of the parliament in environmental concerns that are the field for geospatial environment |

**FOURTH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION**

The fourth schedule provides the functions between the national government and the county government.

The two parts on the national government and county government are significant in surveying profession. The services provides are spatially distributed which is a key part in the geospatial environment.