

Essay on resource management in kenya

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Resource management In Kenya Is a key aspect that Is observed by various state organs to ensure they are well managed. These resources range from the available land for settlement to the recently discovered minerals such as the oil in Turban region. The status of these resources is usually assessed by means of aerial photographs and Intensive ground trotting. Maps are produced on GISenvironmentmaking It possible to store, retrieve and analyses various types of information very quickly.

The maps together with the digitized information provide important tools to he management of the resources both natural and man-made thus providing useful overviews for planning, Implementation and monitoring. This information is vital for the government and other stake holders who are Involved In the management, exploitation and control of these resources. Land Is one of the key resources that Its management Is through the adoption of the GIS. The processes of administering and managing land over the last over 100 years has mainly relied on a paper-based manual system.

The hundreds of records generated have since posed a great challenge, and unbearable to effectively refer to scores and retrieve them. As a result therefore, the entire process has become Inefficient, time consuming, unreliable, restrictive, occasioned repetitiveness, unaccountable and costly, undermining efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery by the government departments that are responsible for this process. In order to address these daunting challenges owing to the legacy Paper-Base Systems dating back Into the 1900, there Is need for compensation In terms of allocation and management.

This involves converting the existing land records into digital records that will be used electronically while the paper records are stored into an archive. The electronic records will be used in day to day transactions, while the archive records are preserved and will only be used as reference records. In terms of land allocation and apportioning, the Geographic Information System should be applied. This will give the accuracy and it will make the allocation process to be more effective and cost effective.

Land in Kenya is regarded as the most important asset and It serves a wide range of activities ranging from the farming, settlement to being the primary factor of production for Industries and other processing businesses. Land has been always the contentious issue ever since the time of independence. The major problem in Kenya is the lack of a management plan owing to lack of reliable and up-to-date comprehensive land demarcation maps. Most of the stakeholders don't have access to Information on the changes that have occurred In the lands department in Kenya over period of time. OFF The aim of this proposal is to show how GIS specialist are able to manage captured and processed survey data concerning land distribution and allocation within the associated organization through the development of approaches to achieve information that is " GIs-ready' and eventually to disseminate the end product geopolitical data over the Internet using current geopolitical handlingtechnologyvia all appropriate standards. Throughout the research the main objectives can be given as follows: To review the type and format of raw and processed survey and mapping data for the land distribution which have been stored for a long time?

To construct a survey data management system to facilitate the combination of data and information from raw and processed survey data from different seamless databases and sources using GIS technique. To design a flow line and modus operandi to remodel and transform the managed survey data into GIS-ready information using contemporary geographic information application and technology. To develop an on-line geographic information system to facilitate the delivery of geopolitical data via the Web to meet the needs of corporate Intranet and demands of worldwide Internet access.

There is need for application of remote sensing and GIS technology in mapping of various areas to show the appropriate distribution, allocation and management of the land. Remote sensing and GIS are increasingly used worldwide to assist in gathering and analyzing images acquired from aircrafts, satellites and even balloons. The notable advantages of using GIS include the ability to update the information rapidly, to undertake comparative analytical work and making this information available as required.

GIS in addition to providing efficient data storage and retrieval facilities also offers a cheaper option of monitoring land distribution over time. The growth of Internet access and use coupled with advancements in web eased technologies over the past decade has provided new possibilities for the access, delivery and use of geographical information system. (GIS). GIS sector has begun to recognize the importance and role of the web for the dissemination of spatial information, with many GIS technology vendors now offering extended systems of Internet Map Server (IMS) to their desktop products e. . Arches, Comedic, GE Smallwood AIMS. The development of such <https://assignbuster.com/essay-on-resource-management-in-kenya/>

systems has introduced and highlighted issues pertinent to the use of Geographical Information System via the web for appropriate land distribution and management. For the government to ensure it has achieved its set objects in terms of land management and distribution, there are various initiatives that have been drawn up to bring the country closer to that objective. One of these is the e-government initiative of using technology for the improvement of many services and connectivity of various products.

The government should ensure that the data are stored in various seamless databases, data files and image files. These datasets should be able to serve communities who use geopolitical data and information for businesses and developments and telnets. There are a number of applications using GIS technology used in and provide specializes data according to their functions; however in many cases users or even organizations themselves need other datasets for a particular application.

The main problem that faces the GIS community nowadays in Kenya and some developing countries is the missing of geopolitical data and information as well as the geopolitical data services on the land related issues. A gap exists between surveying standards and practices and those in GIS. GIS specialists had expressed that surveying community are slow in achieving map and data product, not to mention expensive and unfinished artifacts.

They instead produce their own data which do not compromise to the standard of formality in which surveyors respond that clients are confused

and given with incorrect norm of data as well as map. This creates misunderstanding and surveyors esteem may be challenged in term of their public mission and work. This mental disagreement at least can be tackled by some available software technology which surveyors can easily incorporate their agreements and calculations into GIS databases that serve all sections and applications in an organization.

Survey data should therefore be stored in a GIS environment. CONCLUSION

This proposal is intended to explain how to manage survey datasets on resource management through the production of GIS-ready information using appropriate standard and computing application involved. The Government and stake holders should come together and realism there is need of training the specialist who are able to handle GIS and Remote Sensing applications. This will help during planning, monitoring and distribution of the essential resources.