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KLRC
KENYA LAW REFORM COMMISSION
A vibrant agency for responsive law reform

ANNUAL REPORT
2020-2021

Kenya VISION 2030

KLRC
KENYA LAW REFORM COMMISSION
A vibrant agency for responsive law reform

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Hon. P. Kihara Kariuki
The Attorney General
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Nairobi, Kenya.

RE: ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020/2021

The Kenya Law Reform Commission (KLRC) has a mission to facilitate law reform conducive to social, economic and political development through keeping all the law of Kenya under review, ensuring their systematic development and reform in conformity with the Constitution of Kenya.

It is our pleasure to formally present the Annual Report for the financial year 2020/2021. This Report has been prepared pursuant to Section 32 of the KLRC Act, 2013 and all other enabling provisions of the Law of Kenya. It captures our mandate, strategic goals, targets, achievements and milestones realized in the reporting period. The Report further highlights challenges encountered, lessons learnt and the relevant recommendations.

It is our sincere hope, that the Report will inform future policy interventions and be a useful tool in promoting feedback and building commitment in law reform work in Kenya.

We thank you in advance for the continued support.

Mr. Joash Dache, MBS

Secretary/ Chief Executive Officer

PREFACE BY THE SECRETARY /CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Joash Dache, MBS
Secretary/CEO

We are delighted at the publication of the KLRC's Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ending 30th June 2021. The Report is prepared pursuant to the Section 32 of the Kenya Law Reform Commission Act, 2013, Article 35 of the Constitution of Kenya (Access to Information) and KLRC`s commitment towards public accountability. The Report is thus a reflection of the work done in the reporting period (1st July 2020 - 30th June 2021) towards the realization of our mandate, vision and performance targets.

In the reporting period, KLRC continued to play its primary law reform role by providing technical assistance to both National and County Governments in respect of development, review of various legislation and policies. KLRC further worked closely with other stakeholders in advancing the goals set out in its Strategic Plan (SP) 2018-2022 and in particular undertaking research, drafting, public education and providing the necessary advice and information in matters of law reform.

Amid the celebrated milestones in the reporting period, KLRC faced but overcame a number of challenges. The major ones were two. First, was the outbreak of the global COVID-19 pandemic which stalled operations and programme implementation for some time. Second, the Commission was and is yet to be fully constituted following the exit of the former commissioners.

We enjoyed the support of key stakeholders and partners including: all the arms of Government (Judiciary, Legislature, and Executive) and their agencies: County Governments (County Executives and Assemblies) and their agencies, Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices, Civil Society Organizations, Academia, and the KLRC staff among others

In this regard, I am grateful to all individuals and institutions who made a contribution in one way or the other and unreservedly share our resolve to remain dedicated to achieving our vision of being "*a vibrant agency for responsive law reform*" and mission of "*facilitating law reform conducive to social, economic and political development of Kenya*".

Joash Dache, MBS

Secretary/ Chief Executive Officer

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The realization of our targets in the financial year 2020/21 is a collaborative dedication of many individuals and institutions. We salute the staff whose tireless efforts and commitment have catapulted us this far. In addition, we acknowledge the Office of Attorney-General and Department of Justice whose leadership and support remains appreciated. In the same vein, the following institutions have been a key pillar towards this shared success: Office of the President and the entire Cabinet, Parliament, the Judiciary, the National Treasury as well as all other respective Ministries, Departments and Agencies at both levels of government (National and County). The support of Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations and other stakeholders remains invaluable.

The publication of this Annual Report for the financial year 2020/2021 has been made possible with the support and contributions of KLRC officers led by Mr. Joash Dache,MBs (the Secretary/CEO); Mr. Peter Musyimi, HSC (Head of Legislative Drafting/Ag. Director, Finance and Administration); Ms. Mercy Muthuuri (Ag. Director, Legislative Services); Mr. Mathew Kimanzi (Head of Public Education); Ms. Margret Githae (Head of Accounts); Mr. Cornelius Musangi (Head of Finance); Mr. Alex Matheri (Head of Planning); Dr. Jacob Otachi (Head of Corporate Affairs and Communications); and all other Heads of Departments and staff.

Finally, KLRC is indebted to the people of Kenya for entrusting us with this critical mandate and believing in our ability to deliver.
God bless you.

(i) KLRC, pursuant to its mandate under Clause 5(6)(b) of the Sixth Scheduleto the Constitution, continued to develop legislation required to implement the Constitution.

(ii) KLRC assisted a number of MDAs with the development and review of their respective legislative frameworksin conformity with the Constitution.

(iii) KLRC provided technical assistance to a number of county governments with regard to the reform or amendment of their laws.

(iv) KLRC continued to engage with Parliament as follows:
   (a) reviewed Bills submitted to it by Parliament;
   (b) participated in joint sessions on review of Bills;
   (c) reported on progress on development of Bills;
   (d) provided advisory opinions to Parliament; and
   (e) prepared written submissions upon request.

(v) KLRC continued to give advisory opinions to the Attorney-General, MDAs and county governments.

(vi) KLRC continued topropose amendments to various laws after receiving reports from the National Council of Law Reporting on court judgments touching on law reform.

(vii) KLRC continued receiving status reports from various MDAs on the implementation of the Constitution.

(viii) KLRC undertook research on various topics to facilitate informed law reform.

(ix) KLRC carried out public education on proposed review of laws while also popularizing law reform initiatives.

CHALLENGES

(i) The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic which led to the abrupt scaling down of activities in various institutions including KLRC.

(ii) Budget cuts and inadequate financial resources continue to be a major challenge to KLRC.

(iii) Inadequate stakeholder consultation and public participation in view of limited funding.

(iv) Delay in the replacement of full-time commissioners and the Chairperson therefore missing out on their strategic leadership and policy input.

(v). Inadequate staff owing to retirement or exits that affected key programmatic work.

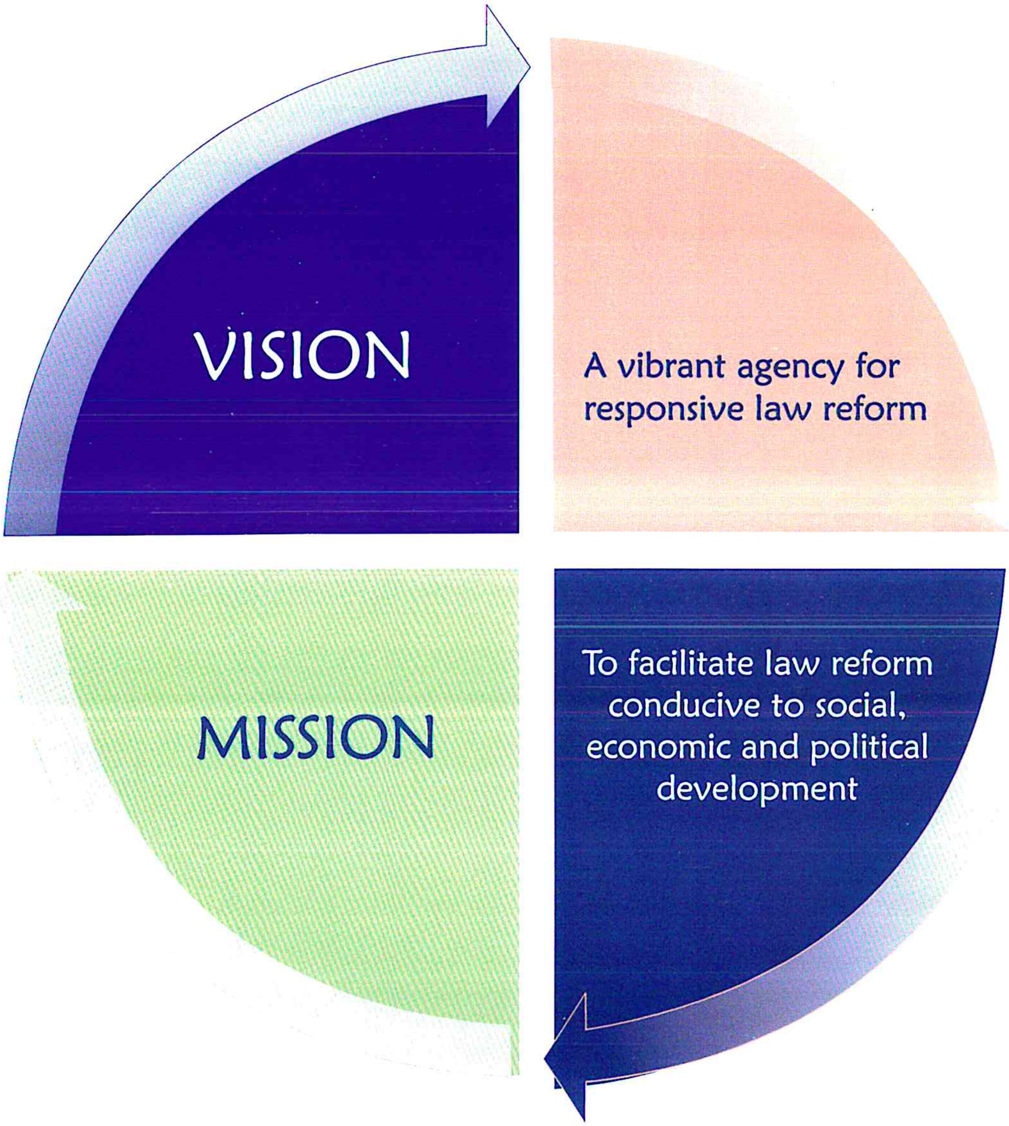
(vi) Inadequate notice for urgent and emerging work.

(vii) Inadequate presence in the counties.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AG	Attorney-General
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
ALRAESA	Association of Law Reform Agencies in East and Southern Africa
ATI	Access to Information
CAJ	Commission on Administrative Justice
CALRAs	Commonwealth Association of Law Reform Agencies
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CoK, 2010	Constitution of Kenya, 2010
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
DCIV	Directorate of National Cohesion and Values
FY	Financial Year
HoD	Head of Department
IEC	Information Education and Communication
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISMIS	Information Security Management System
JLAC	Justice and Legal Affairs Committee of the National Assembly
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KLRC	Kenya Law Reform Commission
KM	Knowledge Management
KNADS	Kenya National Archives and Documentation Service
KSG	Kenya School of Government
LRN	Law Reform Newsletter
MCDAs	Ministries, Counties, Departments and Agencies
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTEP III	Medium Term Plan (Third)
NCAJ	National Council for Administration of Justice
NYS	National Youth Service
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
PC	Performance Contract

PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSC	Public Service Commission
SRC	Salaries and Remuneration Commission
SAGA	Semi-Autonomous Government Agency
SCAC	State Corporation Advisory Committee
SP	Strategic Plan
WIBA	Work Injury Benefits Act


VISION
A vibrant agency for responsive law reform
MISSION
To facilitate law reform conducive to social, economic and political development

ABOUT THE KENYA LAW REFORM COMMISSION

1 CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter introduces the Kenya Law Reform Commission (KLRC). It captures the historical background and scope, mandate, functions, vision and mission of KLRC. It also highlights KLRC`s core values, principal attributes and the governance framework.

1.1 Background and Scope

World over, law reform institutions exist to provide specialized legislative drafting and evidence-based research, which inform government decisions about the development, reform and harmonization of laws and related processes. The Kenya Law Reform Commission (KLRC) was first established in 1982 under the then Law Reform Commission Act, Cap. 3 (now repealed) as a primary agency to spearhead law reform and review processes in Kenya. Its mandate as contained in section 3 of the repealed Law Reform Commission Act was:

> "to keep under review all the laws of Kenya to ensure its systematic development and reform, including in particular the integration, unification and codification of the law, the elimination of anomalies, the repeal of obsolete and unnecessary enactments and generally its simplification and modernization."

Notable strides since inception

1.1.1 Governance Justice Law and Order Sector Reforms

At inception, the KLRC operated as a department within the Office of the Attorney-General. However, upon reorganization of Government Ministries and functions vide Presidential Circulars Nos. 1 of 2003 and 2008, the law reform function and the Kenya Law Reform Commission were administratively moved to the Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs. As a department in the Ministry of Justice, the KLRC made significant achievements, including the development of legislation required under the Governance Justice Law and Order Sector Reform (GJLOS) programme.

1.1.2 Social, Economic and Institutional Reforms (Studies and Taskforces)

KLRC has undertaken legal research and review of legislation in diverse thematic areas including: agriculture, trade, urban development, criminal, social, commercial, land and family sectors. These efforts have culminated in development of various pieces of legislation among them: Marriage Act, Limited Liability and Partnerships Act, Insolvency Act and Companies Act. The KLRC also played a central role in several Task

Forces established by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) for purposes of reform of sector specific laws. Some of these task forces include Task Force for the Review of Laws Relating to Women in Kenya, Task Force on Public Collections/Harambees, Task Force on Development of the Sexual Offences Act, Task Force on Judicial Reforms, and the Task Force on Police Reforms.

1.1.3 Electoral Reforms

Following the 2007 post-election violence, KLRC worked with the Panel of Eminent African Personalities (the Kofi Annan-led peace process) to bring the country back to normalcy by preparing all the necessary legislative interventions. KLRC was heavily involved in the process since it was respected as a neutral party by the two sides of the political divide. In this regard, KLRC developed constitutional amendments to establish the Agenda Four Commissions in 2008-9, being the Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC), Committee of Experts (COE), Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) and the Interim Independent Constitutional Dispute Resolution Court (IICDRC).

1.1.4 Development and Implementation of the 2010 Constitution

KLRC provided technical support in drafting the 2010 Constitution. With the promulgation of the Constitution, the KLRC acquired a constitutional mandate vide section 5(6)-(b) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution which required the KLRC to work with the Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice (OAG & DJ) and the now defunct Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC) in preparing for tabling in Parliament the legislation required to implement the Constitution. During the five-year transition period following promulgation of the Constitution, KLRC, in partnership with the CIC, OAG and respective line ministries developed all the legislation required to be enacted by Parliament within the timeframes specified under the Fifth Schedule.

1.1.5 Reforms towards the recognition of Intersex Persons in Kenya

KLRC has recently chaired the Taskforce on Policy, Legal, Institutional and Administrative Reforms regarding Intersex Persons in Kenya. The Taskforce was mandated to safeguard the interests of intersex persons by identifying the immediate, medium and long term reforms required to respect and protect their rights as Kenyans. The findings and recommendations of the Taskforce provided the opportunity for inclusion of intersex person in the 2019 census making Kenya the first African nation and one of the only countries in the world to conduct such an exercise despite widespread stigma and a low level of awareness attached to the condition.

1.1.6 Association with other Law Reform Agencies

Like other law reform agencies in the region and globally, KLRC continues to partner and work closely with all stakeholders while achieving the desired competitiveness. In this regard, KLRC is affiliated with the

Commonwealth Association of Law Reform Agencies (CALRAs). KLRC is also the Secretary to the Association of Law Reform Agencies in East and Southern Africa (ALRAESA). ALRAESA is a regional body of law reform agencies in East and Southern Africa with a mission to support sustainable law reform practices within the region. ALRAESA was established in Windhoek, Namibia, in August 2003 and currently has 15 members among them: Kenya, Botswana and South Africa. The Association provides a platform for comparative knowledge in matters related to law reform by bringing knowledge to national and local actors on law reform and facilitating dialogue in support of legal review process.

1.2 Current Establishment and Mandate

The KLRC is a statutory body corporate with perpetual succession, which serves both National and County governments in matters of law reform. KLRC draws its mandate from a number of constitutional, statutory and administrative instruments which govern its establishment, structure, functions and operations. These instruments are the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Kenya Law Reform Commission Act, 2013, the State Corporations Act (Cap. 446) and the County Governments Act, 2012 among others.

1.2.1 Constitutional Mandate

The promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 entrenched the legislative development and law reform function to KLRC. Under Clause 5(6)-(b) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, KLRC is required to coordinate with the Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (now defunct) and the Attorney-General (AG) to prepare for tabling in Parliament legislation required to implement the Constitution. The significance of this is that, beyond the required Fifth Schedule legislation which had an initial five-year implementation period, KLRC needs to continuously conduct law reform on all laws existing immediately before and after the effective date of the Constitution. Specifically, the laws should be construed with alterations, qualifications and exceptions necessary to bring each into harmony and conformity with the Constitution (Clause 7 of the Sixth Schedule).

1.2.2 Statutory Mandate

KLRC is established under an Act of Parliament (the Kenya Law Reform Commission Act, No 19 of 2013). The Act provides for the functions, composition, governance, operations and functions of the organization.

1.2.3 Functions of the Kenya Law Reform Commission

The functions of the KLRC are set out in Section 6 of the Kenya Law Reform Commission Act (2013), which provides that KLRC shall—

(a) keep under review all the law and recommend its reform to ensure—

(i) that the law conforms to the letter and spirit of the Constitution;

(ii) that the law systematically develops in compliance with the values and principles enshrined in the Constitution;

(iii) that the law is, among others, consistent, harmonized, just, simple, accessible, modern and cost-effective in application;

(iv) the respect for and observance of treaty obligations in relation to international instruments that constitute part of the law of Kenya by virtue of Article 2(5) and (6) of the Constitution;

(v) keep the public informed of review or proposed reviews of any laws; and

(vi) keep an updated database of all laws passed and reviewed by Parliament.

(b) work with the Attorney-General and the Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (now defunct) in preparing for tabling, in Parliament, the legislation and administrative procedures required to implement the Constitution;

(c) provide advice, technical assistance and information to the national and county governments with regard to the reform or amendment of a branch of the law;

(d) upon request or on its own motion, undertake research and comparative studies relating to law reform;

(e) formulate and implement programmes, plans and actions for the effective reform of laws and administrative procedures at national and county government levels;

(f) consult and collaborate with State and non-State organs, departments or agencies in the formulation of legislation to give effect to the social, economic and political policies for the time being in force;

(g) formulate, by means of draft Bills or otherwise, any proposals for reform of national or county government legislation;

(h) upon request or on its own motion, advise the national or county governments on the review and reform of their legislation;

(i) undertake public education on matters relating to law reform; and

(j) perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Constitution, this Act or any other written law.

1.3 Vision

"A vibrant agency for responsive law reform"

1.4 Mission

"To facilitate law reform conducive to social, economic and political development through keeping all laws in Kenya under review, ensuring their systematic development and reform in conformity with the Constitution".

1.5 Core Values

To achieve its vision and mission, KLRC endeavours to articulate and execute its functions with fidelity to the following core values:

(i) Integrity;

(ii) Teamwork;

(iii) Professionalism;

(iv) Transparency & Accountability; and

(v) Courtesy and Equality.

1.6 Value Proposition

"KLRC firmly believes that a performance culture which sets standards for excellence and which constantly seeks to improve the way things are done should apply to all activities undertaken in pursuance of its mandate"

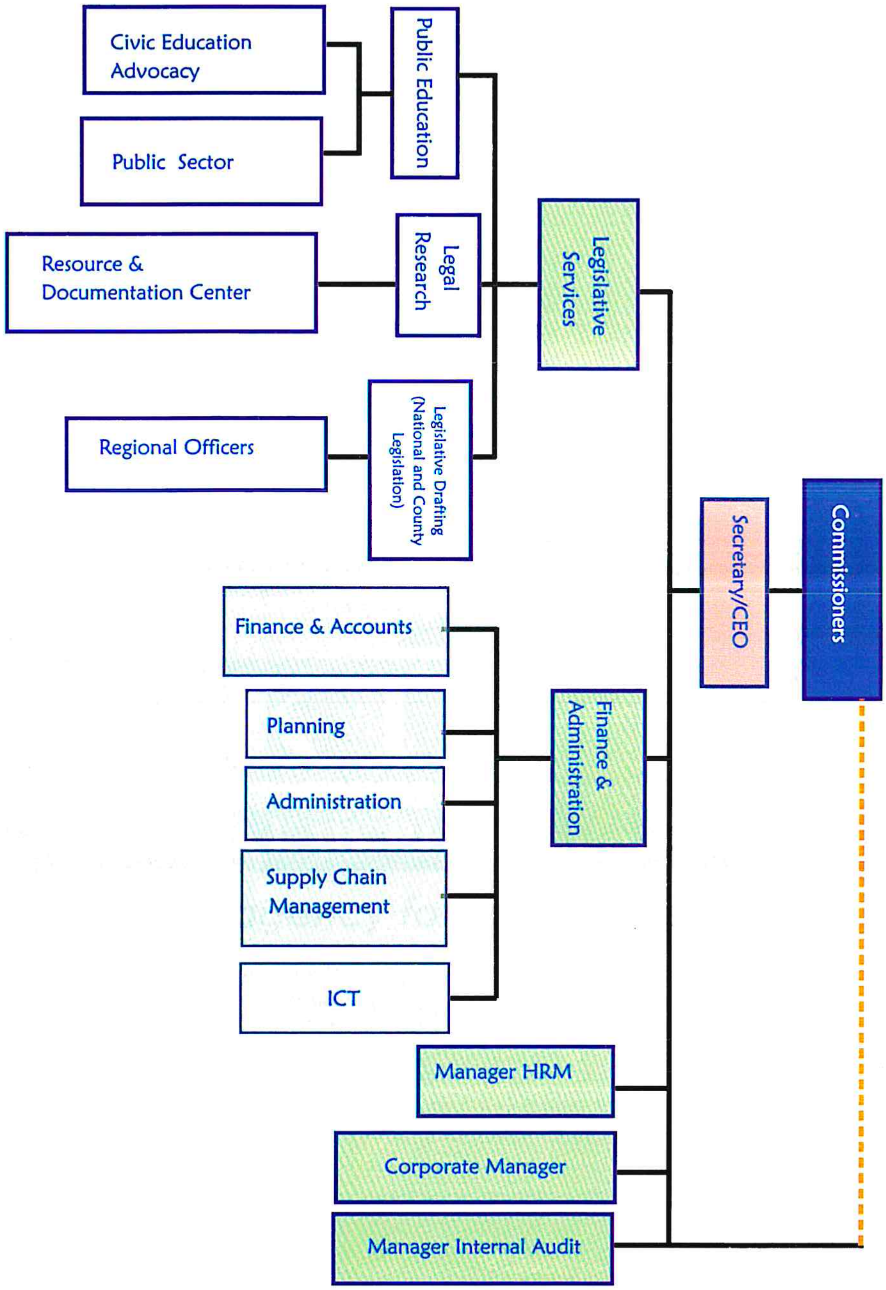
1.7 Inherent Principles and Attributes

KLRC, like other Law Commissions in the Commonwealth jurisdiction, appreciates the fact that a national law reform agency should possess certain distinguishing characteristics that is to say: it should be permanent, authoritative, full-time, independent, generalist, consultative and implementation-minded. KLRC has strived to and continues to hold these ideals as it executes its mandate.

1.8 Structure and Administration of KLRC

In 2013, Parliament enacted the Kenya Law Reform Commission Act, No. 19 of 2013 (KLRC Act) which gives the KLRC operational and a level of financial autonomy, and changed the governance structure of the Commission by creating (through recent amendments) a Board of nine members (3 full time and 6 part time Commissioners including the Chairperson) for policy direction in addition to a secretariat headed by a Secretary/Chief Executive Officer. The Secretary of the Commission is responsible to the Commission for day-to-day administration. The Commissioners meet at least once every quarter to review projects and programmes of the KLRC and provide appropriate direction to the Secretariat. When there is need, Commissioners may meet more frequently. The full organizational structure is captured in the organogram below.

1.8.1 KLRC`s Organization Structure



GOALS, TARGETS AND APPROACH

2

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the strategic objectives and performance targets as continued in the Strategic Plan (2018-2022) and Performance Contract 2020-2021. It also highlights diverse strategies and the approach applied in the realization of the targets.

2.2 Key Strategic Objectives

i. To implement the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; and enable implementation of the government's big four agenda;

ii. To enhance research and advisory functions in KLRC for informed law reform;

iii. To enhance effective public education on law reform matters in Kenya;

iv. To enhance the institutional capacity and profile of the Commission for strategic positioning the country; and

v. To build human resource capacity for quality service delivery.

2.3 Targets and Principal Activities

The principal activity of KLRC is to keep under review all the law of Kenya and recommend its reform. The targets and principal activities are organized into thematic areas namely: Law Reform (Core Mandate); Legislative Services (Technical and Advisory); Institutional Capacity and Cross cutting issues.

2.3.1 Targets

Table 1 below shows a summary of targets, performance indicators and activities in the reporting period:

T/No	Result Area	Indicators		TARGET (FY 2020-2021)
	CORE MANDATE			
	KLRC priority programmes/projects ('Big Four' Initiatives, Vision 2030 Flagship projects, Post COVID-19 Recovery Strategies and Plans, Other Programmes/Projects aligned to SDG's and SPS)			
Big Four initiatives				
1	Technical Assistance to MCDAs Provided	- % No of MCDAs assisted -% No of legislation developed/reviewed		100
Vision 2030 Flagship Projects and Programmes				
1	Effective Implementation of the Constitution Facilitated	%		100
2	Legislation Aligned to the Constitution	%		100
Post COVID-19 Recovery Strategies and Plans				
1	Legal Reform on Post Covid-19 Response Initiated	%		100
Other projects and Programs Aligned to SDG's and Sector Standards				
1	Public Education on law Reform Conducted	No		9
2	Research and Development	%		100
3	Review/Development of Draft Strategic Plan	%	-	100
4	Implementation of Presidential Directives,	%	-	100
5	Access to Government Procurement opportunities (AGPO)	Kshs.(M)		10.19
6	Promotion of local content in Procurement	Kshs.(M)		13.59

CROSS-CUTTING					
1	Asset management	%	1	-	100
2	Youth Internships/ Industrial Attachments/Apprenticeships	No.	1	-	20
3	Competence Development	%	1	-	100
4	Disability mainstreaming	%	1	-	100
5	Gender Mainstreaming	%	1	-	100
6	Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse	%	1	-	100
7	Prevention of HIV Infections	%	1	-	100
8	Safety and Security Measures	%	1	-	100
9	National Cohesion and Values	%	1	-	100
10	Road Safety Mainstreaming	%	1	-	100
11	Corruption Prevention	%	3	-	100
SERVICE DELIVERY					
1	Implementation of Citizen's Service Delivery Charter	%	4	-	100
2	Application of Service Delivery Innovations	%	3	-	100
3	Resolution of Public Complaints	%	3	-	100
RESOURCES					
1	Absorption of Allocated Funds (GoK)	%	5		100
2	A-I-A	Kshs.	2		45,000
3	Pending Bills	%	3	0	≤1

CROSS-CUTTING					
1	Asset management	%	1	-	100
2	Youth Internships/ Industrial Attachments/Apprenticeships	No.	1	-	20
3	Competence Development	%	1	-	100
4	Disability mainstreaming	%	1	-	100
5	Gender Mainstreaming	%	1	-	100
6	Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse	%	1	-	100
7	Prevention of HIV Infections	%	1	-	100
8	Safety and Security Measures	%	1	-	100
9	National Cohesion and Values	%	1	-	100
10	Road Safety Mainstreaming	%	1	-	100
11	Corruption Prevention	%	3	-	100
SERVICE DELIVERY					
1	Implementation of Citizen's Service Delivery Charter	%	4	-	100
2	Application of Service Delivery Innovations	%	3	-	100
3	Resolution of Public Complaints	%	3	-	100
RESOURCES					
1	Absorption of Allocated Funds (GoK)	%	5		100
2	A-I-A	Kshs.	2		45,000
3	Pending Bills	%	3	0	≤1

2.4 The Approach

Table 2 below reflects the approach that was used by KLRC in realizing its set targets for the reporting period:

T/No	Result Area	Indicators	TARGET (FY 2020-2021)
	CORE MANDATE		
	KLRC priority programmes/projects ('Big Four' Initiatives, Vision 2030 Flagship projects, Post COVID-19 Recovery Strategies and Plans, Other Programmes/Projects aligned to SDG's and SPS)		
Big Four Initiatives			
1	Technical Assistance to MCDAs Provided	- % No of MCDAs assisted -% No of legislation developed/reviewed	100
Vision 2030 Flagship Projects and Programmes			
1	Effective Implementation of the Constitution Facilitated	%	100
2	Legislation Aligned to the Constitution	%	100
Post COVID-19 Recovery Strategies and Plans			
1	Legal reform on post Covid-19 response initiated	%	100
Other Projects and Programs Aligned to SDG's and Sector Standards			
1	Public Education on law Reform Conducted	No	9
2	Research and Development	%	100
3	Review/Development of Draft Strategic Plan	% -	100
4	Implementation of Presidential Directives,	% -	100
5	Access to Government Procurement opportunities (AGPO)	Kshs.(M)	10.19
6	Promotion of local content in Procurement	Kshs.(M)	13.59

Public Education, Communication and Outreach	- Recognition of public education as a statutory mandate - Developing outreach and public education programmes - Developing ICT and other outreach innovations; - Leveraging on existing for a such as conferences, seminars, clinics, career talks in universities to engage with the public on the KLRC work.
Strategic Planning and Performance Contracting and Reporting	- Conducting mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan; - Developing and signing of the Performance Contract; - Development of Annual and Departmental Work plans; - Cascading the PC to the various KLRC departments; - Implementation and monitoring of performance in relation to the PC targets; - Preparation of reports.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND MILESTONES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights KLRC`s core mandate and institutional achievements for the financial year 2020/21. The performance indicators are drawn from the 2018-2022 Strategic Plan while the targets are those captured in the Performance Contract for the reporting period. The chapter also provides a summary of key milestones and success stories.

3.2 Core Mandate Achievements

KLRC aimed to strengthen law reform in Kenya in the period under review. Table 3 below provides achievements in respect of various thematic areas in the reporting period:

Key Performance Pillars/Theme	Key Performance Indicators	Target Activities	Achievements
3.2.1 The Big Four Agenda			
-Draft Bills -Regulations -Legal Opinions Policies	-No. of legislation developed to implement Universal Health Coverage (UHC); -No. of legislation developed to promote food and nutrition security; -No. of legislation developed to promote industry, manufacturing, and export; -No. of legislation developed to enhance affordable housing.	Review of the Big Four Agenda related legislation and policies by making proposals for amendment	KLRC played its role in enabling line ministries to put in place appropriate legislative frameworks to support the Government's Big Four Agenda. Key legislation developed/reviewed during he reporting period include: -The National Building Regulations (Building Code), -Sectional Properties Act and regulations thereunder, -Health related laws (including: the Health Act, the NHIF (Amendment) Bill, 2020 and the Kenya Food and Blood Transfusion Bill, 2020), -Labour laws including the Work Injury Benefits Act, No 13 of 2007 (Ongoing), -The Export Promotion Council Bill, 2020, and -Food and Nutrition Bill, 2020.

3.2.2 Effective Implementation of the Constitution			
-Draft Bills -Regulations -Legal Opinions Policies	-No. of legislation developed and or reviewed to implement the Constitution of Kenya.	-Develop Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, 2020; -Review of Elections Act; -Review of Political Parties Act; -Develop Referendum Bill, 2020; -Develop Political Parties Primaries Bill, 2020; -Review identified obsolete laws.	KLRC, in partnership with the Office of the Attorney General and Legal Counsel of Parliament, provided technical assistance in the drafting of the Constitution of Kenya Amendment Bill, 2020 together with the accompanying legislative proposals which included the Referendum Bill, 2020, Elections (Amendment) Bill, 2020, and Political Parties (Amendment) Bill, 2020. In addition, KLRC in conjunction with JLAC and CIOC undertook reviews of all the proposed constitutional amendments during the reporting period. Further, KLRC has continued to review all the laws in the statute book to ensure their alignment to the Constitution. During the reporting period, KLRC put in place measures for the review of 150 old laws.
3.2.3 Technical Assistance to National Government MDAs			
-Draft Bills -Regulations -Legal Opinions Policies	-No. of legislation developed and or reviewed to implement the Constitution of Kenya.	-Develop Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, 2020; -Review of Elections Act; -Review of Political Parties Act; -Develop Referendum Bill, 2020; -Develop Political Parties Primaries Bill, 2020; -Review identified obsolete laws.	Provision of technical assistance to MDAs is a major component of KLRC's mandate. KLRC worked with MDAs in development of sector specific legislation. These included the development of the Business Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020, Kenya Film Bill, 2020, Huduma Bill, 2020, Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, and a framework to merge the Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI), Anti-Counterfeit Agency (ACA) and Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO). Further, during the reporting period, KLRC provided ongoing support in the target areas such as the development of the draft Correctional Services Policy and the review of the legislative & regulatory instruments establishing State Corporations.

3.2.4 Technical Assistance to County Governments			
-Training -Draft Bills -Draft Polices -Regulations Legal Opinions	-No. of trainings/ draft bills/ policies/regulations, legal opinions developed, reviewed or issued in respect of the MDAs	- Partner with Ministry of Devolution to assist at least 15 county governments to develop legal and institutional frameworks for social-economic empowerment and poverty reduction; - Assist various county governments with drafting of legislation upon request; - Research on the legal and institutional framework for county partnerships in Kenya.	In line with its mandate, KLRC has during the reporting period provided technical assistance to various county governments in development of their respective legislative proposals. Some of these assignments included: review of the Murang'a Municipality by-laws, Development of the Turkana County Extractives Bill, and provided assistance through the Ministry of Devolution to 15 other county governments in the development of legal instruments required for social-economic empowerment and poverty reduction. In addition, KLRC, in collaboration with COG developed the Model County Forestry and Tree Growing Policy and Model County Forestry and Tree Growing Bill, 2020 for adaptation and customization by the county governments.
3.2.5 Public Education on Law Reform			
-Capacity building programmes -Civic education fora -IEC Materials MoUs	-No. of capacity building programmes; -No. of Civic education initiatives -No. of IEC materials developed; -No. of MoUs initiated and implemented.	-Disseminate the Guide to the Legislative Process in Kenya; Sensitize stakeholders on County Model Laws in the target counties.	As part of its mandate to publicize law reform initiatives, KLRC disseminated its publications particularly the *Guide to the Legislative Process in Kenya and the Report on the Review of the Implementation of the Protocol on the Publication of County Legislation to* Kisii, Nyamira, Migori, Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale, Machakos, Kitui and Makueni among other counties. In addition to disseminating the publications, KLRC sensitized officers in 9 county governments on County Model Laws and the *Report on the Review of the Implementation of the Protocol on the Publication of County Legislation.* KLRC also finalized and disseminated the protocol on publication of county legislation to target stakeholders.

3.2.6 Enhanced Legal Research			
-Legal Research -Partnerships	-No. of research conducted -No. of research partnerships initiated -No. of innovations developed	-Prepare draft regulation required to address post -Covid-19 challenges in Kenya -Legal research on Covid -19 pandemic response and challenges	To enhance research and advisory functions for informed law reform, a number of research initiatives were conducted in the development and review of all Bills, Policies and other administrative instruments. During the outbreak of the novel COVID 19, KLRC undertook a review of legislative gaps so as to address the pandemic. Finalization of the report ongoing.

3.3 Enhanced Institutional Capacities

3.3.1 Targets and Achievements

KLRC aimed at building its institutional capacity for effective and efficient service delivery. A number of initiatives were targeted including: competency development, replacement of retired staff, improving work environment and enhancing staff welfare. Further, KLRC aimed to enhance: resolution of public complaints, application of service delivery innovations, communication and access to information, effective utilization of funds, effective procurement and disposal of assets and adoption of Information Security Management System (ISMS) and Knowledge Management (KM). In the reporting period, results were realized in the following key areas:

3.3.2 Human Resource Management and Development

(i) Capacity Enhancement

KLRC enhanced its internal capacity to deliver on its mandate by training, coaching and mentoring its officers in technical areas (such as legislative drafting, legal research) and in various administrative courses. KLRC also sponsored Continuous Professional Development (CPD) of its staff and paid annual professional membership subscriptions for its staff. These CPDs provided opportunities for peer to peer learning and acquisition of skills, knowledge and expertise for the staff thus ensuring a professional workforce with excellent service delivery.

(ii) Youth Internships

KLRC, in collaboration with Public Service Commission provided internships in various professions under the Public Service Internship Programme and also through its own internship recruitment program.

(iii) HR Policies and Manuals

For effective service delivery, KLRC reviewed its Organization Structure, the Human Resource Manual and the Career Progression Guidelines which await Commissioners' approval. These tools have been domesticated based on the Public Service Commission (PSC) framework with key highlights on diversity, training and bonding, reward and sanctions, discipline and performance management. In the reporting period, KLRC trained its officers and conducted a job evaluation exercise whose report is currently under review by the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC).

(iv) Effective Succession Management

KLRC, in ensuring effective succession management, conducted a replacement exercise for both retired staff and staff who exited its service. Additionally, KLRC carried out promotion exercises for its existing staff and ensured they met the requisite skills and competencies. In order to enhance its capacity and to guarantee uninterrupted services, KLRC also competitively replaced 13 officers who had exited the service by way of retirement or transfer.

3.3.2 Improved Staff Welfare

KLRC improved its staff welfare through a number of initiatives among them enhancing staff wellness through coverage in its medical scheme of COVID-19 related illnesses, facilitated staff vaccination through collaboration with MoH, provided PPEs and provided measures to ensure social distancing in the office for the staff to minimize the risk of transmission. Further, the group personal cover, WIBA and group life insurance was included and covered in the medical scheme for its staff. KLRC in the year under review also continued to support the KLRC Pension Scheme in its operations. This was achieved by ensuring prompt remittance of staff contributions and provision of personnel information to the Scheme. As a result, the Scheme expedited pension payment for retiring staff. It is notable that KLRC also received a compliance certificate for excelling in its service delivery while upholding the highest level national values and principles of public service as graded by the DCIV. In addition, KLRC appreciated its retiring staff for their impeccable working ethics, professionalism and service throughout their employment by provision of congratulatory gifts.

3.3.3 Specific COVID 19 Measures

In the reporting period, KLRC continued to provide a conducive and secure working environment and appreciation of its staff. Following Government directives, non-essential staff was required to work from home and operations were down-scaled on a rotational basis. In addition, KLRC ensured that COVID-19 related illnesses were covered in the medical scheme. Further, KLRC ensured the provision of a well ventilated, secure and conducive work environment for its officers and also carried out periodic fumigation of office spaces as provided for in the COVID 19 Guidelines.

Further, in collaboration with MoH, KLRC conducted a COVID-19 vaccination exercise in its premises. As a result, over 700 individuals who comprised of staff, stakeholders (from various MDAs and non-state agencies) and the general public received the AstraZeneca Vaccine. Furthermore, KLRC through collaboration with NYS, provided masks, gloves and hand sanitizers to the staff. It also ensured that each office and common area had a bottle of hand sanitizer together with a surface disinfectant and that there was social distancing among the staff. All this was done with a view to minimize the risk of transmission.

3.3.4 Resolution of Public Complaints

During the financial year 2020/21, KLRC sought to promptly address and resolve all public complaints referred to it directly or channeled through the Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ). KLRC achieved this by reconstituting the Public Complaints Committee which was trained and sensitized on best practices and complaint handling by CAJ. In compliance with the targets and standards set by CAJ, KLRC received a compliance certificate at the end of the reporting period.

3.3.5 Adoption of Information Security Management System(ISMS)

KLRC in the reporting period adopted the Information Security Management System (ISMS) based on ISO 27001:2013 standard. KLRC also sensitized staff on the Information Security Management System (ISMS) and appointed ISMS champions who were trained and certified in collaboration with Kenya Bureau Standards (KEBS) on ISO/IEC/27001:2013. Further, KLRC conducted the sensitization of HODs on Knowledge Management (KM) and its implementation in line with the Kenya National Archives and Documentation Service (KNADS) Guidelines.

3.3.6 Access to Information, Communication and Knowledge Management

In the reporting period, KLRC developed its Access to Information Policy and Guidelines in line with Access to Information Act, 2016 (awaiting Commissioners' formal approval). KLRC also received and processed ATI requests from the public and other stakeholders. In addition, KLRC continued to proactively implement KLRC`s Communications Strategy and Policy. Some of the initiatives conducted included: proactive stakeholder engagement though advertisements, social media posts, the website, publication and dissemination of over 1,500 IEC materials including brochures and annual reports. Particularly, KLRC published through its website and social media platform the Law Reform Newsletter.

KLRC received and processed requests from the United States Library of Congress and other stakeholders for its publications. Over 1,000 hard and soft copies of KLRC publications were shared. The soft copies are hosted on the online Library of Congress thus enhancing its reach to stakeholders and worldwide. KLRC also welcomed external customers from the National Assembly and the Senate to its Information Resource Center. This enhanced knowledge sharing within the stakeholders and members of the public generally.

3.3.7 Effective Procurement and Disposal of Assets

In the year under review, KLRC procurement contracts were competitively awarded at prevailing market prices. KLRC allocated 40% of the procurement budget to the locally produced goods and services and another 30% of the procurement budget to persons with disability, women and youths (AGPO groups). This was in line with the

Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, related regulations and circulars from the National Treasury. KLRC sensitized the AGPO suppliers on government procurement procedures, requirements for accessing government procurement opportunities, quality assurance and specific opportunities available at KLRC. All the items that were earmarked for disposal were competitively disposed off as per the approved KLRC Annual Disposal Plan. Further, KLRC sensitized the management and key stakeholders in supply chain management on their role in public procurement and disposal processes. KLRC also carried out a registration of suppliers exercise and continuously updates the register in line with the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act and the attendant regulations.

3.3.8 Effective Utilization of Funds

During the reporting period 2020/21, KLRC effectively utilized its allocation of Kenya Shillings, Two Hundred and Seventy Two Million, One Hundred and Eighteen Thousand, Three Hundred and Seventy Three Shillings (Kshs. 272,118,373) in programs and projects for which they were appropriated and planned. KLRC also ensured that all its financial obligations were met and sustained bills below 1% of the total budget at the end of the financial year. Further, KLRC implemented directives on payment of pending bills and submitted status reports on the same to the National Treasury and OAG.

It is worth noting that the KLRC did not have any pending bills during the reporting period and made payments to suppliers on time.

3.4 Milestones

3.4.1 Constitutional Implementation

KLRC pursuant to its mandate under Clause 5(6)-(b) of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, continued to develop legislation required to implement the Constitution. KLRC also assisted a number of MDAs with the development and review of their respective legislative frameworks with the Constitution as shown in Appendix 2. Further, KLRC continued receiving status reports from various MDAs on the implementation of the Constitution. In the reporting period, KLRC assisted in the development of the targeted legislation as per listed in *Appendix 2.*

3.4.2 Implementation of Presidential Directives

KLRC continued to implement all Presidential directives, Circulars and Executive Orders relevant to its mandate and operations. In this regard, KRLC fully implemented directives on payment of pending bills and submitted a status report to the National Treasury and OAG. It is notable that the KLRC did not have any pending bills during the reporting FY and made payments to suppliers on time.

3.4.3 Youth Internship/Industrial Attachment/ Apprenticeships

During the FY 2020/21, KLRC provided internships and attachments to 20 youths. The youths were mentored and trained in their various levels of expertise including law, accounting, supply chain and auditing standards.

3.4.4 National Cohesion and Values

During the FY 2020/21, KLRC implemented relevant commitments which formed part of the Annual President's Report on National Values and Principles of Governance. Specific aspects implemented

i) Alignment of policies and implementat-ion of programs, projects and activities for the realization of the 'Big Four" Agenda;

ii) Continuous public awareness creation, capacity building, enforcement and mo nitoring of national values and principl -es of governance;

iii) Implementation of interventions aimed at promoting national unity and nation hood; and

iv) Enhancing collaboration between the two levels of government to entrench sharing and devolution of power.

NATIONAL VALUES

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER FOUR 4

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a synopsis of challenges that KLRC faced in the reporting period. General and specific recommendations have been made for improved service delivery.

4.1.1 Operational Challenges

Among the operational challenges experienced at KLRC included: delay in the appointment and reconstitution of the Commission, inadequate funding that affected key programmatic work and the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Recommendations

a) KLRC management to liaise with the Office of the Attorney-General and the Public Service Commission for the fast-tracking in the appointment of KLRC Board;

b) KLRC to proactively engage with Parliament, the National Treasury and development partners for enhanced funding in key programmatic areas.

4.1.2 Inadequate notice for urgent and emerging work

While KLRC continued to deliver on its scheduled work, there were often requests or instructions that were presented on short notice and owing to their urgency, they were given priority necessitating some delays in already commenced projects/activities.

Recommendations:

a) MCDAs at both levels of government to proactively engage KLRC for mutually convenient timelines prior to issuance of work (where applicable); and

b) KLRC to consultatively develop and share its annual work-plans and project calendars with the relevant MCDAs.

4.1.3 Multiplicity of Similar Law Reform Initiatives

Law reform involves a multiplicity of players and processes whose interaction is time-consuming, tedious, laborious and costly. Sometimes there were different agencies doing similar work for instance public participation on legislation. This occasioned participation fatigue on the part of the stakeholders and resulted in inadequate clarity and participation.

Recommendations:

a) KLRC to liaise with the Office of the Attorney-General and Department of Justice and other stakeholders on the establishment of a multi-stakeholder standing committee comprising of relevant players in law reform work such as the Parliament, Judiciary, Executive at both levels of Government

(National and County) so as to achieve synergy on law reform work;

b) The Office of the Attorney-General and Department of Justice and KLRC to proactively engage MCDAs and disseminate guidelines for anticipated and planned law reform activities; and

c) KLRC to proactively sensitize the stakeholders on its mandate so as to forestall duplication of similar processes.

4.1.4 Outbreak of COVID-19

The second and third wave of the COVID-19 outbreak had an effect on the programmatic work of KLRC. Owing to the Ministry of Health Guidelines and other measures to contain the pandemic, KLRC staff had to scale down operations especially those that required face-to-face engagements/physical meetings.

Recommendations:

a) Where applicable, KLRC to fully embrace technology in the delivery of its services;

b) KLRC to upscale the vaccination exercise to all staff and their close associates; and

c) KLRC to sensitize staff and stakeholders on the alternative virtual mechanisms for service delivery.

4.1.5 Inadequate Presence in the Counties

KLRC serves several stakeholders including both the National and County Governments who are spread across the country. While this is the case, KLRC has offices in only Nairobi City County and is yet to devolve to other areas and counties for effective service delivery:

Recommendations:

a) KLRC to proactively undertake initiatives so as to meet the demand for its services at the counties; and

b) KLRC to develop and implement modalities of devolving some of its services and offices to regions and counties.

4.1.6 Inadequate Financial Resources

KLRC has a broad mandate and many stakeholders including National and County Governments who require its direct/indirect technical support. However, its budget allocation was further reduced in the reporting period occasioning inadequate implementation of its core programmes in some cases.

Recommendation:

The relevant stakeholders such as Parliament and National Treasury to consider allocation of additional resources to KLRC owing to its unique and broad mandate.

LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents key lessons learnt by KLRC in the financial year 2020/2021 and the way forward.

5.2 The Essence of Civic Education

KLRC noted that an informed public is more likely to engage in meaningful public participation. In recognition of public participation as a crucial national value under article 10 of the Constitution, citizens and all stakeholders need proactive, user-friendly, timely and relevant information/education for effective participation in governance.

5.3 The Need for Emergency Preparedness

The outbreak of the novel global COVID 19 pandemic occasioned almost everyone out of the known lanes. This is especially so in the public service where most work had to stall owing to inadequate preparedness. KLRC observes the importance of state agencies to adequately prepare for risks and other emergencies by instituting advance contingency and mitigating measures so as not to affect service delivery.

5.4 Adaptability to Change

As change is inevitable, KLRC further recognized the need to ensure that there are adequate change champions so as to have seamless transitions and adaptability to new technologies and norms such as work from home and ICTs. KLRC opines that the agility and preparedness to embrace change enhances institutions overall productivity while focus is on service delivery amid sudden internal/external stimuli.

5.5 Conclusion

This report captured KLRC`s targets, the approach and achievements in the financial year 2020/2021. It has also highlighted the challenges encountered and the recommendations to address the challenges. With notable milestones and success stories, KLRC is pleased to be at your service in facilitating law reform conducive to social, economic and political development of Kenya.

6.0 APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Financial Statements

a) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Notes	2020-2021	2019-2020
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from other governments entities		272,118,373	298,440,000
Other Grants		15,440,244	
		287,558,617	**298,440,000**
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services		-	-
Sale of goods		156,750	42,000
Total revenue		**287,715,367**	**298,482,000**
Expenses			
Use of goods and services		118,371,874	85,590,996
Employee costs		146,829,033	150,235,702
Remuneration of directors		-	2,018,728
Depreciation and amortization expense		4,239,408	5,989,195
Repairs and maintenance		3,258,887	3,709,304
Contracted services		-	2,487,326
Total expenses		**272,699,202**	**250,031,251**
Other gains/(losses)			
Gain on sale of assets		-	-
Impairment loss		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period/year		**15,016,165**	**48,450,750**

The Financial Statements were signed on behalf of KLRC by:

Secretary/CEO

Name: Joash Dache, MBS

....

Date: 1st September 2021

Head of Finance

Name: CPA. Cornelius Musangi

ICPAK No: 20829

....

Date 1st September 2021

b) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Notes	2020-2021	2019-2020
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		51,963,282	50,384,524
Receivables from non-exchange transactions		10,274,971	8,551,412
Inventories		4,549,441	5,079,079
Total Current Assets		**66,787,694**	**64,015,015**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment		14,862,074	17,303,672
Intangible assets		1,762,040	2,517,200
Total Non- Current Assets		**16,624,114**	**19,820,872**
Total Assets		**83,411,808**	**83,835,887**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables		-	-
Refundable deposits from customers		-	-
Employee benefit obligation		-	-
Total Current Liabilities		-	-
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-current employee benefit obligation		-	-
Total Non- Current Liabilities		-	-
Total Liabilities		-	-
Net assets			
Accumulated surplus		68,395,643	35,385,137
Surplus for the Year		15,016,165	48,450,750
Total Net Assets		**83,411,808**	**83,835,887**
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		**83,411,808**	**83,835,887**

The Financial Statements were signed on behalf of KLRC by:

Secretary/CEO

Name: Joash Dache, MBS

....

Date: 1st September 2021

Head of Finance

Name: CPA. Cornelius Musangi

ICPAK No: 20829

....

Date 1st September 2021

c) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS	Note	
		Retained Earning
As at July 1,2015		**16,436,037**
Surplus for the year		7,577,781
Prior year Adjustment: Reinstatement of opening balance		(20,000,000)
As at June 30, 2016		**4,013,818**
Balance as at 1st July 2016		4,013,818
Surplus for the year		5,631,232
As at June 30, 2017		**9,645,050**
Balance as at 1st July 2017		9,645,050
Surplus for the year		22,341,406
As at June 30, 2018		**31,986,456**
Balance as at 1st July 2018		31,986,456
surplus for the year		3,398,681
As at June 30, 2019		**35,385,137**
Balance as at 1st July 2019		35,385,137
Surplus for the year 30.06.2020		48,450,750
As at June 30th 2020		**83,835,887**
Balance as at 1st July 2020		68,395,643
Surplus for the year 30.06.2021		15,016,165
As at Jun 30th 2021		**83,411,808**

d) STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		2020-2021	2019-2020
	Notes	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other governments entities		287,558,617	298,440,000
Rendering of services		-	-
Sale of goods		156,750	42,000
Total Receipts		**287,715,367**	**298,482,000**
Payments			
Use of goods and services		118,371,874	85,590,996
Employee costs		146,829,033	150,235,702
Remuneration of directors		-	2,018,728
Repairs and maintenance		3,258,887	3,709,304
Contracted services		-	2,487,326
Total Payments		**268,459,794**	**244,042,056**
Sub Totals		**19,255,573**	**54,439,944**
Increase/Decrease in inventory		529,638	(1,992,363)
Increase/Decrease in Receivable		(1,723,559)	82,650
Increase/Decrease in payable		-	(593,360)
Sub totals		**(1,193,921)**	**(2,503,073)**
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		**18,061,652**	**51,936,871**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment		(1,042,650)	(1,961,800)
Purchase of intangible Assets		-	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		**(1,042,650)**	**(1,961,800)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Utilization of Surplus funds		(15,440,244)	-
Net cash flows from /(used in) financing activities		**(15,440,244)**	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**1,578,758**	**49,975,071**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY		50,384,524	409,453
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE		**51,963,282**	**50,384,524**

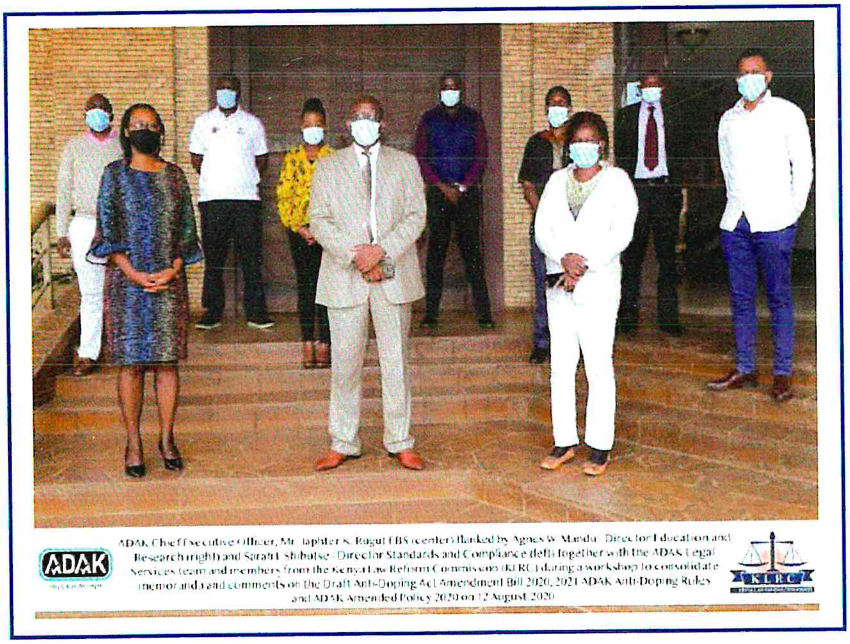
Appendix 2: Draft Legislation and Policies that KLRC worked on in the FY 2020-2021

	A. BILLS DEVELOPED OR REVIEWED	STATUS
	Constitution	
1.	Develop Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, 2020	Completed
	Electoral Laws	
2.	Elections (Amendment) Bill, 2020	Completed
3.	Political Parties (Amendment) Bill. 2020	Completed
4.	Political Parties Primaries Bill, 2020	Completed
5.	Campaign Financing (Amendment) Bill, 2020	Completed
	Devolution Laws	
6.	Reviewed the County Governments Act	Completed
7.	Reviewed the Intergovernmental Relations Act	Completed
	Public Finance Laws	
8.	Public Finance Management (Amendment) Bill, 2020	Ongoing
9.	Restorative Justice Fund Bill, 2020	Ongoing
10.	Urban Development Fund Bill, 2020	Ongoing
	Constitutional Commissions Laws	
11.	Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Commission Bill, 2020	Ongoing
12.	Ethics and Integrity Commission Bill, 2020	Ongoing
13.	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2020	Ongoing
	Technical Assistance to Ministries, Departments and Agencies	
14.	Kenya Film Bill, 2020	Completed
15.	Huduma Bill, 2020	Completed
16.	Conflict of Interest Bill, 2020	Completed
17.	Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2020	Completed
18.	Framework to merge the Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI), Anti-Counterfeit Agency (ACA) and Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO)	Completed
19.	Review of the legislative and regulatory instruments establishing State Corporations	Ongoing
20.	Review of the financial laws in partnership with the Capital Markets	Ongoing

	Authority (CMA)	
21.	Review of the Nuclear Regulatory Act, No. 29 of 2019	Ongoing
22.	Review of the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service Act, No. 54 of 2012	Ongoing
23.	Review of the Agriculture Development Corporation Act, Cap. 444	Ongoing
24.	Review of the Interpretation and General Provisions Act, Cap. 2	Ongoing
25.	Review of the laws relating to the Power of Mercy	Ongoing
26.	Review of the Persons Deprived of Liberty Act, No. 23 of 2014	Ongoing
27.	Review of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, No. 47 of 2013	Ongoing
	B. SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION DEVELOPED OR REVIEWED	**STATUS**
28.	Referendum Regulations, 2020	Completed
29.	Huduma Regulations, 2020	Completed
30.	County Governments Regulations, 2020	Completed
31.	Intergovernmental Relations Regulations, 2020	Completed
32.	Anti-Doping Rules, 2020	Completed
33.	Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development Regulations, 2020	Ongoing
34.	Kenya Civil Aviation Authority Regulations, 2020	Ongoing
35.	Salaries and Remuneration Commission (Remuneration of State and Public Officers) Regulations, 2020	Ongoing
	C. COUNTY BILLS DEVELOPED OR REVIEWED	**STATUS**
36.	Baringo County Pre-Primary Meals and Nutrition Bill, 2021	Completed
37.	Baringo County Disaster Management Bill, 2020	Completed
38.	Nairobi City Development Bill, 2020	Completed
39.	Wajir County Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2020	Completed
40.	Model County Forestry and Tree Growing Bill	Completed
41.	Nairobi County Trade and Markets Bill, 2020	Ongoing
42.	Kajiado County Water and Sanitation Services Bill, 2020	Ongoing
43.	Kajiado County Sand Harvesting Bill, 2020	Ongoing
	D. COUNTY SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION DEVELOPED OR REVIEWED	**STATUS**
44.	Public Finance Management (Kakamega County Health Facilities Improvement Fund) Regulations, 2020	Completed
45.	Muranga County Regulations, 2020	Completed
	E. LEGAL AUDITS	**STATUS**

46.	Kenya School of Government Legal Audit	Completed
47.	National Risk Assessment on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing	Completed
	F. POLICIES REVIEWED (NATIONAL)	**STATUS**
48.	National Correctional Services Policy, 2020	Completed
49.	Kenya Film Policy	Completed
50.	Anti-Doping Policy	Completed
51.	Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development Policy	Ongoing
52.	National Relief Management Policy	Ongoing
53.	Building Code, 2020	Ongoing
	G. GUIDELINES DEVELOPED OR REVIEWED	**STATUS**
54.	Implementation Framework on the Audit of the National and County Legislation	Completed
	H. POLICIES REVIEWED (COUNTY)	**STATUS**
55.	Kitui County Donkey Policy	Completed
56.	Model County Forestry and Tree Growing Policy	Completed
57.	Kajiado County Land and Physical Planning Policy	Ongoing
	I. RESEARCH	**STATUS**
58.	Researched on Access to Justice in Magistrates' Courts	Completed
59.	Researched on the legal and institutional framework of County Partnerships in Kenya	Completed
60.	Developed the World Bank Ease of doing Business Report	Completed
61.	Researched on the legal and institutional framework of County Partnerships in Kenya	Completed
62.	Development of the National Construction Research Agenda	Completed
63.	Reviewed the Protocol on Publication of County Legislation	Completed
64.	Identified and researched on obsolete laws	Ongoing
	J. PUBLIC EDUCATION ON LAW REFORM	**STATUS**
65.	Disseminated the Guide to the Legislative Process in Kenya and the Report on the review of the implementation of the Protocol on the Publication of County Legislation in nine counties	Completed
66.	Sensitized the nine county governments on the county model laws and on the Report on the review of the implementation of the Protocol on the Publication of County Legislation	Completed

*'Completed' refers to draft legislation or policy finalized by KLRC and submitted either to the Attorney-General, an instructing MDA or a county government.



KLRC drafting team with the CEO, Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya (ADAK) and other officers at the workshop to consolidate views on the Draft Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2020, ADAK Anti-Doping Rules, 2020 and the Anti Doping Policy

KLRC public education team with the Speaker, Clerk and other officers of the Makueni County Assembly

Ms. Shiro Mogeni, International Development Law Organization (IDLO) with the KLRC CEO and the Ag. Director, Finance & Administration during an engagement to examine ways of addressing the legislative and policy gaps in gender equality, sexual and gender-based violence and other intersectionality issues.

KLRC drafting team with the CEO, Kenya Film Classification Board (KFCB) and the Chairman of the Taskforce at a retreat to review the Kenya Film Policy and the Kenya Film Bill, 2020