NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
MAIN RECORDS UNIT

27 JAN 2022

REGEIVED (3)
NAIROBI - KENYA

D L 8 P 21/1/22

### REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Telephone: Nairobi 0202739180

Email: jscsecretariat@jsc.go.ke



JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION Re-insurance Plaza, podium Floor, Taifa Road, P. O. BOX 40048-00100, NAIROBI.

When replying please quote: Our Ref: JSC 4/3

24th January, 2022

Mr. Michael R. Sialai, CBS
Clerk of the National Assembly

Parliament Building P.O. Box 41842 – 00100

NAIROBI.

Dear Sir,

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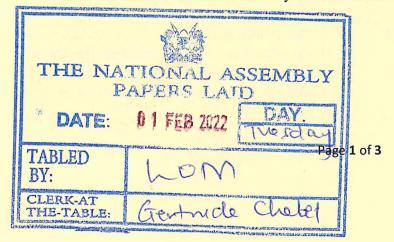
# SUBMISSION OF JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION VOTE 2051 BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2022/23

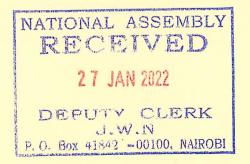
Reference is made to the guidelines provided by Article 173(3) of the Constitution and Section 37(4) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 on the submission of Budget Estimates.

We, therefore, hereby submit Judicial Service Commission's Budget Estimates for Financial Year 2022/2023 and the Medium-Term together with the related documents for your reference as follows:

- 1. Programme Performance Report (PPR) for FYs 2018/2019 to 2020/2021.
- 2. The Programme Based Budget (PBB) for the MTEF period 2021/22 2023/24; and
- 3. The Sub-Sector Report.

We wish to bring to the attention of the National Assembly that the Commission has a resource requirement of Kshs. 1.2 Billion, however an allocation of Kshs.587 Million has been proposed in the Budget Policy Statement leading to a 55 % funding gap. The Commission has thinly spread the proposed allocation to various strategic programmes. However, the following strategic activities which are core to the delivery of the Commission's mandate will remain unfunded:





S/No	Description	Deficit In Kshs. Million	Justification
1.	Automation of JSC Operations	50	Most of the Commission's operations are currently being done manually. Implementation of a robust ERP system is envisaged to improve service delivery to the public by reducing the time taken to process requests. The key modules targeted include Complaints Management Module, E-Recruitment and HRMIS Modules, Finance Module and Document Management System (EDMS).
			An amount of Kshs. 50 million is required to fully implement the ERP for the Commission.
2.	Public education and stakeholder engagements	70	The funds will enable the Commission to carry out outreach programmes to the members of the public/court users on the role of JSC in facilitating the administration of Justice, educate on the process for raising complaints and petitions and receive feedback.
			In addition, the new Strategic Plan requires the Commission to develop policies that will guide the Judiciary on the effective and efficient administration of justice.
3.	Complaint Management	50	The Commission has pending complaints and over 60 active matters in court. In addition, 2022 being an election year will likely lead to increased receipt of complaints and petitions against judges handling election-related cases. The Commission will, therefore, need additional resources to facilitate the timely processing of the matters.
4	Recruitment for Judiciary	60	Judiciary need more staff to implement the organisational Structure and handle election-related cases hence the need for additional Budget to facilitate the recruitments.
5.	Partitioning and furnishing JSC offices at CBK Pension Towers,	30	The Commission currently operates from the Kenya Re Plaza along the Taifa Road. The Current space is not adequate for the Commission and lacks spacious Boardrooms for facilitating the

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NAIROBI - KENYA

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REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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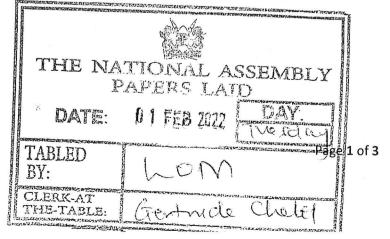
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2.	Public education and stakeholder engagements	70	The funds will enable the Commission to carry out outreach programmes to the members of the public/court users on the role of JSC in facilitating the administration of Justice, educate on the process for raising complaints and petitions and receive feedback.  In addition, the new Strategic Plan requires the Commission to develop policies that will guide the Judiciary on the effective and efficient administration of justice.
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5.	Partitioning and furnishing JSC offices at CBK Pension Towers,		The Commission currently operates from the Kenya Re Plaza along the Taifa Road. The Curre space is not adequate for the Commission and lack spacious Boardrooms for facilitating the commission and lack spacious.

			Commission's meetings and programmes. This has led to increasing costs in hospitality when facilitating the commission programmes.  The amount required will facilitate partitioning of the offices where adequate Boardrooms have been provided.
6	Judicial Training by Kenya Judiciary Academy	120	The additional resources are required to support the various training programmes for Judicial Officer and Judges in order to build capacity on handling election-related disputes.
	TOTAL	380	

The purpose of this letter, therefore, is to forward the above-listed reports and request for consideration for additional resources of **Kshs 380 Million** to support the Commission's operation in the FY 2022/2023.

Yours Sincerely,

Mueno

ANNE A. AMADI, CBS

SECRETARY, JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

Copy to: -

**Cabinet Secretary** 

National Treasury

P.O. Box 30007 – 00100

**NAIROBI** 

The Chief Justice Supreme Court building P.O. Box 30041 – 00100

**NAIROBI** 

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JSC
PROGRAMME
PERFORMANCE
REVIEW REPORT(PPR)
FY 2018/20192020/2021

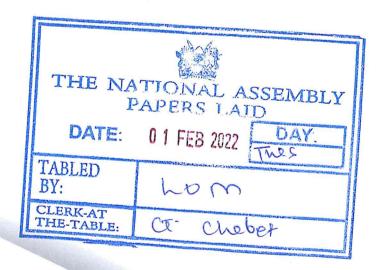




## JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

Programme Performance
Review Report (PPR)

FY2018 / 19 - FY2020 /21



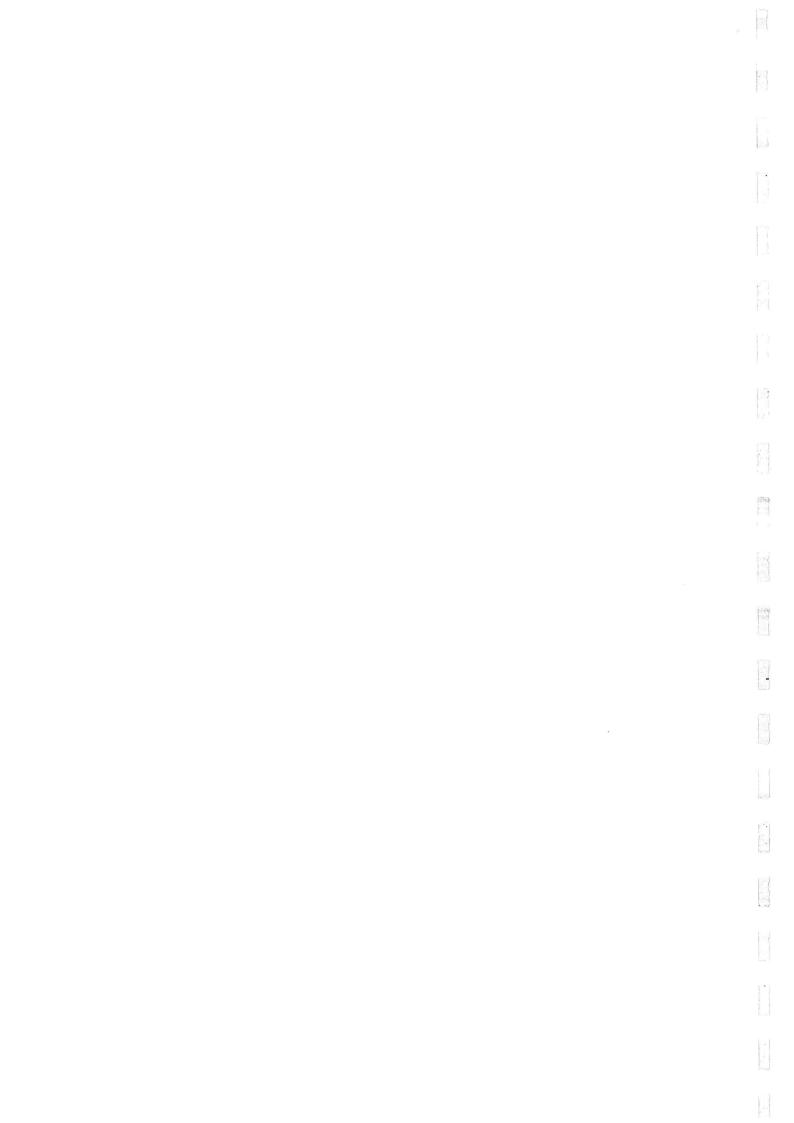


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2.2 Analysis of expenditure trends for the FY 2018/2019- 2020	/20217

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	Vote No:	2051
	Vote Name:	JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION.
П	Part A:	
	VISION:	A Commission of excellence in facilitation of an independent and accountable Judiciary
Π	Part B:	
	MISSION:	To promote an independent and accountable Judiciary through oversight; capacity building and Constructive stakeholder engagement
	Part C:	Performance Overview and Rationale of Funding.
7		
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### 1.1 Brief Description of Mandate

The Judicial Service Commission's mandate is to promote and facilitate the independence and accountability of the Judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice This mandate is stipulated in article 172 of the constitution of Kenya, 2010.

The functions of the Judicial Service Commission are provided for under Article 172 (1) of the Constitution as follows:

- To recommend to the president persons for appointment as judges
- To review and make recommendations on the conditions of service of judges and judicial officers, other than their remuneration, and the staff of the Judiciary.
- To receive complaints against, investigate and remove from office or otherwise discipline registrars, magistrates, other judicial officers and staff of the Judiciary.
- To prepare and implement programmes for the continuing education and training of judges and judicial officers
- To advise the national government on improving the efficiency of administration of justice.

### 1.2 Strategic Goals/Objectives of the Sector

The Commission implements the General Administration and Support Services Programme. The two sub programmes under this include; Administration and judicial services; judicial training.

The strategic objective guiding the implementation of activities and delivery of outputs is the Promotion of accountable and independent Judiciary and the efficient and effective and transparent administration of Justice



# CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Review of sector programmes performance Table 2.1 Sub- Sector Programme Performance

4	reriormance									
				Pla	Planned Target	ırget	Ach	Achieved Targets	ırgets	Remarks
Programme	Delivery	Key	Key Performance	2018/	2019/	2020/20	2018/	2019/	2020/20	
	Unit	Output	Indicators	19	20	21	19	20	21	
Name of Prog	gramme: G	reneral adminis	Name of Programme: General administration, Planning and support services.	d support	services					
Programme (	Jutcome: 1	Promotion of a	Programme Outcome: Promotion of an accountable and independent Judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent	dependen	nt Judicia	ry and the	efficient,	effective	and transp	arent
administration of justice	of justice									
qnS	JSC	Best	No of policies	4	4	4	4	4	4	Achieved
Program 1:		practices	developed/revie							
Administrati		adopted in	wed.							
on and		Judiciary								
Judicial		operations								
Services		and								
		efficiency								
		improved								
		through								
		implementati								
		Jo uo								
		policies								

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Recruited the Hon Chief Justice and Supreme Court Judge	The output was affected by Covid-19 and lack of funds.	Lack of funds affected achievement of targeted recruitment.	Suitability interviews could not be held due to Covid-19 pandemic.	Lack of sufficient funds affected targeted outputs.
2	0	191	180	76%
0	0	23	74	74%
41	42	327	320	92%
2	50	200	300	100%
0	50	200	328	100%
41	50	400	500	100%
No of Judges recruited.	No of Judicial officers recruited.	No of judicial staff recruited.	No of Judicial officers/staff promoted.	%age of complaints heard and concluded.
Enhanced Capacity of the Judiciary in	administration of Justice through recruitment of	Judges,JOs and judicial Staff		Enhanced Transparenc y, Independenc e & Accountabili ty of Justice



Low performance was due to Covid-19 which slowed down	MoH guidelines on Covid-19 restricted public gatherings.	MoH guidelines on Covid-19 restricted public gatherings.	Lack of personnel in Communicat ion and monitoring affected the planned target.
54%	1	0	-
57%	4	0	3
62%	4	2	ν.
100%	3		
100%	4	0	4
100%	2	2	v
Percentage of staff disciplinary cases concluded	No of key stakeholder forums held.	lic	No of IEC materials published.
	s of on	functions through outreach initiatives	

			2 2 2								_
Sub	JTI	Enhanced	%age of Judges   100%   100%   100%   99%   100%   100%   Achieved	100%	100%	100%	%66	100%	100%	Achieved	
Program		capacity of	Trained								
2:Judicial	JТI	Judicial	% age of	100%	100%	100% 100% 100% 98% 100% 100%	%86	100%	100%	Achieved	
Training		Officers and	Judicial Officers								
)		Staff through	Trained								
	JTI	continuous	No. of staff	346	1600 72	72	1551 315		72	Affected by	
		Judicial	trained							shortage of	
		Training								spung	

# 2.2 Analysis of expenditure trends for the FY 2018/19- 2020/2021

Judicial Service Commission approved allocation for recurrent budget for FY 2018/19 was 409 million, while for FY 2019/2020 was Kshs. 501 million and in the FY 2020/2021 was Ksh. 531 million. The budgetary allocations have increased over the years with the financial year 2019/20 having the largest increase of 92 million due to the transfer of personnel emoluments costs from the Judiciary to the Commission.

481 Million and Ksh. 491 Million was spent in FY2019/20 and FY 2020/2021 respectively, representing utilization of 96% and 92% of The Actual expenditure for the financial year 2018 /19 was Ksh. 379 Million representing 96% of the budgetary utilization while Ksh. the budgetary allocation for the respective financial years. The average budgetary absorption rate for the period under review was 95%.

Table 2.2 below shows analysis of recurrent approved budgets as compared with the actual expenditure amounts by economic classification.

Table 2.2: ANALYSIS OF RECURRENT APPROVED BUDGET VS ACTUAL EXPENDITURE AMOUNT IN KSH MILLION

EALEN	DITUKE AMO	UNI IN	COTT MITTI				
Sub-Sec	tor Name: Jud	icial Servi	ce Commi	ission			
			oroved Bu Allocation	0	Actu	al Expend	liture
Vote and Vote Details	Economic Classification	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
2051	Gross	409	501	531	379	481	491
	AIA	0	0		0	0	0
	NET	409	501	531	379	481	491
	Compensation to Employees	5	143	160	0	143	155
	Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Recurrent	409	358	371	379	338	336

FY2019/2020 is the inaugural year the JSC operated its independent payroll. The increase in budgetary allocation is due to transfer of Personnel emoluments of seconded staff from the Judiciary to the Commission.

Figure 2.1 shows the budgetary allocation and actual expenditure for the period under review.

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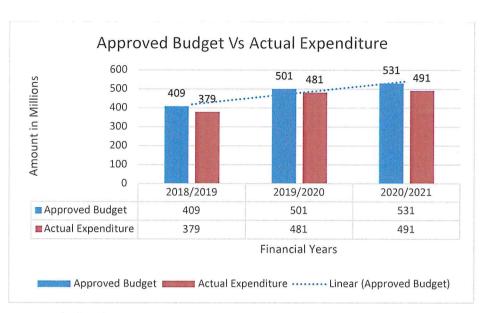


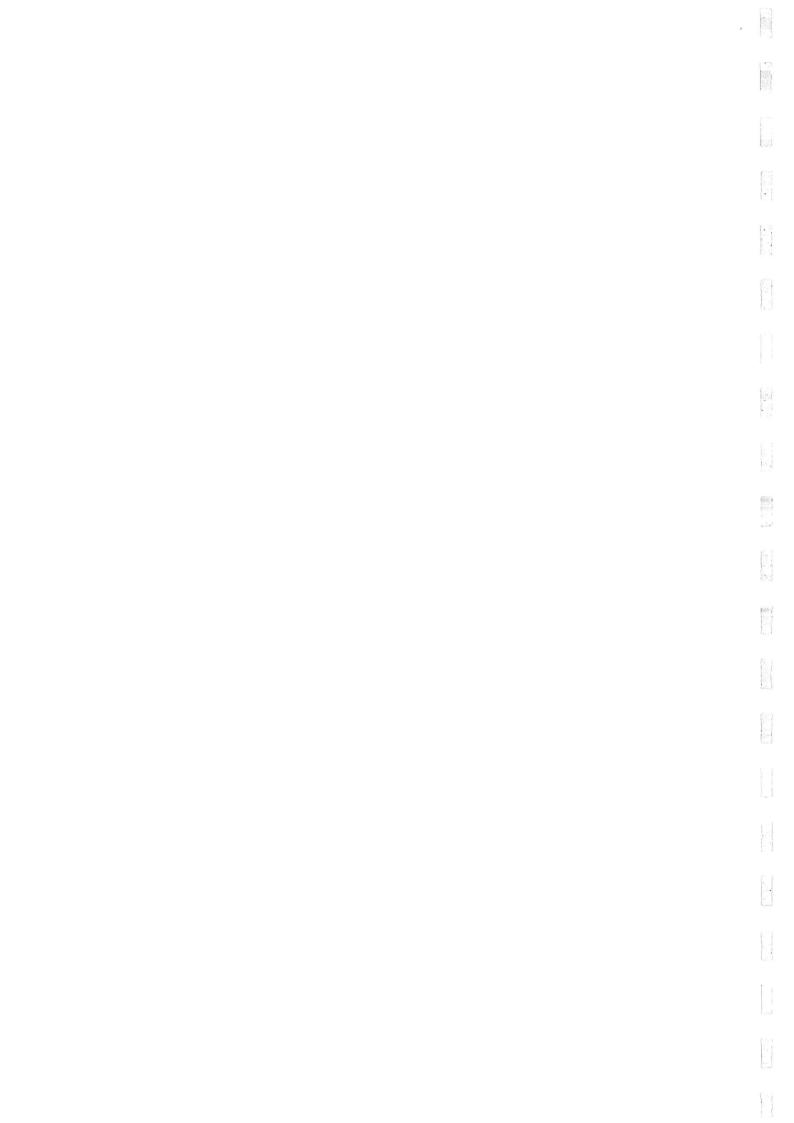
Figure 2.1: Analysis of Budget allocation Vs Expenditure.

There was a general increase in the budgetary allocation occasioned by the transfer of personnel emoluments from the Judiciary budget to the Commission. Figure 2.1 further indicate an in increase in the actual expenditure which is explained by general improvement in absorption rate and achievement of expected outputs.

Table 2.4 below further analyses the budgetary allocations and expenditures by the two JSC sub-programs namely; Administration and Judicial Services and Judicial Training.

Table 2.4: ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE/SUB PROGRAM EXPENDITURE (AMOUNT IN KSH MILLION)

	APPRO	OVED BU	DGET	ACTUA	L EXPND	ITURE
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
PROGRAMME 1: General a	dministra	tion, Plan	ning and	support se	rvices.	
Sub- Programme 1: - Administration and Judicial Services	243	365	387	234	363	375
Sub- Programme 2: Judicial Training	165	136	144	145	118	116
TOTAL PROGRAMME	409	501	531	379	481	491



The annual budgetary allocations ratios for Administration and Judicial Services and Judicial Training sub program were 59:40, 73:27 and 73:27 for the financial years 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 respectively. Administration and Judicial services sub-program received the larger portion of 59%, 73% and 73% respectively in the period under review. The allocation formula between the sub-programs is informed by the constitutional mandate and prioritized activities.

The Commission had an average absorption rate of 95% in the period under review and deviations were affected by operational challenges under the Covid-19 environment which curtailed execution of planned activities.

Table 2.5 below shows Budget- Actual Analyses for the programme by economic classifications.

**Table 2.5: ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION (Amount in Million)** 

	App	roved Bu	dget	Actu	al Expend	liture
<b>Economic Classification</b>	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
PROGRAMME 1:General administration planning and support services						
Current Expenditure						
Compensation of Employees	0	143	160	0	143	155
Use of Goods and Services	409	358	371	379	338	336
Grants and Other Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Recurrent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Expenditure						
Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Grants to Government Agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAMME	409	501	531	379	481	491
TOTAL VOTE	409	501	531	379	481	491

The budgetary allocations are majorly applied in Use of goods and services with a smaller proportion being utilized in compensation of employees as a result of pending staff recruitments yet to be realized by the Judicial Service Commission.



Table 2.8 below summarizes the pending bills for the period under review by nature and type.

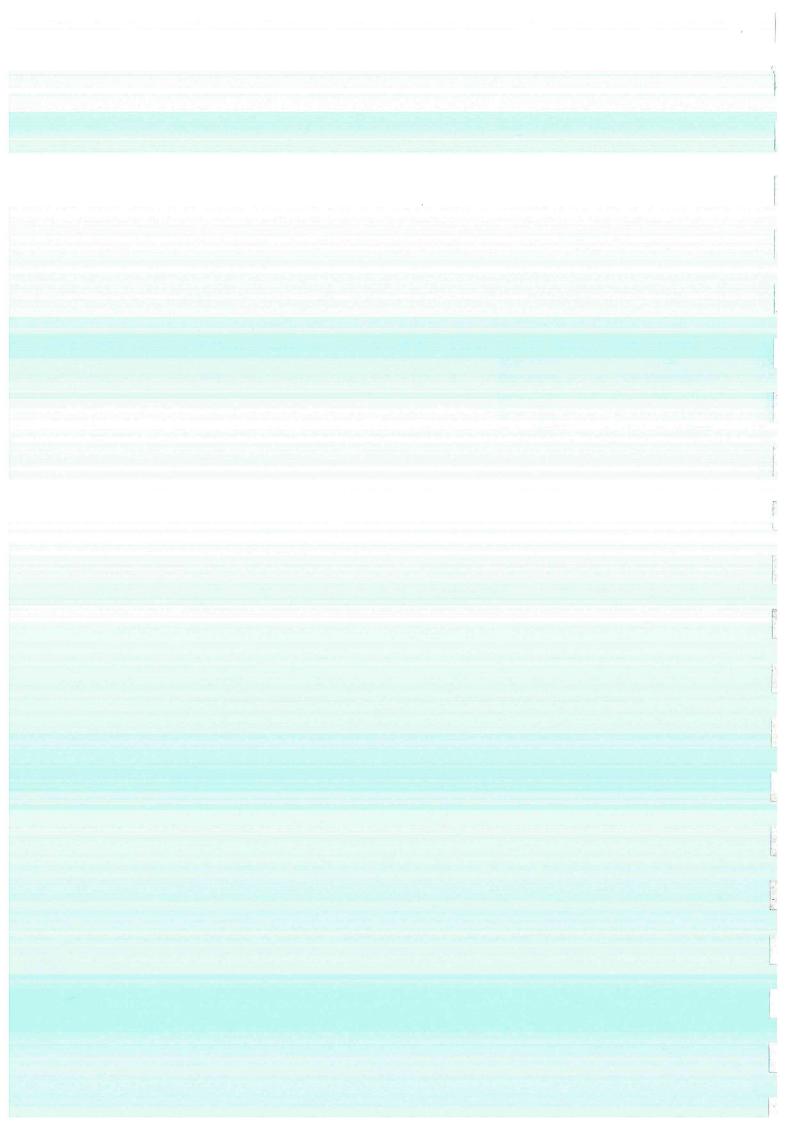
Table 2.8: Summary of Pending Bills by nature and Type (KShs. Million)

	Due to	ack of Ex	chequer	Due to lack of provision		
Type/nature	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
1. Recurrent	=	_		.—:	-	
Compensation of employees		-		-	-	
Use of goods and services e.g. utilities, domestic or foreign travel etc.	0	1.7	18	_	_	
Social benefits e.g. NHIF, NSSF	-	-		-	-	
Other expense	-	-		-	_	
2. Development	_	2 <b>—</b>		-	-	
Acquisition of non-financial assets	J	1				
Use of goods and services e.g. utilities, domestic or foreign travel etc.	-	-		1	-	
Others-Specify	-	_		-	-	
<b>Total Pending Bills</b>	0	1.7	18	=	-	

In FY 2019/20 the commission closed the financial year with pending bills worth Ksh. 1.7 million. The following year the amount increased significantly due to disruptions caused in the supply chain by the pandemic thus closing the year with Kshs 18 Million in pending bills for the financial year 2020/21.



JSC
PROGRAMME BASED
BUDGET(PBB)
2021/20222023/2024.





# JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION



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**Vote No:** 

2051

**Vote Name:** 

JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Part A:

A Commission of excellence in facilitation of an independent and

accountable Judiciary

Part B:

To promote an independent and accountable Judiciary through oversight;

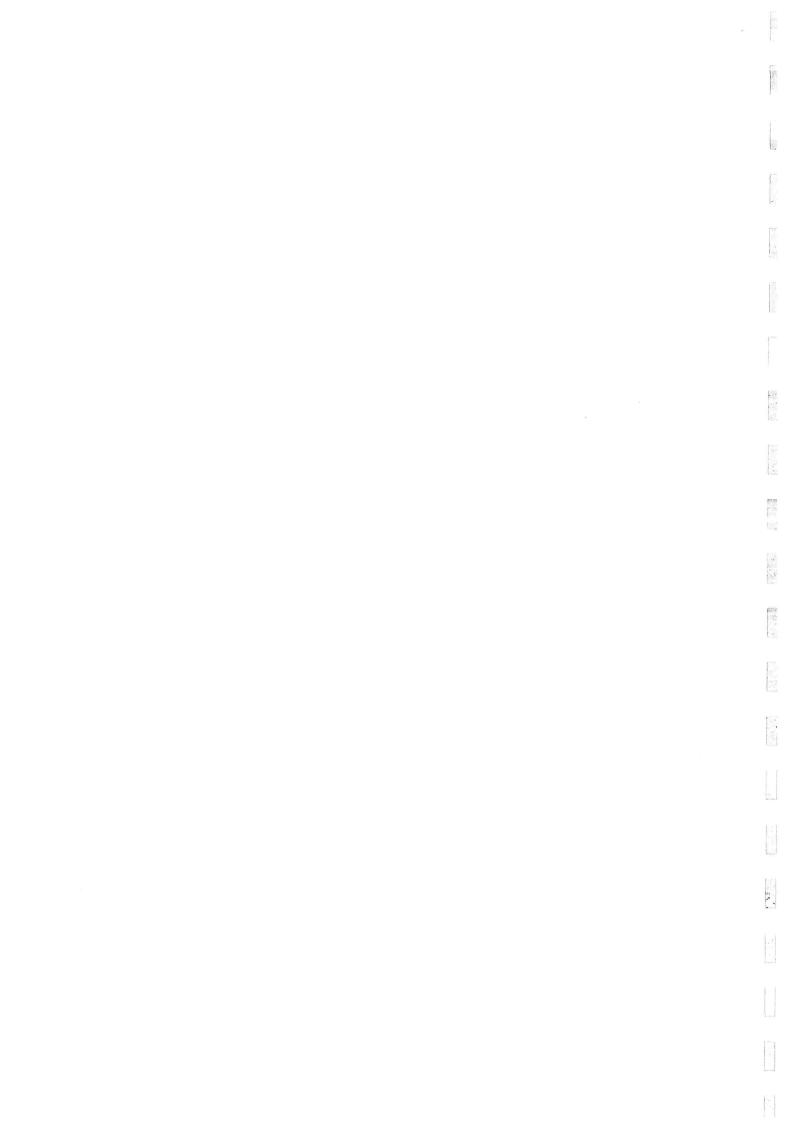
capacity building and Constructive stakeholder engagement

Part C:

Performance Overview and Rationale of Funding.

### **Our Mandate**

The Commission's mandate is stipulated in Article 172 of the Constitution is to promote and facilitate the independence and accountability of the Judiciary for the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice.



The functions of the Commission are provided under Article 172 (1) of the Constitution are to: Recommend persons for appointment as judges to the President; and Review and make recommendations on terms and conditions of service for judges, judicial officers and judicial staff (other than remuneration of judges and judicial officers). It also appoints and receives complaints against, investigates and removes from office or otherwise discipline registrars, magistrates, other judicial officers and staff of the Judiciary prepares and implements programmes for the continuing education and training of judges and judicial officers as well as advising the national government on improving the efficiency of administration of justice.

The Commission has strengthened the JTI to support its function of preparing and implementing programmes for the continuing education and training of judges and judicial officers. In this regard, the JTI has the following responsibilities

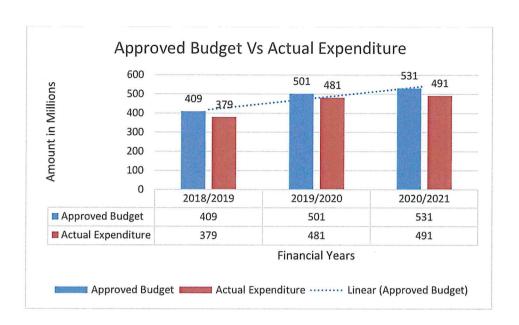
### **Expenditure Trends**

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The Actual expenditure for the financial year 2018/19 was Ksh. 379 Million representing 96% of the budgetary utilization while Ksh. 481 Million and Ksh. 491 Million was spent in FY2019/20 and FY 2020/2021 respectively, representing utilization of 96% and 92% of the budgetary allocation for the respective financial years. The average budgetary absorption rate for the period under review was 95%.

The expenditure trend is depicted in the bar graph 1 below:

Graph 1



### Major Achievements based on the planned outputs/Services for 2018/2019-2020/2021.

In the period under review the commission enacted 14 policies aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of Justice. The policies that were approved include;

- a) Policy of decentralization of resources to court stations
- b) Human Resource Manual
- c) Disability policy
- d) Bail and Bond Policy
- e) Sentencing Policy
- f) Judiciary ICT Policy
- g) Record Management Curriculum Policy
- h) Judicial Organization Review
- i) Guidelines for seconding magistrates to Tribunals
- j) JSC Service Charter
- k) Records Management Policy
- I) Policy on resignation
- m) Policy on occupation safety and health
- n) Guidelines for payment of medical ex-gratia.
- Revised organizational structure for JSC and the Judiciary. During the period under review,
  the Commission carried out a job analysis which resulted to revised organizational
  structures for JSC and the Judiciary. The review was intended to match competence and
  eliminate skill redundancy by streamlining service centers and removing duplication of

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- duties. Upon Implementation of the structure, service delivery will be enhanced thus improving administration of justice.
- 2. Attracting and retaining highly talented human resource has been one of the major priorities for the Judicial Service Commission. During the period under review, the Commission strategically focused on filling key job positions needed for the accelerated dispensation of justice. The period under review witnessed the second appointment of a Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice following the promulgation of the new Constitution, among other positions.
- 3. The Commission taking cognizance of the need to speed up the justice dispensation process in line with the commission's strategic objectives, the Commission approved and recruitment of High Court judges, Environment and Land Court judges. In the period under review the commission recruited 36 Judges of superior courts.
- 4. During the Period under review, the Commission made several appointments for Judicial Officers and Staff to address staffing needs for effective service delivery. In the period under review the commission made 213 appointments of Judicial Officers and staff.
- 5. The Promotion of staff by the Commission is meant to boost morale and increase productivity as well as address succession in the Judiciary and the Commission. The Commission during period under review promoted 131 judicial staff in the cadres of Executive Assistant and Secretarial who had undergone suitability interviews. The Commission also promoted 178 Judicial officers in the same period.
- 6. The Commission exercises disciplinary control over employees of the Judiciary. During the period under review the Commission processed over 40 cases of discipline, and appeals.
- 7. Under Article 172 (1) (c) of the Constitution, the Commission is mandated to receive complaints against, investigate and remove from office or otherwise, discipline Registrars, Magistrates, other Judicial officers and other staff of the Judiciary. In the review period, The Commission received 161 new public complaints against judges and magistrates, 124 of which were heard and concluded while 3 complaints were forwarded to the Hon Chief Justice for administrative action. The Commission sent 4 petition to the President recommending appointment of a tribunal provided under Article 168(4) to further investigate the Judges.



8. The Commission exercises disciplinary control over employees of the Judiciary. During the review period, the Commission processed 46 disciplinary cases out which 35 were heard and concluded

### **Judicial Training Achievements**

#### a) Training

In the financial year 2018/19 a total of 154 judges were trained on emerging issues on extractives industries, wildlife and environmental crime, election dispute resolutions (EDR) blue economy, plea bargaining, rules, active case management (ACM)to enhance growth of jurisprudence. Other training conducted to enhance capacity building for judges included judgement writing, mediation, strategies for clearing case backlogs, criminal justice and death penalty cases management.

In addition to the above 580 magistrates and Kadhis were trained on various topics namely: Wildlife and environmental law, elections petitions handling, economic and organized crimes emerging issues, children and law, gender, anti-corruption, refugee law and judgecraft. A total of 330 magistrates were also sensitized on Environment and Land as well as Employment and Labor relations matters.

Together with the above annual judges' colloquium and annual magistrates' colloquium were held where all judges and magistrates came together to in a forum that provided opportunity for introspection, and feedback gathering from stakeholders as well as discussions on merging issues and new legislation areas. A first annual symposium was also held for the tribunals while various courts (Supreme Court, COA, High Court, ELC and ELRC) also held their conferences to discuss issues specific to those courts and strategies for clearing case backlogs.

Other than the above JTI facilitated training for 3208 judicial staff who were trained in areas identified as critical to service-delivery. The areas trained on included registries management, preretirement, legal research matters and various courses undertaken at Kenya school of government to promote efficiencies and effectiveness in administration of justice and various support units within the judiciary 230 of the staff were trained on leadership and integrity while JTI also co-hosted other trainings for Judiciary s drivers on defensive driving and other staff on customer care and professionalism within their line of duty.



All the 1024 newly recruited magistrates, law clerks and legal researchers were inducted in workshops where they were empowered with the necessary skills and competence to enable them perform their roles efficiently and effectively form the start.

#### b) Research and Policy

To address research and development needs aimed at increasing the Judiciary's capacity to effectively perform its duties, several policy documents were reviewed. The policy documents are at various completion stages. These policies include:

- (i). Development of draft Rules and guidelines on ADR: The draft addresses various concerns on ADR like civic engagement and awareness as well as suggesting a creation of a workable system of ADR.
- (ii). Justice Needs Survey: The program is underway and survey was conducted on the Justice needs of the public through partnering with stakeholders to provide data for decision making.
- (iii). Training Needs Assessment and Training Policy
- (iv). Employee orientation and Induction Handbook
- (v). Development of curriculum for court process servers
- (vi). Alternative Justice system policy



Major achievements based on the planned outputs/Services for 2018/19-2020/2021

Table 2.1 Sub- Sector Programme Programme Performance

			PI	Planned Target	get	Ac	Achieved Targets	rgets	Remarks
Programme	Key Output	Key Output Key Performance	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19   2019/20   2020/2021   2018/19   2019/20   2020/2021	2018/19	2019/20	2020/2021	
		Indicators							
Name of Progra	amme: General	lame of Programme: General administration, Planning	nning and support services.	rt services.					

Programme Outcome: Promotion of an accountable and independent Judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice

	Achieved				Recruited the Hon	Chief Justice and	Supreme Court	Judge	The output was	affected by	Covid-19 and lack	of funds.
	4				2				0			
	4				0				0			
	4				41				42			
	4				2				50			
•	4				0				50			
	4				41				50			
	No of policies	developed/reviewed.			No of Judges	recenited	icoi aitoa.		No of Judicial	officers recruited.		
	y and	policy	Services		Human	Resource	Services					
Jamen	Administration Strategy and	and Judicial policy	Services									



Lack of funds affected achievement of targeted recruitment.	Suitability interviews could not be held due to Covid-19 pandemic.	Lack of sufficient funds affected targeted outputs.	Low performance was due to Covid-19 which slowed down operations	MoH guidelines on Covid-19 restricted public gatherings.	MoH guidelines on Covid-19 restricted public gatherings.
191	180	76%	54%	1	0
23	74	74%	57%	4	0
327	320	92%	62%	4	2
200	300	100%	100%	3	2
200	328	100%	100%	4	0
400	500	100%	100%	5	2
No of judicial staff recruited.	No of Judicial officers/staff promoted.	%age of complaints heard and concluded.	Percentage of staff disciplinary cases concluded	No of key stakeholder forums held.	No of Public outreaches
		Judicial %age of c Accountability heard and Services concluded		Stakeholders Relations Services	



Lack of personnel	in	Communication	and monitoring	affected the	planned target.	Achieved		Achieved	Affected by	shortage of funds
1 $ $ $ $ $ $	ii —		<u>a</u>			100% A		100% A	72 A	S
3						100%		100%	315	
5						%66		%86	1551	
4						100%		100%	72	
4						100%		100%	1600	
5						100%		100%	346	
No of IEC materials	published.					%age of Judges	Trained	% age of Judicial Officers Trained	No. of staff trained	
						Judicial	Training Services			
						Judicial	Training			



### Constraints and challenges in budget implementation and how they will be addressed

In undertaking its activities to ensure that management of public finances complies with the constitution of Kenya 2010 and the PFM Act 2012, the office experienced number of challenges that largely affected execution of our mandate. These included

- a) Budget Cuts and Inadequate Budgetary Allocations-The Commission has increasingly suffered budget reduction thus impending on its general operations. As a result, a number of planned activities were not implemented in the period under review.
- b) Delay in exchequer releases. In the period under review, exchequer releases to the commission was delayed
- c) Inadequate Human Resource. The optimum staffing levels as per the organogram and the staff establishment is yet to be reached. Some critical areas have no officers or very few staff and this may impact negatively on service delivery.
- d) Lack of office space and training facilities for the Judiciary Training Institute

### Recommendations

- a) Adequate funding should be given to the Commission to enable it meet its mandate and its objective promoting efficient administration of justice
- b) The National Treasury should release the exchequers in a timely manner so that the operations of the commission are not hampered
- c) There is need to fill the vacancies in the Secretariat and Judiciary with substantive staff in line with the approved organization structure and thus budgetary allocation should be enhanced to provide for this.
- d) More infrastructures should be provided to enhance service delivery in all units particularly the Judiciary Training Institute

### Major Services/Outputs to be provided in 2022/23-2024/25 Medium Term Plan

In the MTEF period 2022/23 to 2024/25 the Commission will perform its constitutional mandate as stipulated in article 172 with the following major services/outputs:

a) Recommend to the President persons for appointment as judges,

RAP 1

- b) Review and make recommendations on condition of service for judicial officers and staff.
- c) Appoint, receive complaints against, investigate and remove from office or otherwise discipline registrars, magistrates, other judicial officers and other staff of the Judiciary in the manner prescribed by an Act of Parliament,
- d) Prepare and implement programmes for the continuing education and training of judges and judicial officers and staff in line with the big four agenda
- e) Advise the national government on improving the efficiency of the administration of justice.

### Part D: Strategic Objectives

The Commission implements the **General Administration and Support Services Programme**. The two sub programmes under this include; **Administration and judicial services**; **judicial training**. The following strategic objectives guiding the implementation of activities and delivery of outputs:

- a. Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness in Administration of Justice
- b. Attract and Retain Competent Human Capital
- c. Enhance Transparency, Independence & Accountability of Justice
- d. Improve Stakeholder Engagement, visibility and Image of the Commission
- e. Enhance capacity of Judges, Judicial Officers and staff
- f. Improve Curriculum for Continuing Education and Training
- g. Enhance Research and Policy Framework
- h. Constructive Stakeholder Engagement



Part E: Summary of the programme Key outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets for FY 2022/23-2024-25

Target 2024/ 2025			6	1	30
Target 2023/ 2024		tice.	6	0	30
Target 2022/ 2023		tration of jus	8	0	30
Baseline 2021/ 2022		arent adminis	8	1	20
Actual Achieveme nts 2020/2021		tive and transpa	4	0	2
Target 2020/2021	services.	ne efficient, effec	4	0	2
Key performance Indicator	on, Planning and support services.	Outcome: Promotion of an accountable and independent Judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice.	No of policies Reviewed/Developed	Review/Development of the JSC Strategic Plan	No of Judges recommended for Appointment
Key outputs	Name of the Programme: General administration, Plannin	countable and ind	Strategy and policy advisory services		Human Resource Services
<b>Delivery</b> unit	Programme: Ge	motion of an ac	JSC and the Secretariat		
Programm e	Name of the 1	Outcome: Pro	SP 1:Administr ation and Judicial Services		

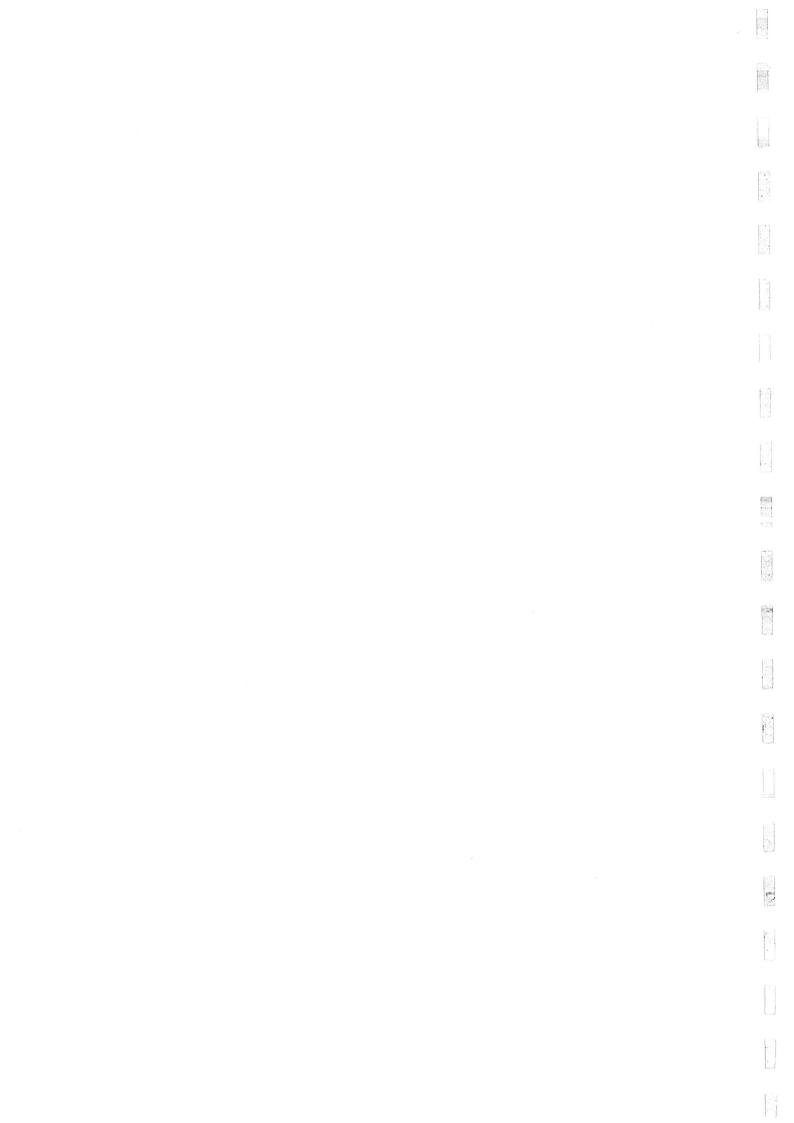


Target 2024/ 2025	100	400	150	100%	100%	100
Target 2023/ 2024	100	400	350	100%	100%	100
Target 2022/ 2023	100	400	250	100%	100%	100
Baseline 2021/ 2022	50	300	200	100%	100%	100
Actual Achieveme nts 2020/2021	0	191	180	92%	100%	100
Target 2020/2021	20	200	216	100%	100%	100
Key performance Indicator	No of Judicial Officers Recruited	No of Judiciary Staff Recruited	No of Judicial Officers/staff promoted	% of complaints heard and concluded	% of disciplinary cases concluded	% of appeals heard and determined
Key outputs				Judicial Accountability Services		
<b>Delivery</b> unit						
Programm e						



	_	
1	c	
	_	

Target 2024/ 2025	100%	1	4	4	100%	100%	30			
Target T <sub>2</sub> 2023/ 2024	100%	1	4	4	100%	100%	30		16	
Target 7 2022/ 2	100%		4	4	100%	100%	30			
Baseline 2021/ 2022	100%	T	. 2	4	100%	100%	1700			
Actual Achieveme nts 2020/2021	100%	1	4	4	100%	100%	644			
Target A 2020/2021 n	100%		4		100%	100%	1600		, e - 400 w	
Key performance Indicator	% of investigations conducted	Production of Annual Report	No of stakeholder forums held	No of IEC materials developed and disseminated	Percentage of Judges trained	Percentage of Magistrates trained	No. of staff trained			
Key outputs	* 4		Stakeholder Relations Services.		Judicial Training Services			a v		
Delivery unit					Judiciary Training Institute					
Programm e					SP 2: Judicial Training					



## Part F: Summary of Expenditure By Programmes and Sub Programmes 2022/23-2024/25

Programme	Approved Budget 2020/21	Actual Expenditure 2020/21	Baseline 2021/22	Estimates 2022/23	Projected Es	timates
9					FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25
Name of the Programme: Ge	eneral administra	tion, Planning and	d support ser	vices.		L
subprogrammes				T .		
Sub Programme 1: Administration and Judicial Services	387	375	408	754	793	847
Sub Programme 2: Judicial Training	144	115	174	537	564	603
TOTAL PROGRAMME	531	491	582	1291	1358	1450

### Part G: Summary of expenditure by Vote and Economic classification

code	Economic Classification	Approv	Actual	Baseli	Projec	Projected	Projected
	1 m 2 m	ed	Expendi	ne	ted	Estimates	Estimates
		Budget	ture	Estim	Estim	2023/24	2022/23
		2020/21	2020/21	ates	ates		,
				2021/2	2022/2		4
				2	3		a a
	Current Expenditure						
	Compensation Of Employees	160	155	182	228	307	329
	Use Of Goods And Services	371	336	400	1063	1051	1121
	Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsidies	0	0	0 ,	0	0	0
	Capital Tranfers government	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Agencies						**
	Social Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0

MPSS 1 • 1 200

Non Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Expenditure		0	0	0	0	0
Compensation Of Employees	0	0	0	0	0	0
 Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0
capital Tranfers to Government Agency	0	0	0	0	0 .	0
Non Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
 TOTAL VOTE	531	491	582	1291	1358	1450

# Part H: Summary of expenditure, by Programme, Sub Programme and Economic Classification

code · Alixa · -	Economic Classification	Approved Budget	Actual Expenditure	Baseline Estimates	Projected Estimates	Projected Estimates	Projected Estimates
	dest management	2020/21	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Name of the Prog	ramme: General ad	ministration, P	Planning and suppo	ort services.		<u></u>	<u> </u>
	Current Expenditure	s		,			
	Compensation Of Employees	160	155	182	228	307	329
	Use Of Goods And Services	371	336	400	1063	1051	1121
	Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Capital Tranfers government Agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	Social Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0

. **M** 

		~					
	Non Financial	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assets						
	Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Capital	-	0	0	0	0	0
	Expenditure			U		0	0
	Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Of Employees			3.4			
***************************************	Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0
	capital Tranfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
	to Government		a1				
	Agency		:				
	Non Financial	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assets						
			1	0	0	0	0
	Financial Assets	1.0	1 ()				
	Financial Assets	0	0				
	TOTAL	531	491	582	1291	1358	1450
Sub Programme	TOTAL Programme	531	491				
Sub Programme	TOTAL Programme 1: Administration	531	491				1450
Sub Programme	TOTAL Programme 1: Administration Current	531	491				1450
ub Programme	TOTAL Programme 1: Administration Current Expenditure	531	491				1450
ub Programme	TOTAL Programme 1: Administration Current	531	491				1450
ub Programme	TOTAL Programme 1: Administration Current Expenditure	531 and Judicial	491 Services	582	1291	1358	1450
Sub Programme	TOTAL Programme  1: Administration  Current Expenditure  Compensation Of Employees	531 and Judicial	491 Services	128	1291	1358	209
Sub Programme	TOTAL Programme  1: Administration  Current Expenditure  Compensation Of Employees  Use Of Goods	531 and Judicial	491 Services	582	1291	1358	1450
ub Programme	TOTAL Programme 1: Administration Current Expenditure Compensation Of Employees Use Of Goods And Services	531 and Judicial	491 Services	128	1291 145 609	195	209
Sub Programme	TOTAL Programme  1: Administration  Current Expenditure  Compensation Of Employees  Use Of Goods	531 and Judicial	491 Services	128	1291	1358	209
ub Programme	TOTAL Programme 1: Administration Current Expenditure Compensation Of Employees Use Of Goods And Services	531 and Judicial	491 Services	128	1291 145 609	195	209
Sub Programme	TOTAL Programme  1: Administration  Current Expenditure  Compensation Of Employees  Use Of Goods And Services  Interest  Subsidies	531 and Judicial 106 281	491 Services 103 272	128 280	145 609	1358 195 598	209 638
Sub Programme	TOTAL Programme  1: Administration  Current Expenditure  Compensation Of Employees  Use Of Goods And Services  Interest	106 281	491 Services 103 272 0	128 280 0	1291 145 609 0	1358 195 598 0	209 638
Sub Programme	TOTAL Programme  1: Administration  Current Expenditure  Compensation Of Employees  Use Of Goods And Services  Interest  Subsidies  Capital Tranfers	106 281	491 Services 103 272 0	128 280 0	1291 145 609 0	1358 195 598 0	209 638
Sub Programme	TOTAL Programme  1: Administration  Current Expenditure  Compensation Of Employees  Use Of Goods And Services  Interest  Subsidies  Capital	106 281	491 Services 103 272 0	128 280 0	1291 145 609 0	1358 195 598 0	209 638
Sub Programme	TOTAL Programme  1: Administration  Current Expenditure  Compensation Of Employees  Use Of Goods And Services  Interest  Subsidies  Capital Tranfers government Agencies	531 and Judicial 106 281 0 0	491 Services 103 272 0 0	128 280 0 0	1291 145 609 0	1358 195 598 0 0	209 638 0
Sub Programme	TOTAL Programme  1: Administration  Current Expenditure  Compensation Of Employees  Use Of Goods And Services  Interest  Subsidies  Capital Tranfers government Agencies  Social Benefits	531 and Judicial 106 281 0 0	491 Services  103 272 0 0 0	128 280 0 0	1291 145 609 0	1358 195 598 0	209 638
Sub Programme	TOTAL Programme  1: Administration  Current Expenditure  Compensation Of Employees  Use Of Goods And Services  Interest  Subsidies  Capital Tranfers government Agencies	531 and Judicial 106 281 0 0	491 Services 103 272 0 0	128 280 0 0	1291 145 609 0	1358 195 598 0 0	209 638 0



	Non Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	Capital Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Compensation Of Employees	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0
	capital Tranfers to Government Agency	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
The decision areas	Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
V	Total Sub -	387	375	408	754	793	847
1	Programme	-1	22-0-6 37 187 3	* + ** - Tio. 100.			
Sub Programme	2: Judicial Traini	ng	115-11-15		,		
Sub Programme	2: Judicial Traini	ng					
Sub Programme		ng					
Sub Programme	2: Judicial Traini	ng	53	54	83	112	120
Sub Programme	2: Judicial Traini  Current  Expenditure  Compensation		53	54	83	112	120
Sub Programme	2: Judicial Traini  Current  Expenditure  Compensation  Of Employees  Use Of Goods	54					
Sub Programme	2: Judicial Traini  Current  Expenditure  Compensation  Of Employees  Use Of Goods  And Services	90	63	120	454	452	483
Sub Programme	2: Judicial Traini  Current  Expenditure  Compensation  Of Employees  Use Of Goods  And Services  Interest	90	63	0	454	452	483
Sub Programme	2: Judicial Traini  Current  Expenditure  Compensation  Of Employees  Use Of Goods  And Services  Interest  Subsidies  Capital Tranfers government	90 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	483 0 0

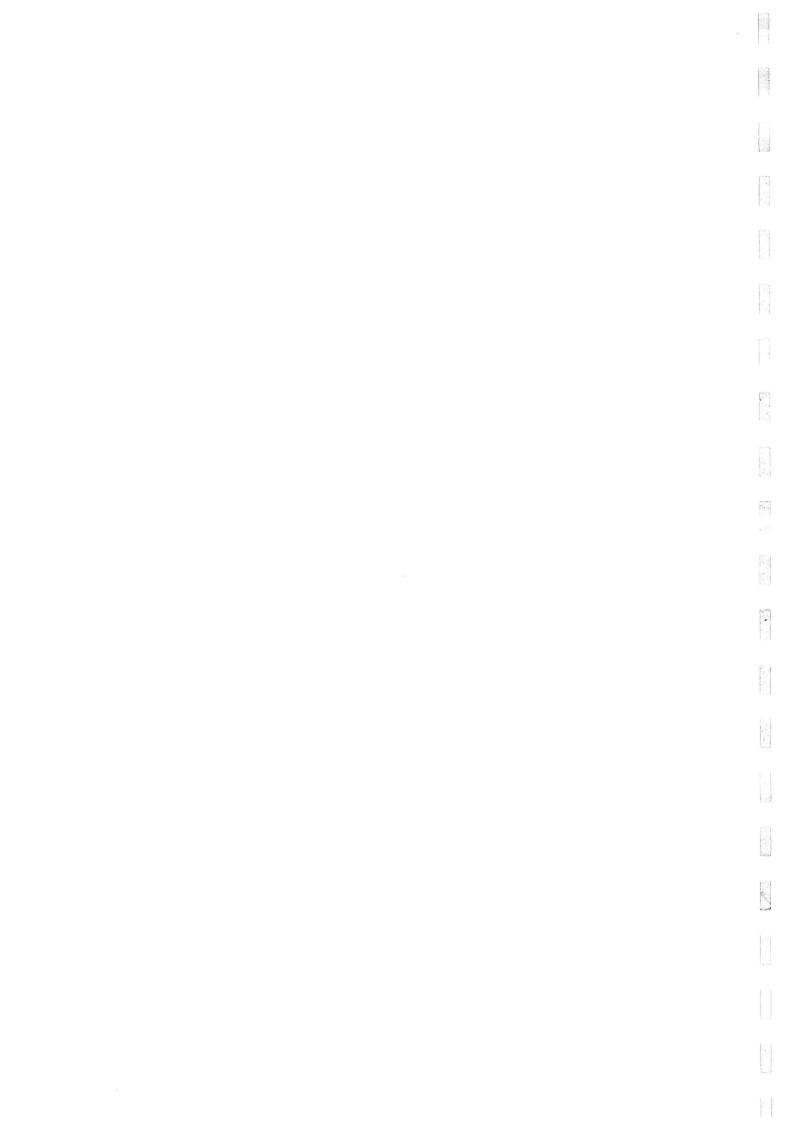


3	Non Financial	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assets						
	Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Expenditure						1.
3	Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Of Employees						
			,				-
	Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
To superior	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0
	capital Tranfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
	to Government	U	U	U	U	U	U
	Agency			-			
***************************************	Non Financial	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assets						
	. ,			*			
	was the same	a complete	and the same of the same			*Mercuri vai Erminet	ennen kan saga
	Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Sub	144	116	174	537	564	603
	Programme			- '			

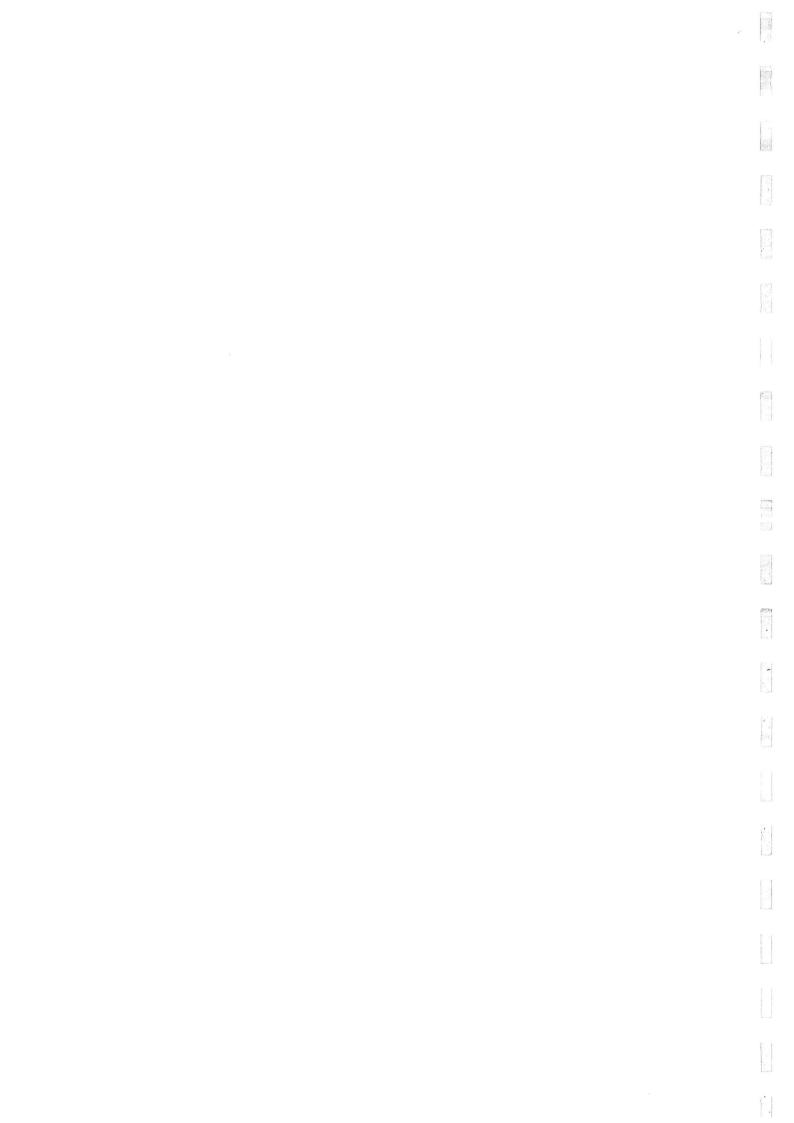
Part I: Summary of Human Resource Requirement Designation/Position Title Programme Programme Authorized In Posts 2021/22 2022/23 2023/24 2024/25 Code Title Establishment as at Projection Projection 30th June 2021 Funded Positions Positions Positions Position to be to be to be funded funded funded 2051 General Registrar administration Planning and support services.

and oben oben i i i

	r						
	Ag. Deputy Registrar( Legal)	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Deputy Registrar (	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Administration)						
	Director Human Resource	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Management and Administration						
	Director Finance	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Asst. Director (HR &		2				
	Admin)						
	Head ICT	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Head Public Affairs and	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Communication						
	Human Resource Specialist	2	0	2	2	2	2
	Human Resource Manager	1	0	1	1.	1	1
	Legal Officers	3	2	3	3	3	3
	Chief Accountant	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Head Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Head of Internal Audit and	1		1	1	1	1
	Risk Management						
	Head Procurement	1	0	1	1	1	1
7	Head Inspectorate	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Internal Auditor	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Communication Officer	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Human Resource Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Human Resource Officer II		1				
	Human Resource Assistant II		1				
	Principal ICT Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Legal Researcher		1				
	Records Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Accountant	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	1	0	1	1	1	1
	ICT Technician	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Records Assistants	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Customer Care Assistant	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Office Assistant	1	0	1	1	1	1
		L	l				



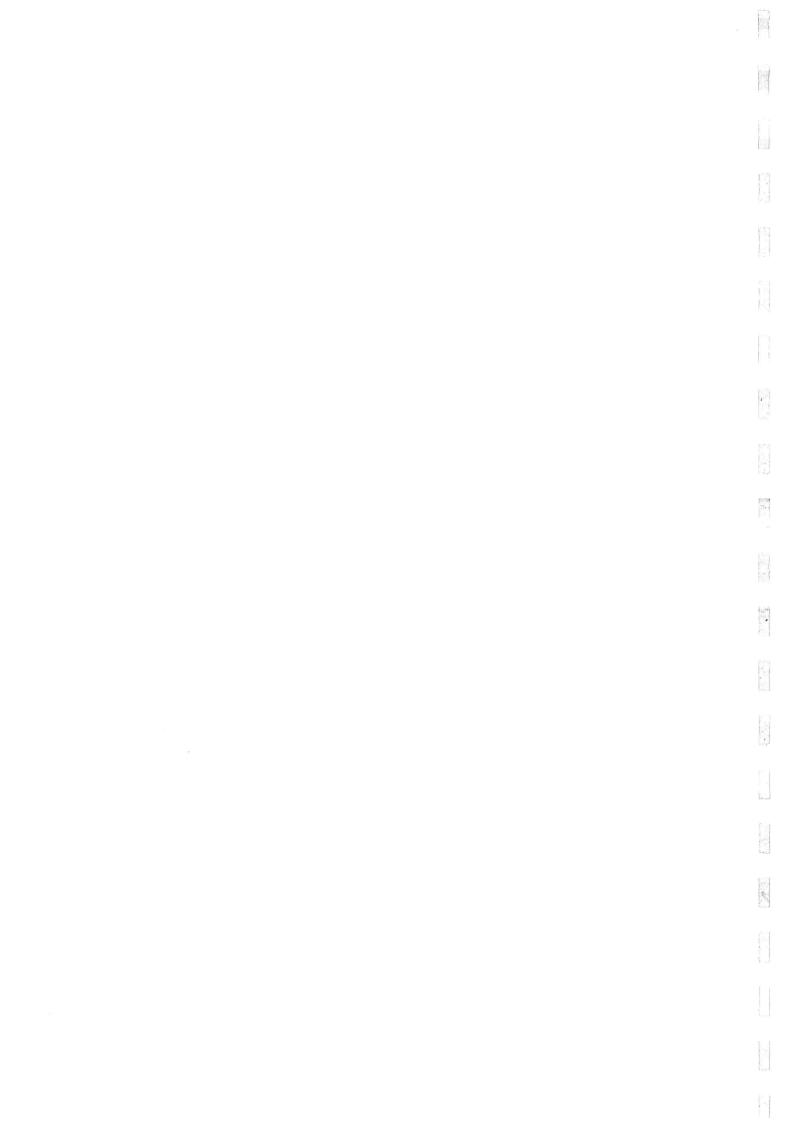
Senior Personal Secretary I		2				
Procurement Officer1		2				
Snr Internal Auditor		1				
(Incharge Fin & A/C)						
Senior Accountant		1				
Accounts Assistant I		1				
Inspectorate Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspectorate Officer		1				
Cleaning Supervisor I		1				
Support Staff I		1				
Clerical Officer		2				
Support Staff I		1				
(Receptionist)						
Personal Assistant		5				
Personal Assistant		2				
Driver III	1	2	1	1	1	1
Snr Driver		2				
Executive Director	1	0	1	1	1	1
Executive Secretary	2	1	2	2	2	2
Partnerships and Linkages	1	0	1	1	1	1
Officer						
Driver	3	1	3	3	3	3
Deputy Director - Training	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Director-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Administration						
Deputy Director - Policy &	1	1	1	1	1	1
Research						
Senior Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	1	0	1	1	1	1
M&E officer	1	0	1	1	1	1
Senior Training officer	1	0	1	1	1	1
Senior Curriculum	1	0	1	1	1	1
Development Officer						
Training officer	4	0	4	4	4	4
Research & Policy Officers	4	0	4	4	4	4
Principal Accountant	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Accountant	2	1	2	2	2	2
Finance officer	1	0	1	1	1	1



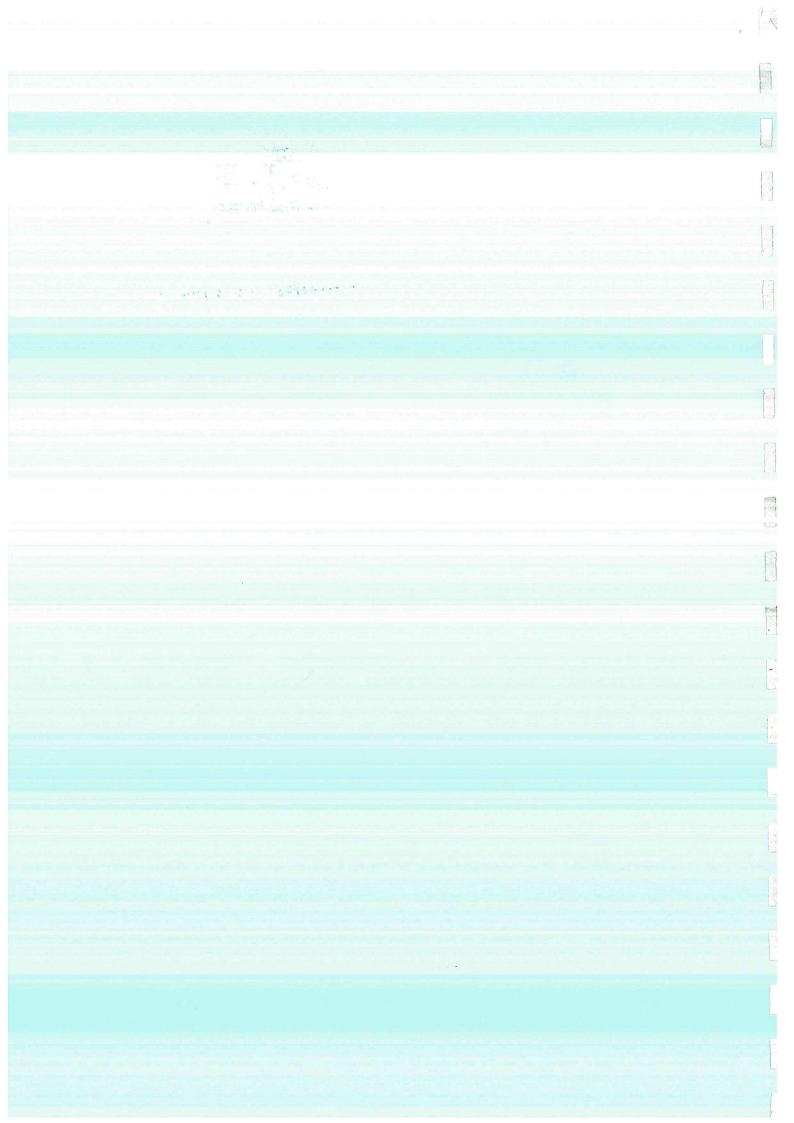
ICT officer	1	0	1	1	1	1
ICT Technician	1	0	1	1	1	1
Human Resource Officer	1	0	1	1	1	1
Customer Care officer	1	0	1	1	1	1
Office Assistant	2	0	2	2	2	2
Supplies officer	1	1	1	1	1	1
Supplies Assistant	2	0	2	2	2	2
Internal Auditor	1	0	1	1	1	1
Communications Officer	1	0	1	1	1	1
Records Management officer	1	1	1	1		1

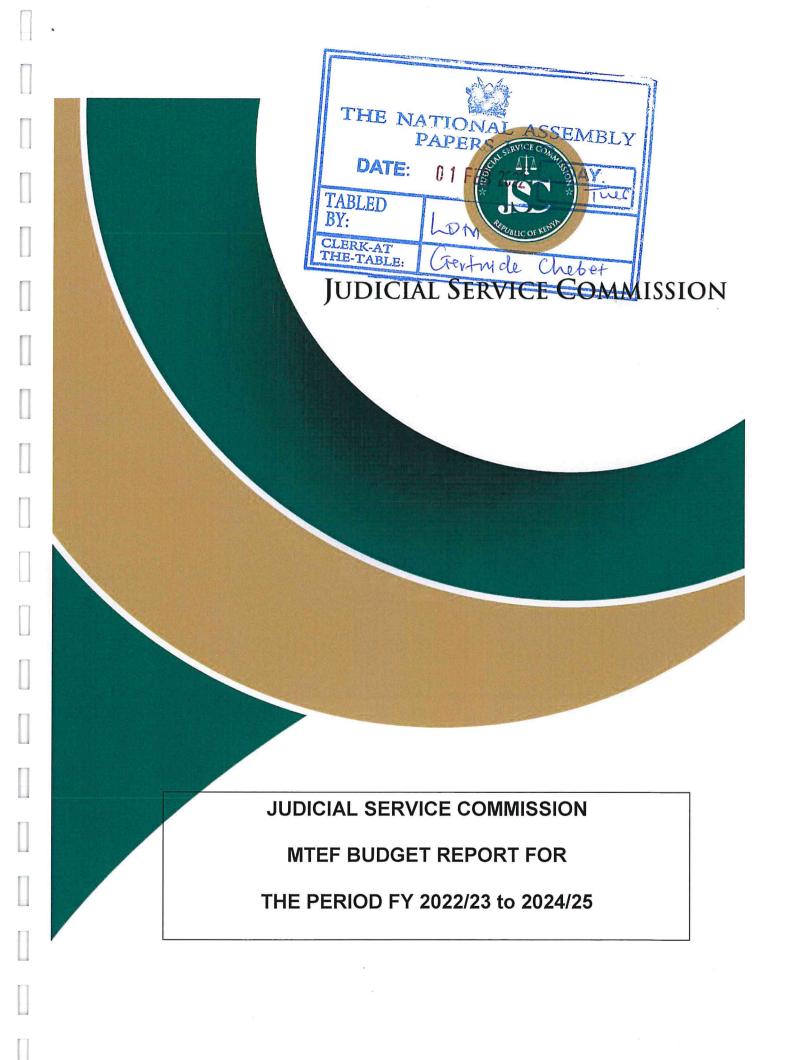
# PART J: SEMI- AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The Commission has no Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies to report on.



# JSC SUBSECTOR REPORT





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**List of Acronyms** 

AJS : Alternative Dispute Resolution

CJE : Continuous Judicial Education

CUC : Court Users Committee

EACC : Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

EDR : Elections Dispute Resolution

ELC : Environment and Land Court

FY : Financial Year

GJLOS : Governance Justice Law and Order Sector

IFMIS : Integrated Financial Management Information System

JSC : Judicial Service Commission

JTI : Judiciary Training Institute

KMJA : Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association

KPI : Key Performance Indicator

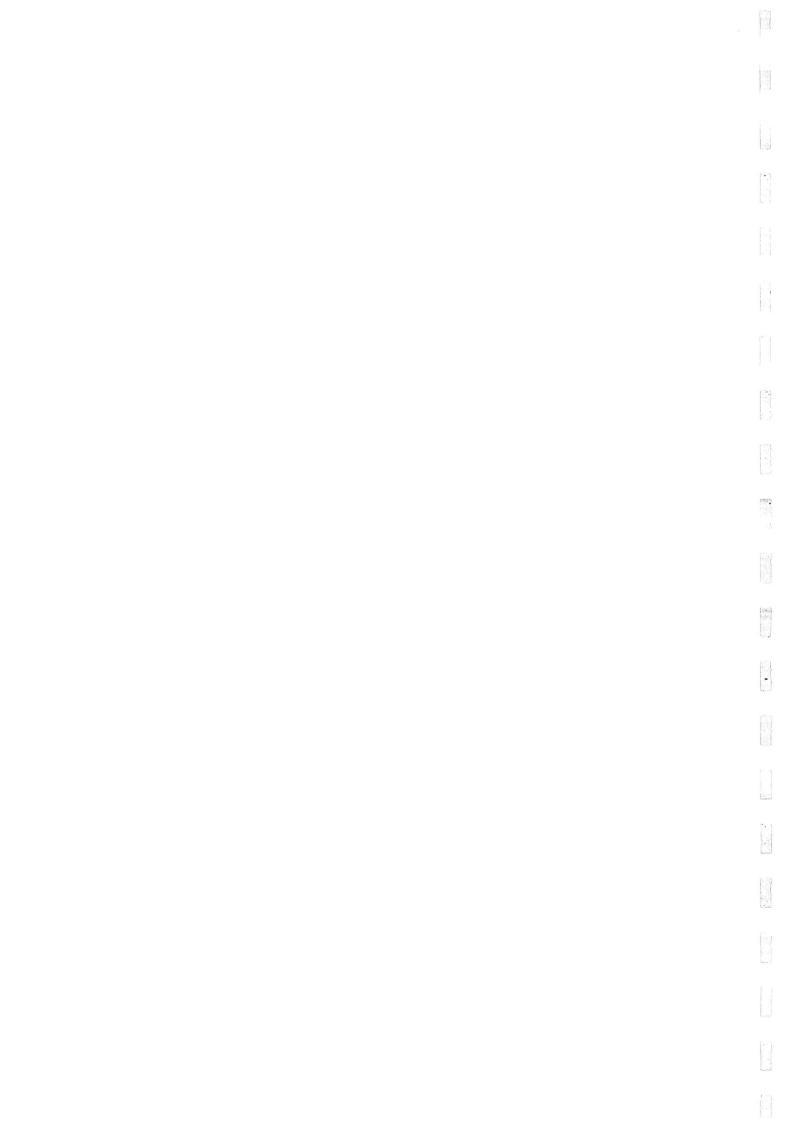
LSK : Law Society of Kenya

MDA's : Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MTEF : Medium Term Expenditure Framework

NSIS : National Security and Intelligence Service

TNA : Training Needs Assessment



# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Judicial Service Commission (JSC) is a constitutional body established under Article 171(1) of the Constitution of Kenya. The Constitution confers upon the JSC an expansive and liberal mandate in the discharge of its functions. The mandate of the Commission as provided for under Article 172 (1) of the Constitution is to promote and facilitate the independence and accountability of the Judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice.

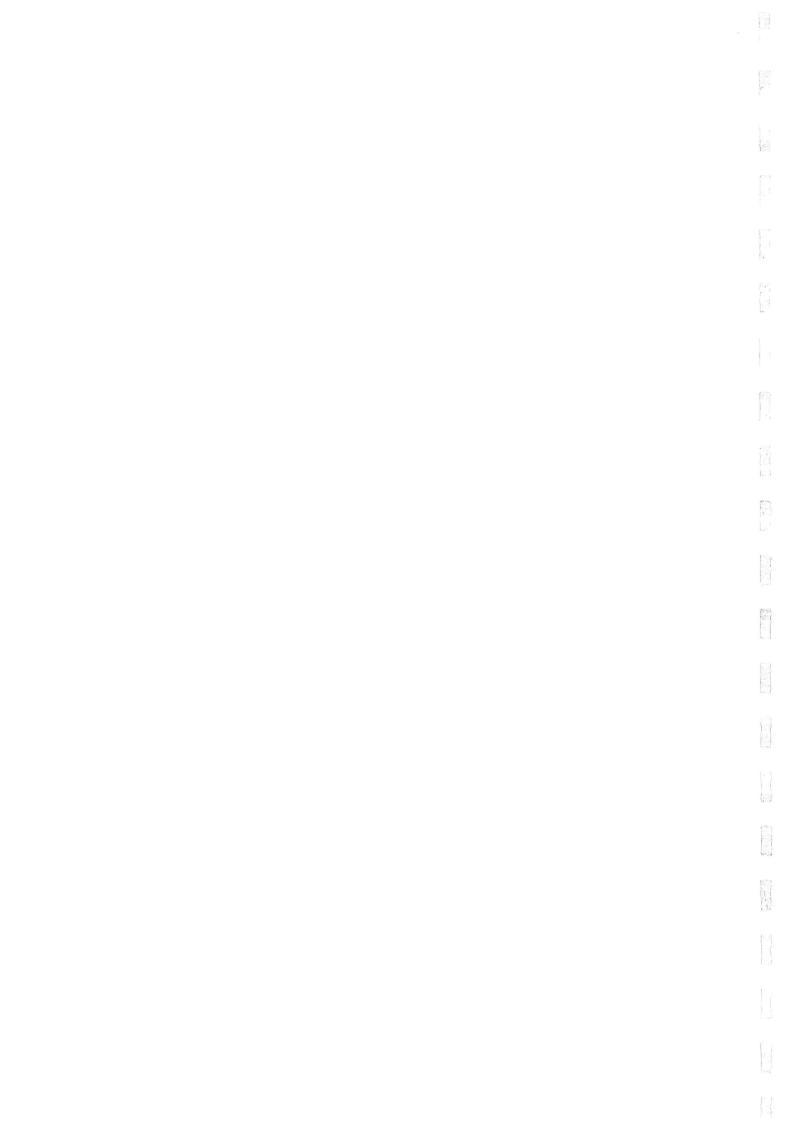
The Commission executes this mandate under **General administration**; **Planning and support services programme**. The Programme has two sub programmes namely: Administration and Judicial Services; and Judicial Training.

During the MTEF Period the Commission reviewed and approved key policies critical in contributing to efficiency and effectiveness of justice, which include; Code of conduct, Court Annexed Mediation, Bail and Bond and the Judiciary and Judicial Service Commission Organogram. To address research and development needs which are aimed at increasing the Judiciary's capacity to effectively perform its duties, several policy documents were reviewed in the year and are at various completion stages. These include Development of Draft Rules and Guidelines on Alternative Dispute Resolution (AJS), Justice Needs Survey, Training Needs Assessment (TNA), Courts Administrators Hand-book, Kadhi's Court Handbook and Manual, Training policy, Employee Handbook and Induction Manual, Strategies to clear case backlogs in superior courts, environmental law bench book and Manual on complaints against Judicial Officers.

The Judiciary Training Institute (JTI) coordinated successful Annual Judges Colloquium and the Magistrates and Kadhis' Colloquia. The colloquia are crucial in that they allow Judges, Magistrates and Kadhis to introspect the preceding year and discuss critical issues relating to the administration of justice.

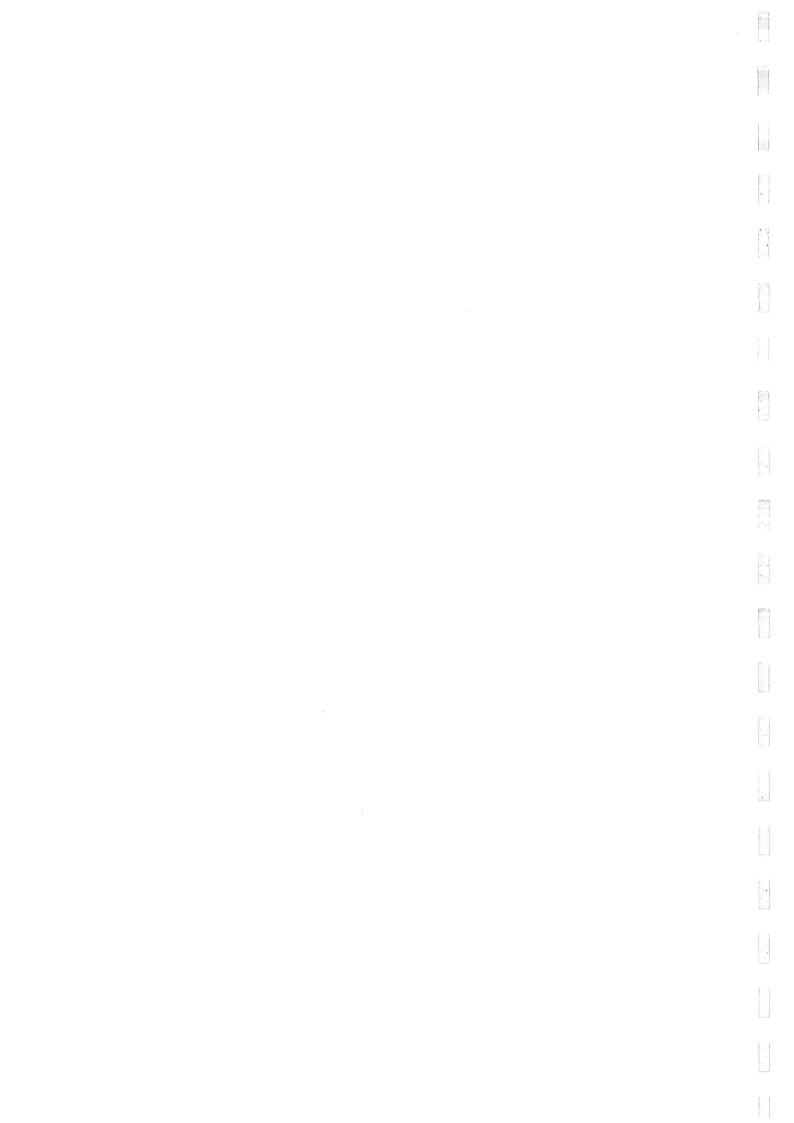
Various trainings on specific topics were also held including environmental law, wildlife law, ICT Trainings, Election dispute resolution (EDR) and specific civil and criminal law areas.

In addition to the above, the Commission investigated, heard and concluded over 70% of public complaints against Judges and another 62% of disciplinary cases against judiciary staff in endeavors to bring about more transparency and accountability in administration of justice.



Public confidence has continuously increased on the commission's work with members of the
public coming out to report complaints with the assurance that the same are effectively
investigated and concluded by the commission.

This report evaluates and appraises the Commission's performance in the implementation of its mandate over the last three years. It also provides projections for the medium term. It details the achievements and fiscal performance over the period. The report also presents the Commission's medium-term priorities and financial plan for the MTEF period 2022/23 – 2024/25 which are guided by its Strategic Plan and the framework on Social Transformation through Access to Justice.



#### **CHAPTER ONE**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

The Judicial Service Commission (JSC) is a constitutional body established under Article 171(1) of the Constitution of Kenya. The Constitution confers upon the JSC an expansive and liberal mandate in the discharge of its functions. The mandate of the Commission as provided for under Article 172 (1) of the Constitution is to promote and facilitate the independence and accountability of the Judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice.

The membership of the Commission is provided for under Article 171 (2) of the Constitution as follows: The Chief Justice who is the chairperson of the Commission; one Supreme Court judge and one Court of Appeal judge elected by other Supreme Court and Court of Appeal judges respectively; one High Court judge and one magistrate elected by members of the Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association (KMJA); the Attorney General; two advocates elected by members of the Law Society of Kenya; one person nominated by the Public Service Commission; and two members, a man and a woman who are not lawyers appointed by the President with approval of the National Assembly to represent public interest.

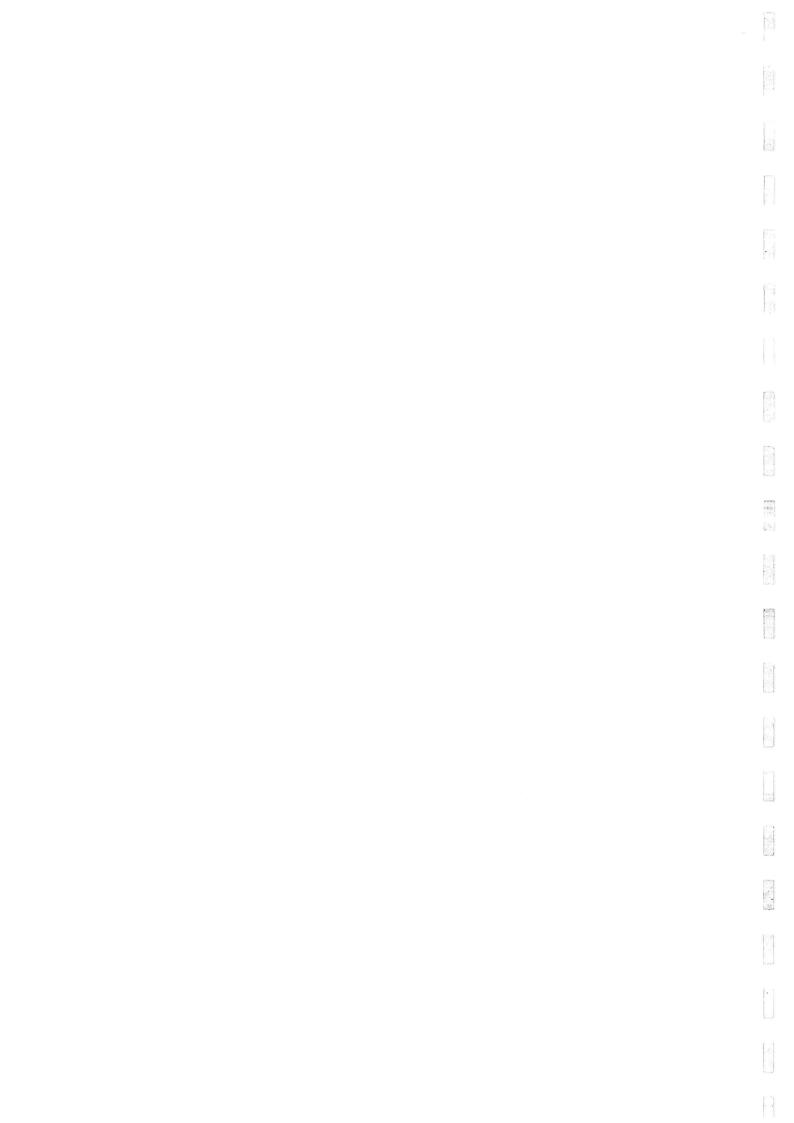
#### 1.2. Sub Sector Vision and Mission

#### 1.2.1. Vision

A Commission of excellence in facilitation of an independent and accountable Judiciary

#### 1.2.2. Mission

To promote an independent and accountable Judiciary through oversight; capacity building and Constructive stakeholder engagement



# 1.3. Strategic Goals/Objectives of the Sub-sector

The Commission implements the General Administration and Support Services Programme. The two sub programmes under this include; Administration and judicial services; judicial training. The following strategic objectives guide the implementation of activities and delivery of outputs:

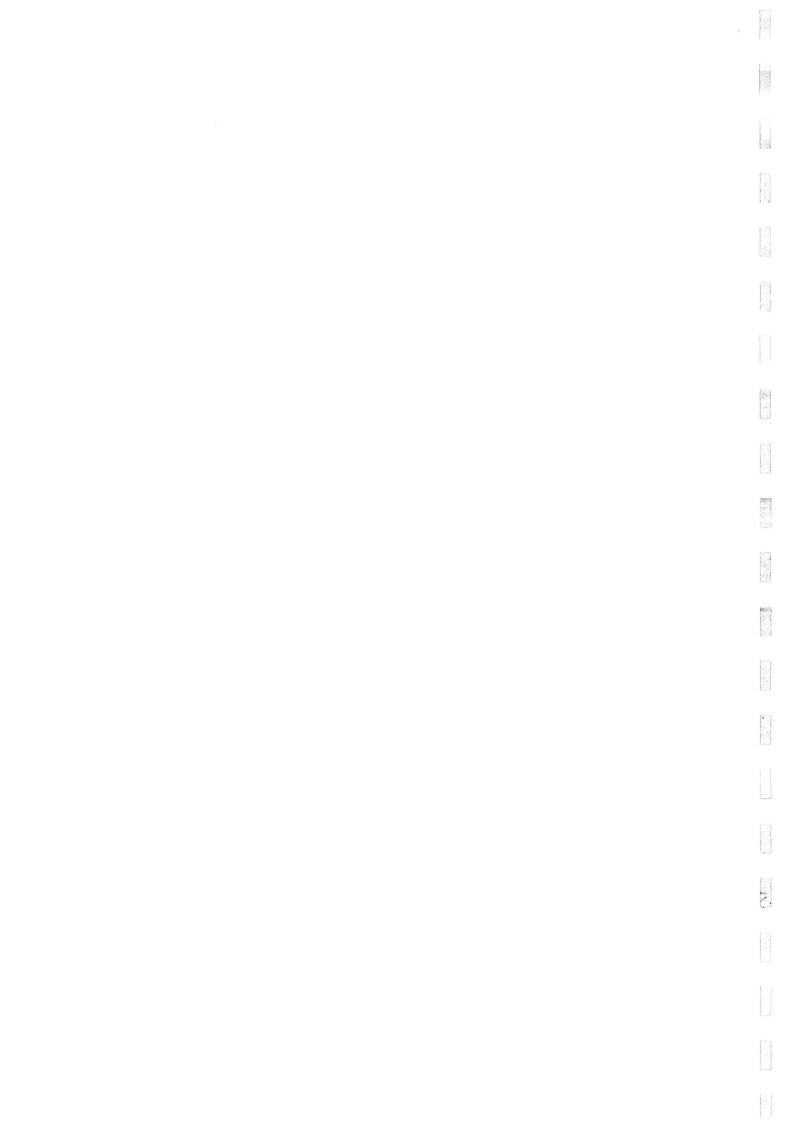
- a. Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness in Administration of Justice
- b. Attract and Retain Competent Human Capital
- c. Enhance Transparency, Independence & Accountability of Justice
- d. Improve Stakeholder Engagement, visibility and Image of the Commission
- e. Enhance capacity of Judges, Judicial Officers and staff
- f. Improve Curriculum for Continuing Education and Training
- g. Enhance Research and Policy Framework
- h. Constructive Stakeholder Engagement

#### 1.4. Sub-Sector and their Mandate

The Commission's mandate as stipulated in Article 172 of the Constitution is to promote and facilitate the independence and accountability of the Judiciary for the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice.

The functions of the Commission as provided under Article 172 (1) of the Constitution are to: Recommend persons for appointment as judges to the President; and Review and make recommendations on terms and conditions of service for judges, judicial officers and judicial staff (other than remuneration of judges and judicial officers). It also appoints and receives complaints against, investigates and removes from office or otherwise discipline registrars, magistrates, other judicial officers and staff of the Judiciary prepares and implements programmes for the continuing education and training of judges and judicial officers as well as advising the national government on improving the efficiency of administration of justice. The Commission has strengthened the JTI to support its function of preparing and implementing programmes for the continuing education and training of judges and judicial officers. In this regard, the JTI has the following responsibilities:

a) To provide and co-ordinate the provision of continuous judicial education to all judges and magistrates and to co-ordinate the provision of continuous professional development to all other employees working in the Judiciary.



- b) To conduct research and develop policy on various aspects related to the administration of justice.
- c) To have constructive engagement with stakeholders and other arms of government.

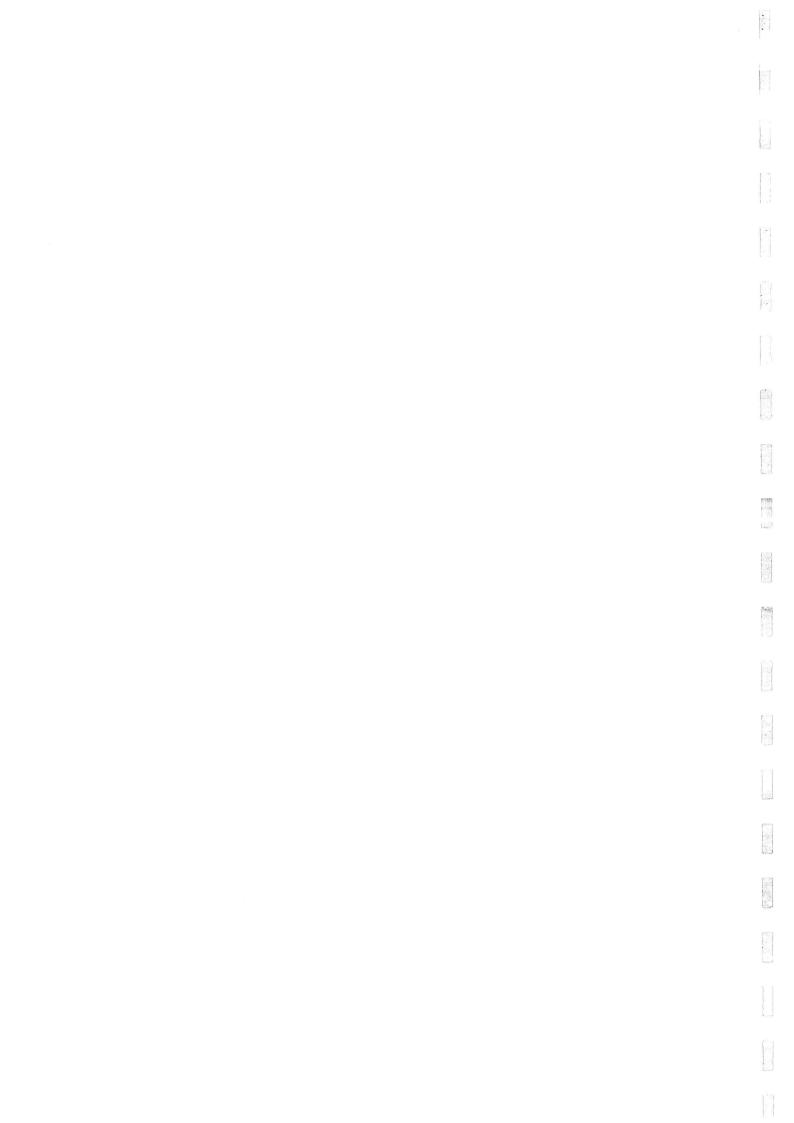
# 1.5. Autonomous and Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies

The commission does not have Semi-autonomous Government agency under its vote

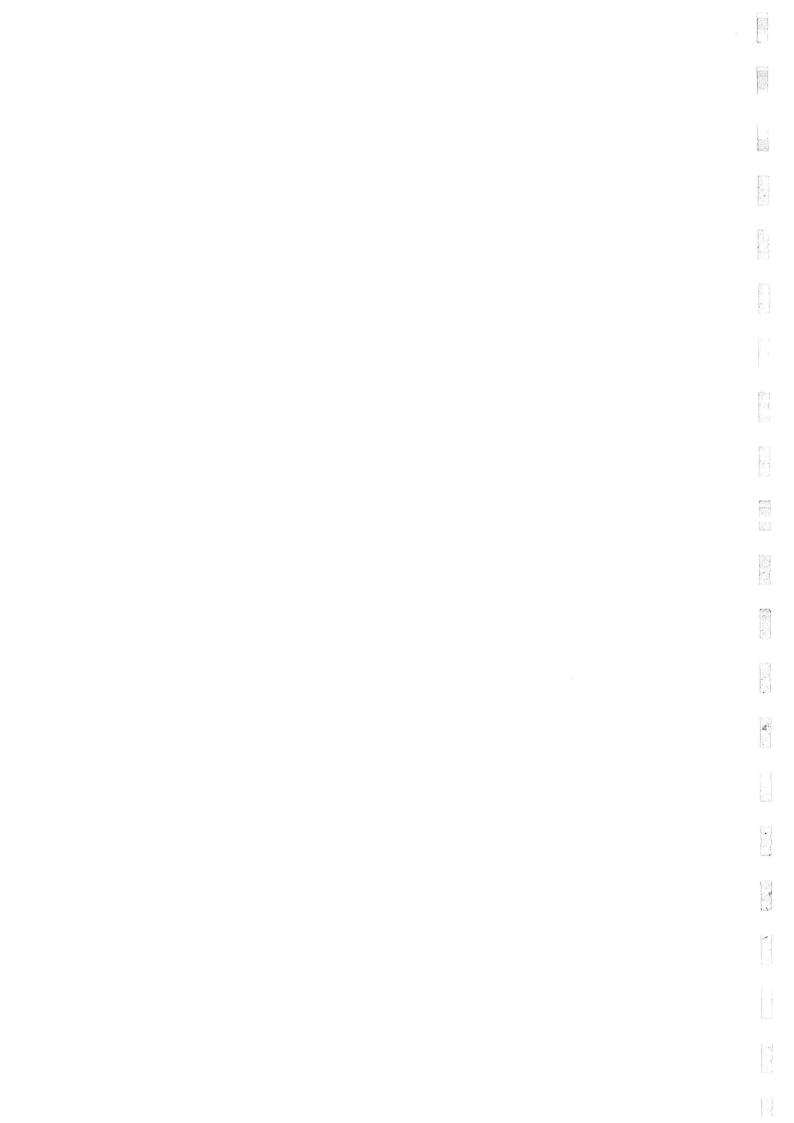
## 1.6. Role of Sub-Sector Stakeholders

The Judicial Service Commission appreciates the significant role of stakeholders. The stakeholders include:

- > The Judiciary which dispenses justice;
- Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) and National Security and Intelligence Service (NSIS) supports the recruitment process for Judges, judicial officers and staff to ensure those selected meet integrity requirements of the Constitution;
- National Assembly approves budgetary allocation to support administration of justice; in addition, National Assembly through legislation supports Commissions work. It also approves JSC membership of LSK nominees and representatives of the public.
- > Law Society of Kenya provides clearance for applicants from the legal profession.
- ➤ The Executive appoints the Commission's commissioners and approves the appointment of the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice and the Judges selected by JSC.
- National Treasury provides for proper budgetary and expenditure management of public financial resources. It coordinates MDAs in the preparation and implementation of the annual national budget through issuance of Circulars and administration of the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS).
- ➤ The Office of the Controller of Budget oversees the implementation of the JSC's budget by authorizing withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund through approval of exchequer requests.
- ➤ Office of the Auditor- General is the external auditor for JSC whose mandate is to confirm whether or not public money has been applied lawfully and in an effective



- way through routine audits and preparation of annual reports which are submitted to Parliament.
- The media has supported the commission in publicizing information that is of public interest especially during the recruitment of the Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice and other Judges of superior courts.
- > **Development partners** have been supportive in providing additional funds to support service delivery.
- > Salaries and Remuneration Commission sets and regularly reviews the remuneration and benefits of the State Officers within the Commission.
- ➤ Other public commissions such as Gender and Equality Commission and the Commission on Administrative Justice have been important in increasing awareness and access to justice by all. The Commissions provide very vital inputs in the processes of the Commission to validate policy documents.



#### **CHAPTER TWO**

# 2. PROGRAMME PERFOMANCE REVIEW 2018/2019-2020/2021

During the years under review, implementation of activities by the Commission took into consideration the lessons learnt from previous years, the strategic issues, best practices from other jurisdictions and emerging issues in administration of justice. The Commission achieved the following outputs during the MTEF period.

# 2.1. Review of Sector Programme Performance

The Judicial Service Commission (JSC) accomplished the following key achievements during the MTEF period under review;

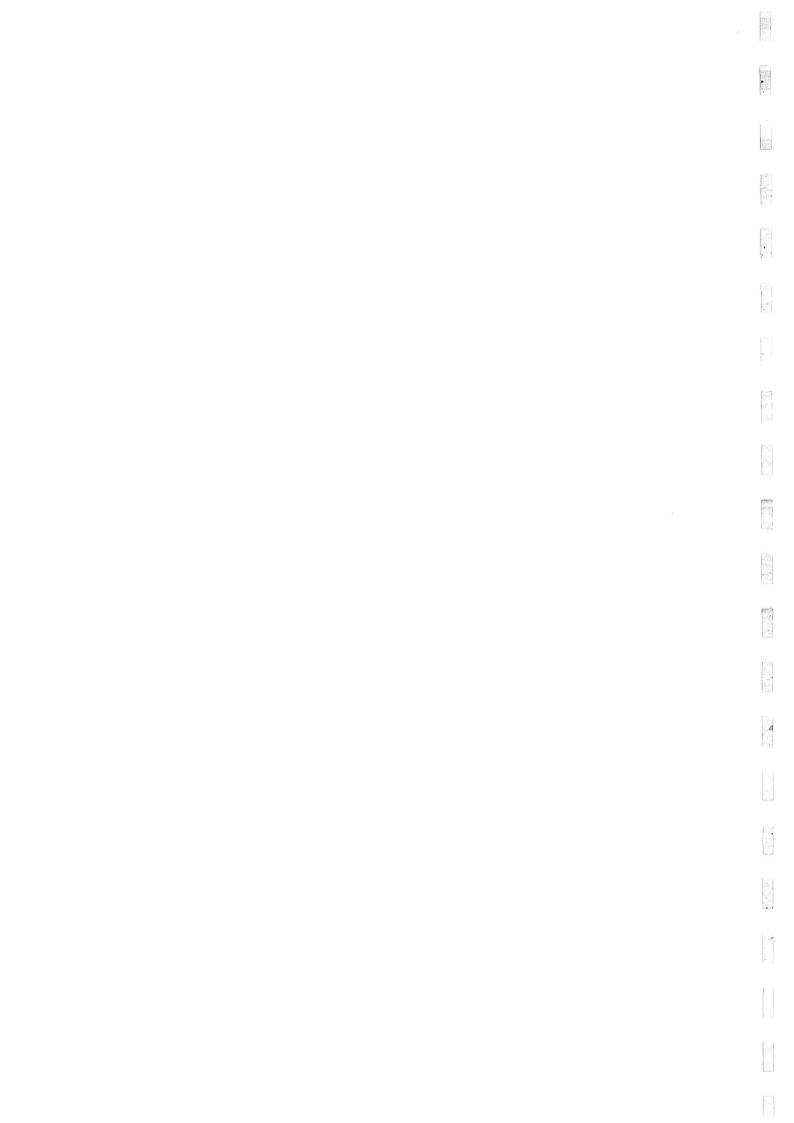
- 1. In the period under review the commission enacted 14 policies aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of Justice. The policies that were approved include;
  - a) Policy of decentralization of resources to court stations
  - b) Human Resource Manual
  - c) Disability policy
  - d) Bail and Bond Policy
  - e) Sentencing Policy
  - f) Judiciary ICT Policy
  - g) Record Management Curriculum Policy
  - h) Judicial Organization Review
  - i) Guidelines for seconding magistrates to Tribunals
  - i) JSC Service Charter
  - k) Records Management Policy
  - 1) Policy on resignation
  - m) Policy on occupation safety and health
  - n) Guidelines for payment of medical ex-gratia.
- 2. Revised organizational structure for JSC and the Judiciary. During the period under review, the Commission carried out a job analysis which resulted to revised organizational structures for JSC and the Judiciary. The review was intended to match competence and eliminate skill redundancy by streamlining service centers and removing duplication of duties. Upon Implementation of the structure, service delivery will be enhanced thus improving administration of justice.

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- 3. Attracting and retaining highly talented human resource has been one of the major priorities for the Judicial Service Commission. During the period under review, the Commission strategically focused on filling key job positions needed for the accelerated dispensation of justice. The period under review witnessed the second appointment of a Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice following the promulgation of the new Constitution, among other positions.
- 4. The Commission taking cognizance of the need to speed up the justice dispensation process in line with the commission's strategic objectives, the Commission approved and recruitment of High Court judges, Environment and Land Court judges. In the period under review the commission recruited 29 Judges of superior courts.
- During the Period under review, the Commission made several appointments for Judicial Officers and Staff to address staffing needs for effective service delivery. In the period under review the commission made 213 appointments of Judicial Officers and staff.
- 6. The Promotion of staff by the Commission is meant to boost morale and increase productivity as well as address succession in the Judiciary and the Commission. The Commission during period under review promoted 131 judicial staff in the cadres of Executive Assistant and Secretarial who had undergone suitability interviews. The Commission also promoted 178 Judicial officers in the same period.
- 7. The Commission exercises disciplinary control over employees of the Judiciary. During the period under review the Commission processed over 40 cases of discipline, and appeals.
- 8. Under Article 172 (1) (c) of the Constitution, the Commission is mandated to receive complaints against, investigate and remove from office or otherwise, discipline Registrars, Magistrates, other Judicial officers and other staff of the Judiciary. In the review period, The Commission received 161 new public complaints against judges and magistrates, 124 of which were heard and concluded while 3 complaints were forwarded to the Hon Chief Justice for administrative action. The Commission sent 4 petition to the President recommending appointment of a tribunal provided under Article 168(4) to further investigate the Judges.
- 9. The Commission exercises disciplinary control over employees of the Judiciary.

  During the review period, the Commission processed 46 disciplinary cases out which

  35 were heard and concluded



# Judicial Training Achievements

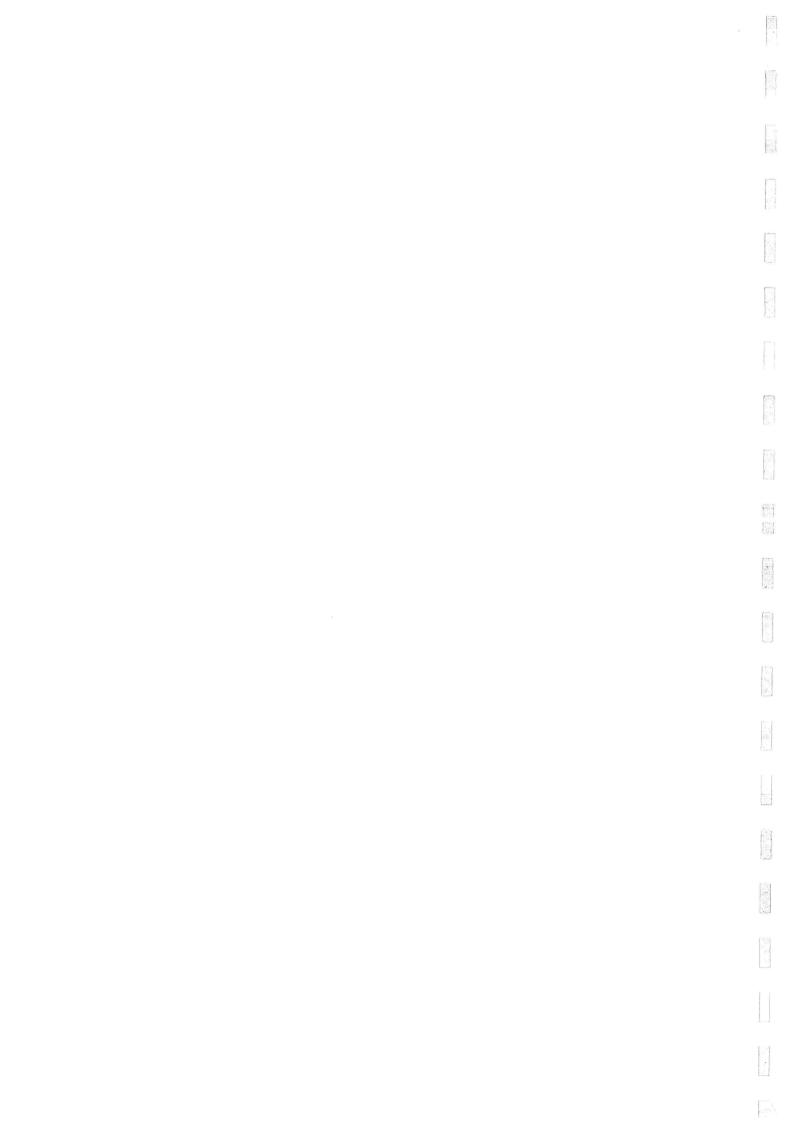
#### a) Training

In the financial year 2018/19 a total of 154 judges were trained on emerging issues on extractives industries, wildlife and environmental crime, election dispute resolutions (EDR) blue economy, plea bargaining, rules, active case management (ACM)to enhance growth of jurisprudence. Other training conducted to enhance capacity building for judges included judgement writing, mediation, strategies for clearing case backlogs, criminal justice and death penalty cases management.

In addition to the above 580 magistrates and Kadhis were trained on various topics namely: Wildlife and environmental law, elections petitions handling, economic and organized crimes emerging issues, children and law, gender, anti-corruption, refugee law and judgecraft. A total of 330 magistrates were also sensitized on Environment and Land as well as Employment and Labor relations matters.

Together with the above annual judges' colloquium and annual magistrates' colloquium were held where all judges and magistrates came together to in a forum that provided opportunity for introspection, and feedback gathering from stakeholders as well as discussions on merging issues and new legislation areas. A first annual symposium was also held for the tribunals while various courts (Supreme Court, COA, High Court, ELC and ELRC) also held their conferences to discuss issues specific to those courts and strategies for clearing case backlogs.

Other than the above JTI facilitated training for 3208 judicial staff who were trained in areas identified as critical to service-delivery. The areas trained on included registries management, pre-retirement, legal research matters and various courses undertaken at Kenya school of government to promote efficiencies and effectiveness in administration of justice and various support units within the judiciary.230 of the staff were trained on leadership and integrity while JTI also co-hosted other trainings for Judiciary s drivers on defensive driving and other staff on customer care and professionalism within their line of duty.



All the 1024 newly recruited magistrates, law clerks and legal researchers were inducted in workshops where they were empowered with the necessary skills and competence to enable them perform their roles efficiently and effectively form the start.

b) Research and Policy

To address research and development needs aimed at increasing the Judiciary's capacity to effectively perform its duties, several policy documents were reviewed. The policy documents are at various completion stages. These policies include:

(i). Development of draft Rules and guidelines on ADR: The draft addresses various concerns

- (i). Development of draft Rules and guidelines on ADR: The draft addresses various concerns on ADR like civic engagement and awareness as well as suggesting a creation of a workable system of ADR.
- (ii). Justice Needs Survey: The program is underway and survey was conducted on the Justice needs of the public through partnering with stakeholders to provide data for decision making.
- (iii). Training Needs Assessment and Training Policy
- (iv). Employee orientation and Induction Handbook
- (v). Development of curriculum for court process servers
- (vi). Alternative Justice system policy

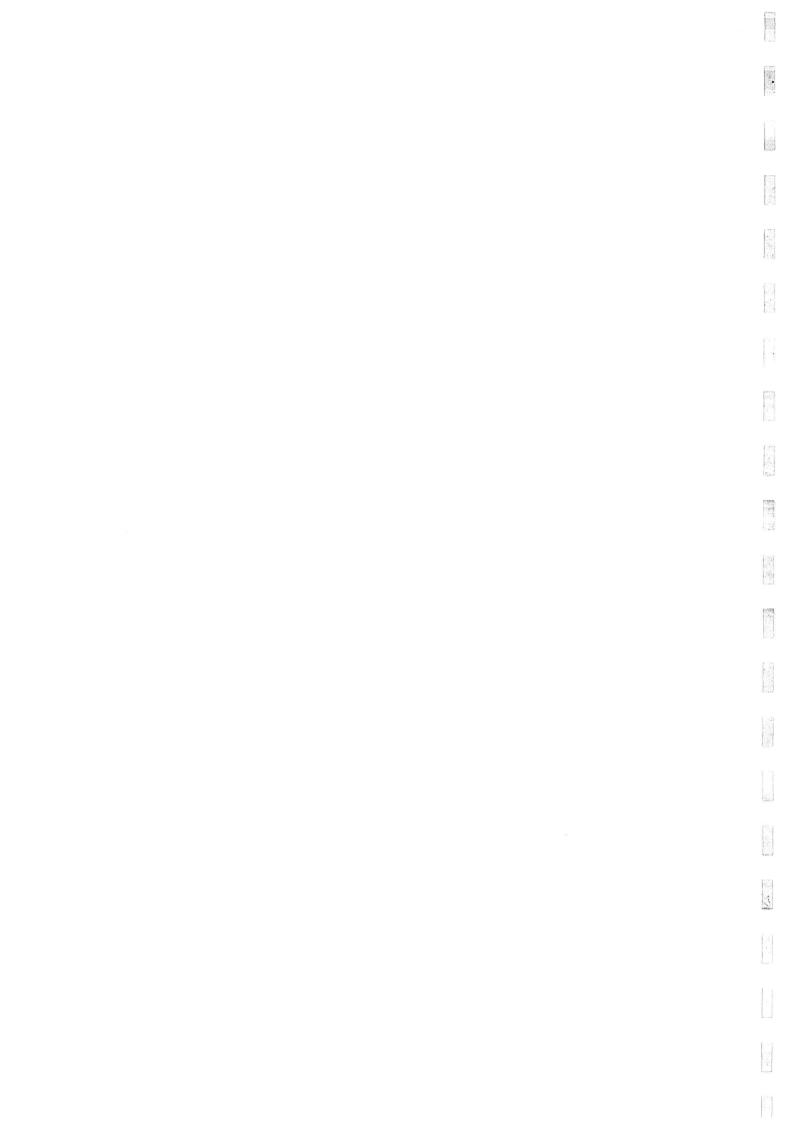
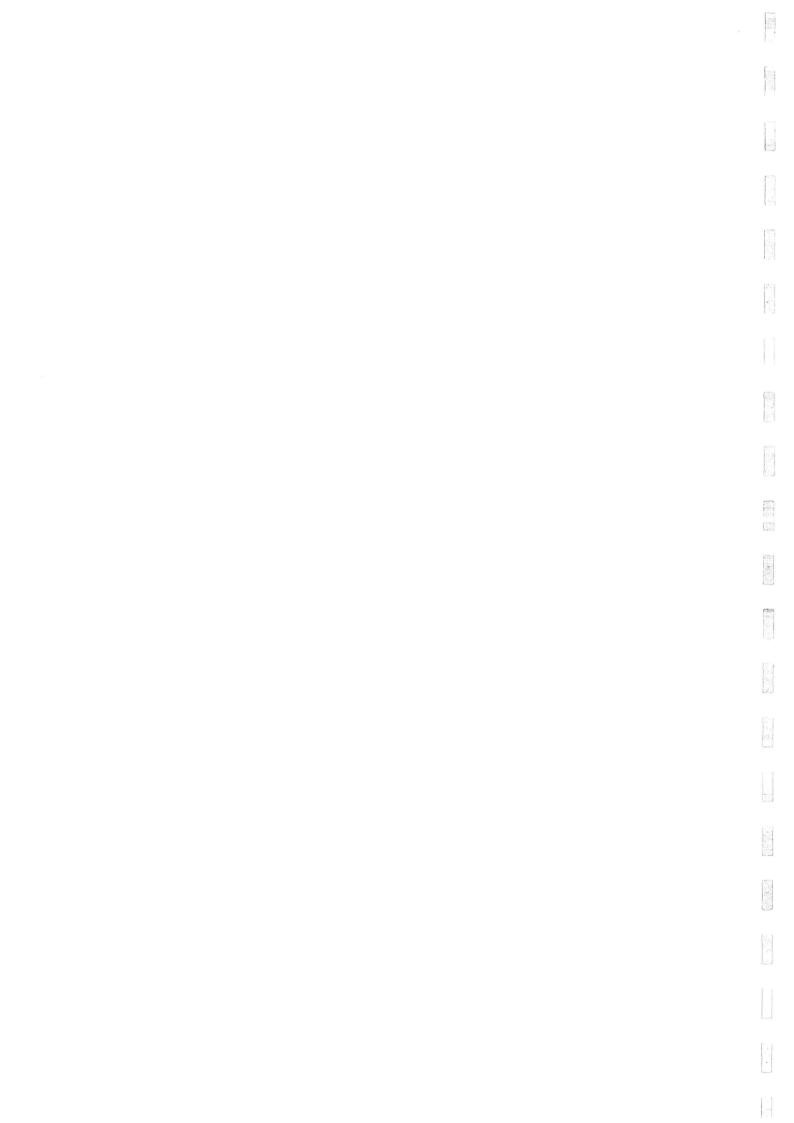


Table 2.1: Sub Sector Programme Performance.

Table 2.1 Sub- Sector Programme Programme Performance

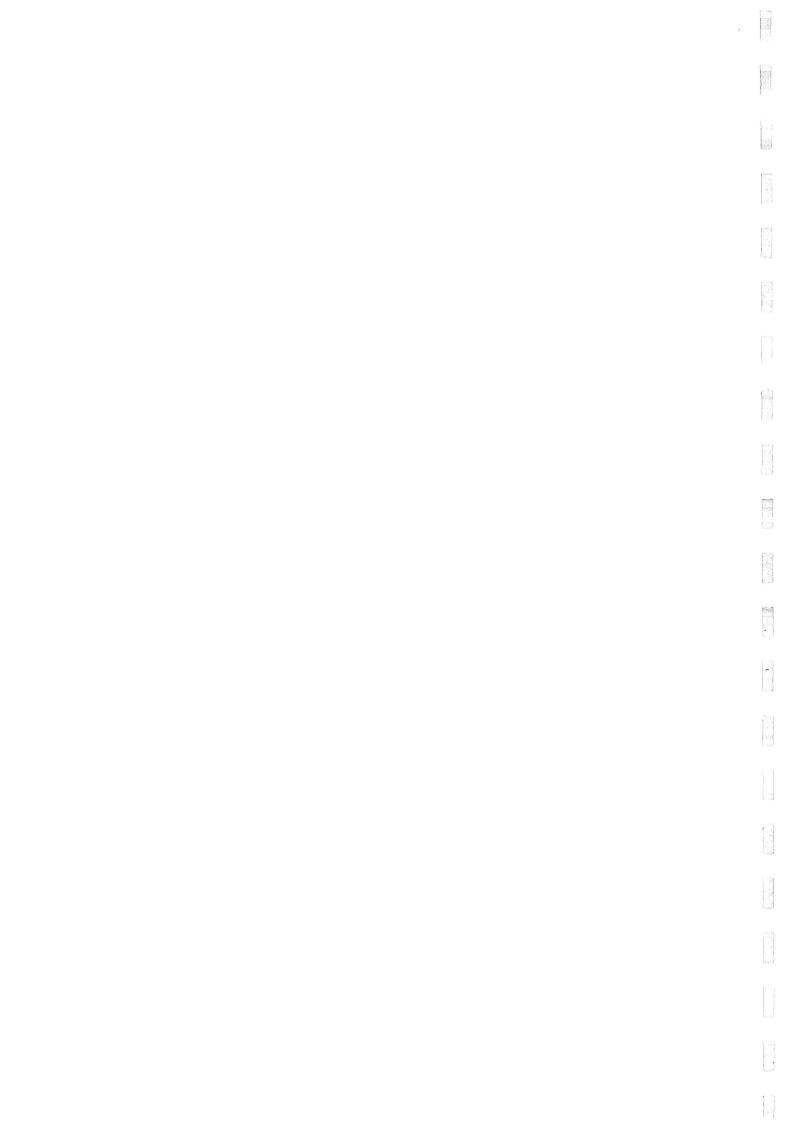
	)			Planned Target	get	Ac	Achieved Targets	rgets	Remarks
Programme	Key Output	Key Performance	2018/19	2019/20	2019/20 2020/2021	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19 2019/20 2020/2021	
		Indicators							
Name of Progr	amme: General	Name of Programme: General administration, Planning and support services.	g and suppo	rt services.					
Programme Ou	tcome: Promoti	Programme Outcome: Promotion of an accountable and independent Judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent administration of	nd independe	ent Judicia	ry and the eff	icient, effe	ctive and 1	ransparent ac	dministration of
justice									
Administration	Strategy and	No of policies	4	4	4	4	4	4	Achieved
and Judicial policy	policy	developed/reviewed.							
Services	development								
	Human	No of Judges	41	0	2	41	0	2	Recruited the Hon
	Resource	recruited							Chief Justice and
	Services	ice alice.							Supreme Court
									Judge
		No of Judicial	50	50	50	42	0	0	The output was
	9	officers recruited.							affected by
									Covid-19 and lack
									of funds.



_		No of judicial staff	400	200	200	327	23	191	Lack of funds	
		recruited.							affected	
									achievement of	
									targeted	
	•								recruitment.	
		No of Judicial	500	328	300	320	74	180	Suitability	
		officers/staff							interviews could	
		nromoted							not be held due to	
•		promotor:							Covid-19	
									pandemic.	
Judicial	1	%age of complaints	100%	100%	100%	%76	74%	<i>%9L</i>	Lack of sufficient	
Accour	ntability	Accountability heard and							funds affected	
Services	SS	concluded.							9	
									targeted outputs.	
		Percentage of staff	100%	100%	100%	62%	21%	54%	Low performance	
		disciplinary cases							was due to Covid-	
		concluded							19 which slowed	
									down operations	
Stakeholders	olders	No of key	5	4	3	4	4	1	MoH guidelines	
Relations	suc	stakeholder forums							on Covid-19	
Services	SS	held.							restricted public	
									gatherings.	
		No of Public	2	0	2	2	0	0	MoH guidelines	
		outreaches							on Covid-19	
									restricted public	
									gatherings.	



nnel		భ							nds
Lack of personnel	ın Communication	and monitoring	d the	planned target.	/ed		/ed	ed by	shortage of funds
Lack c	Comm	and m	affected the	planne	Achieved		Achieved	Affected by	shorta
					%		%		
					100%		100%	72	
3					100%		100%	315	
5					%66		%86	1551	
					-				
4					100%		100%	72	
4					100%		100%	1600	
5					100%		100%	346	
erials					70				
C mate	<del>j</del>				Judges		f Judici Traine	aff trai	
No of IEC materials	pusiiond				%age of Judges	Trained	% age of Judicial Officers Trained	No. of staff trainec	
					Judicial	Training Services			
						70			
					Judicial	Training			



# 2.2. Expenditure Analysis

# 2.2.1. Analysis of programme expenditure.

Judicial Service Commission approved allocation for recurrent budget for FY 2018/19 was 409 million, while for FY 2019/2020 was Kshs. 501 million and in the FY 2020/2021 was Ksh. 531 million. The budgetary allocations have increased over the years with the financial year 2019/20 having the largest increase of 92 million due to the transfer of personnel emoluments costs from the Judiciary to the Commission.

The Actual expenditure for the financial year 2018/19 was Ksh. 379 Million representing 96% of the budgetary utilization while Ksh. 481 Million and Ksh. 491 Million was spent in FY2019/20 and FY 2020/2021 respectively, representing utilization of 96% and 92% of the budgetary allocation for the respective financial years. The average budgetary absorption rate for the period under review was 95%.

The expenditure trend is depicted in the bar graph 1 below:

Approved Budget Vs Actual Expenditure 600 531 501 481 491 Amount in Millions 500 379..... 400 300 200 100 0 2018/2019 2019/2020 2020/2021 ■ Approved Budget 409 501 531 ■ Actual Expenditure 379 481 491 Financial Years Approved Budget Actual Expenditure ...... Linear (Approved Budget)

Graph 1

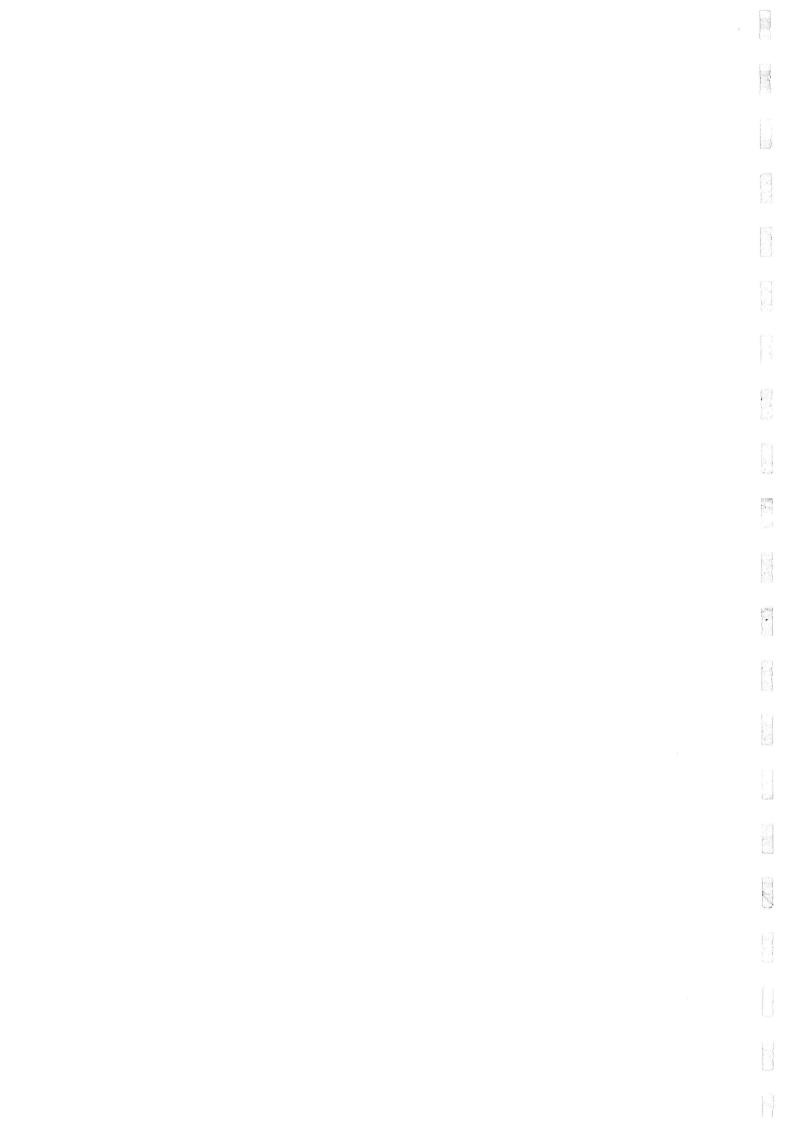


Table 2.2: Analysis of Recurrent Expenditure by Sector and vote

Table 2.2: ANALYSIS OF RECURRENT APPROVED BUDGET VS ACTUAL EXPENDITURE AMOUNT IN KSH MILLION

	DITUILE AND						
Sub-Sec	tor Name: Jud	icial Servi	ce Commi	ission			
			oroved Bu Allocation	U	Actu	al Expend	liture
Vote and Vote Details	Economic Classification	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
2051	Gross	409	501	531	379	481	491
	AIA	0	0		0	0	0
	NET	409	501	531	379	481	491
	Compensation to Employees	5	143	160	0	143	155
	Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Recurrent	409	358	371	379	338	336

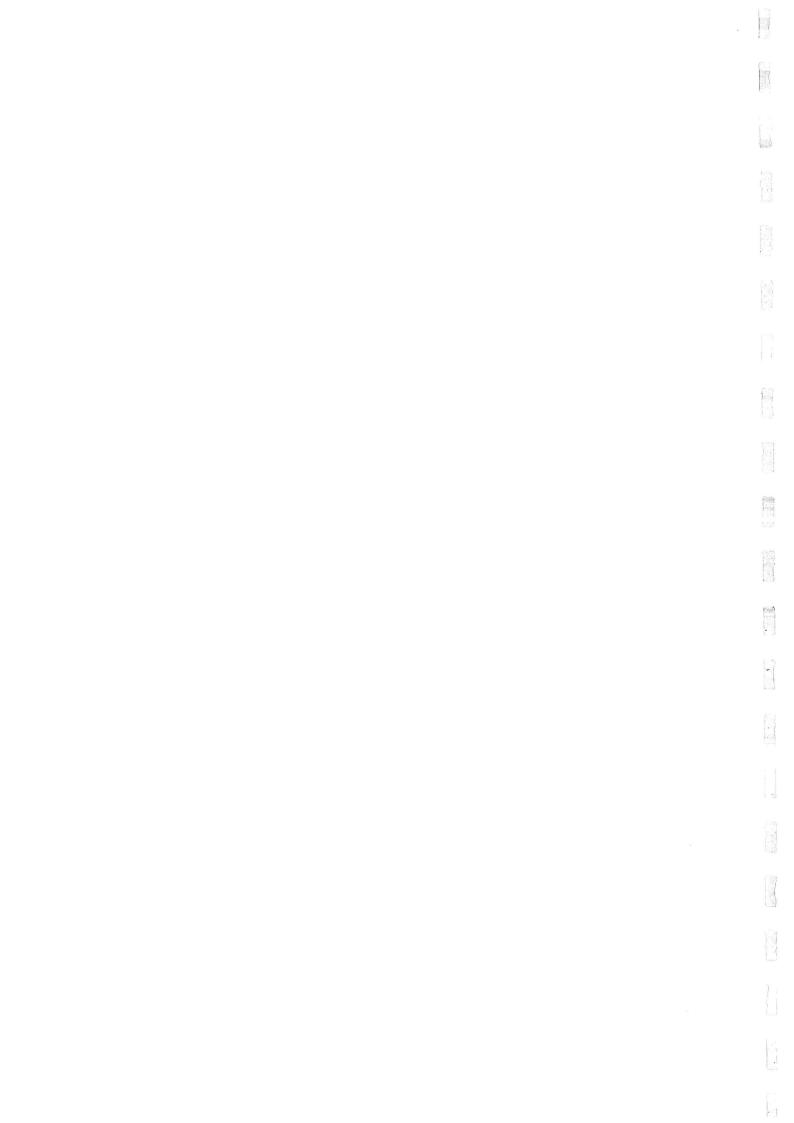
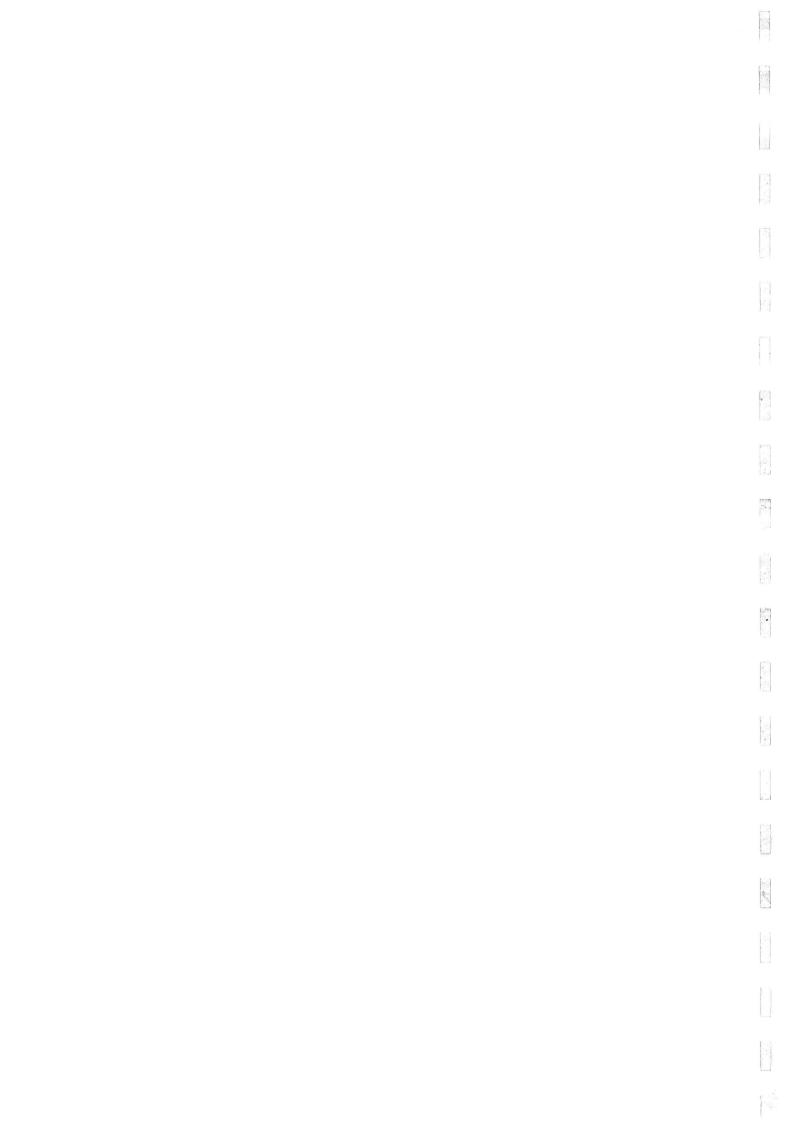


Table 2.4 Analysis of Programme/Sub-programme Expenditure by Sector and Vote

Table 2.4: ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE/SUB PROGRAM EXPENDITURE (AMOUNT IN KSH MILLION)

	APPRO	APPROVED BUDGET		ACTUAL EXPNDITURE	L EXPND	ITURE
	2018/19	2018/19   2019/20   2020/21   2018/19   2019/20   2020/21	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
PROGRAMME 1: General administration, Planning and support services.	administra	tion, Plan	ning and s	upport se	rvices.	
Sub- Programme 1: - Administration and Judicial Services	243	365	387	234	363	375
Sub- Programme 2: Judicial Training	165	136	144	145	118	116
TOTAL PRÓGRAMME	409	501	531	379	481	491



# 2.2.2. Analysis of Programme expenditure by Economic Classification

Table 2.5: Programme Expenditure by Economic Classification
Table 2.5: ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC
CLASSIFICATION (Amount in Million)

The state of the s	,					
	App	Approved Budget	dget	Actu	Actual Expenditure	iture
Economic Classification	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
PROGRAMME 1:General administration planning and						
support services						
Current Expenditure						
Compensation of Employees	0	143	160	0	143	155
Use of Goods and Services	409	358	371	379	338	336
Grants and Other Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Recurrent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Expenditure						
Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Grants to Government Agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAMME	409	501	531	379	481	491
TOTAL VOTE	409	501	531	379	481	491

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<b>19</b>
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# 2.2.3. Analysis of Capital Projects by Program

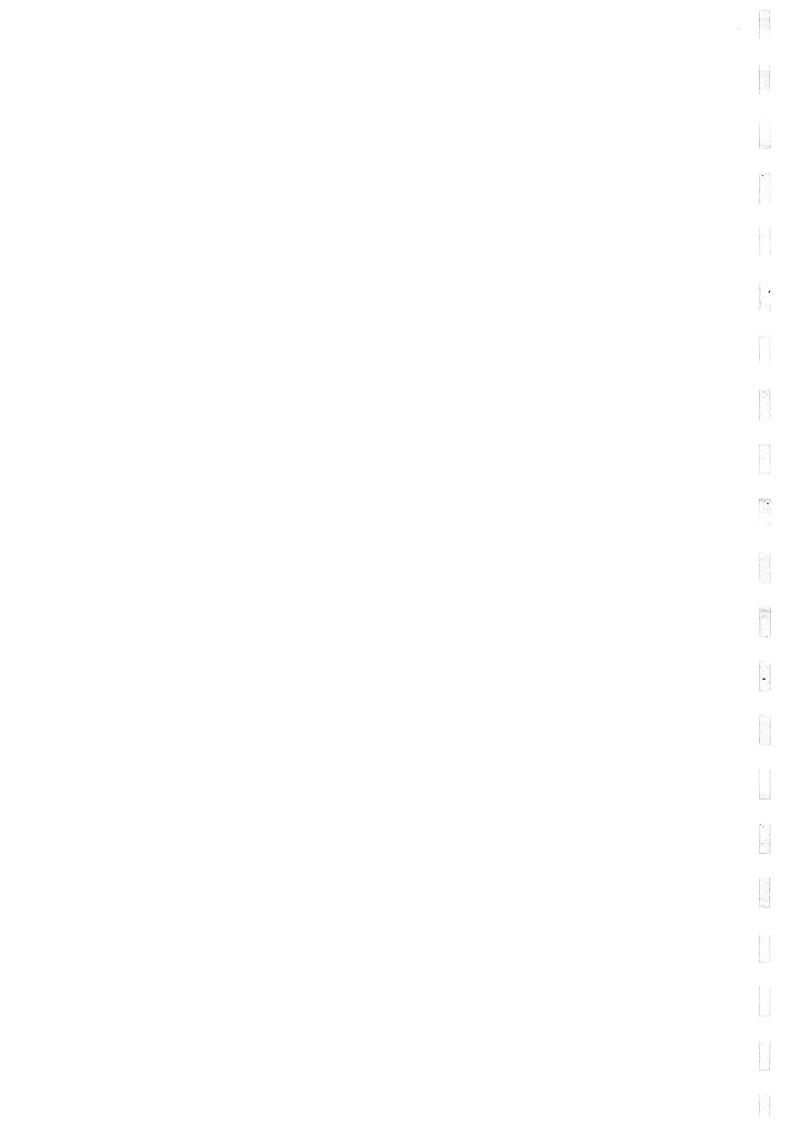
The Commission did not have any capital projects in the period under review.

# 2.3. Review of Pending Bills

In FY 2019/20 the commission closed the financial year with pending bills worth Ksh. 1.7 million. The following year the amount increased significantly due to disruptions caused in the supply chain by the pandemic thus closing the year with Kshs 18 Million in pending bills for the financial year 2020/21.

Table 2.8: Summary of Pending Bills by nature and Type (KShs. Million)

Table 2.8. Summary of Tendin		ack of Ex	• • •		lack of pr	ovision
Type/nature	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
1. Recurrent	-	1-1		-	-	
Compensation of employees		-			-	
Use of goods and services e.g. utilities, domestic or foreign travel etc.	0	1.7	18	_	-	
Social benefits e.g. NHIF, NSSF	-	-		-	-	
Other expense	-	-		_	-	
2. Development	-	-		-	-	
Acquisition of non-financial assets	-	-				
Use of goods and services e.g. utilities, domestic or foreign travel etc.	-	-		-	-	
Others-Specify	-	_		-	-	
Total Pending Bills	0	1.7	18	-	-	



# **CHAPTER THREE**

# 3. MEDIUM TERM PRIORITIES AND FINANCIAL PLAN FOR THE MTEF PERIOD 2021/22 – 2023/24

# 3.1. Prioritization of Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Pursuant to the Provisions of the Constitution under Article 172, Judicial Service Commission is mandated to promote and facilitate the independence and accountability of the Judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice. The Commission will therefore execute this mandate under General administration, Planning and Support Services

The programme is achieved primarily through the following two Sub Programmes

- Administration and Judicial Services
- Judicial Training

# 3.1.1. Programmes and their Objectives

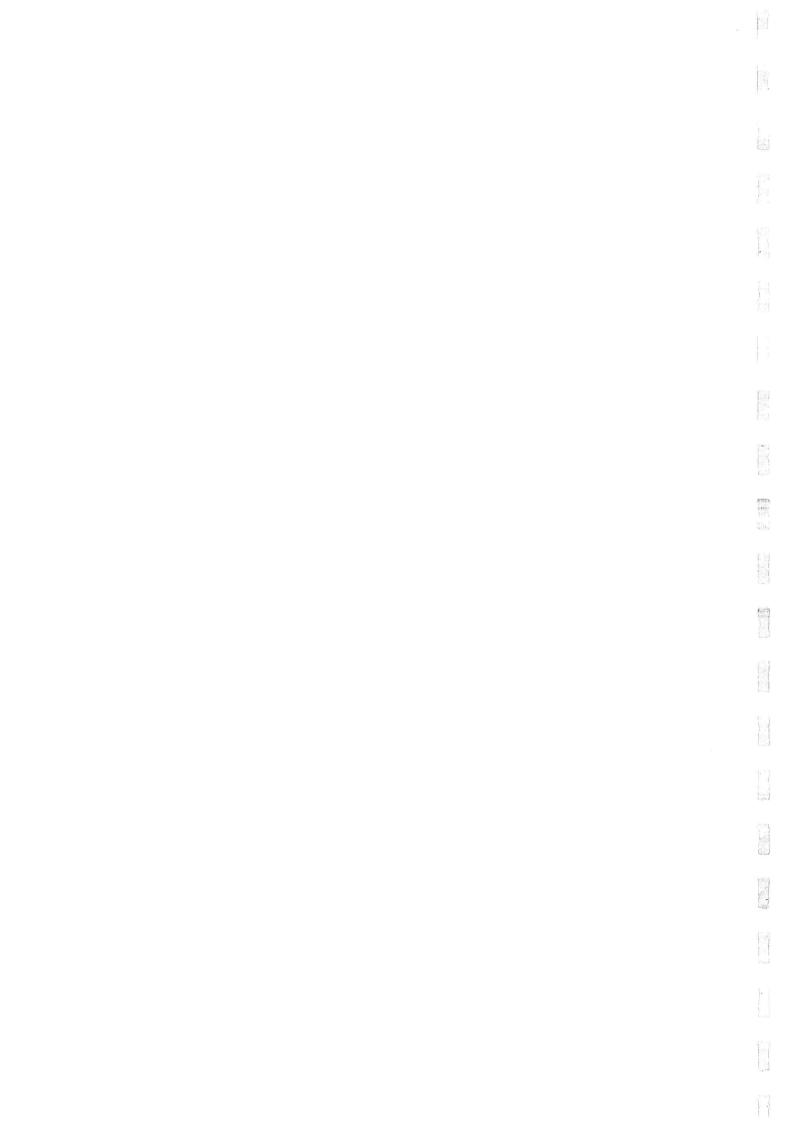
The overall objective of the sub-sector programme is to promote the independence and accountability of the Judiciary and facilitating the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice.



3.1.2. Programmes, sub-programmes, Expected outcomes, Outputs and key performance indicators for the sector.

Table 3.1 Programme/Sub-programme, Outcome, Output and KIPs

Target 2024/ 2025			6	1	30	100
Target 2023/		tice.	6	0	30	100
Target 2022/ 2023		ration of jus	8	0	30	100
Baseline 2021/ 2022		rent administ	∞	1	20	50
Actual Achieveme nts 2020/2021		tive and transpa	4	0	2	0
Target 2020/2021	services.	ne efficient, effec	4	0	7	50
Key performance Indicator	Name of the Programme: General administration, Planning and support services.	Outcome: Promotion of an accountable and independent Judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice.	No of policies Reviewed/Developed	Review/Development of the JSC Strategic Plan	No of Judges recommended for Appointment	No of Judicial Officers Recruited
Key outputs	neral administratio	countable and inde	Strategy and policy advisory services		Human Resource Services	
Delivery unit	Programme: Ge	motion of an ac	JSC and the Secretariat			
Programm e	Name of the I	Outcome: Pro	SP 1:Administr ation and Judicial Services			



Target 2024/ 2025	400	250	100%	100%	100
Target 2023/ 2024	400	250	100%	100%	100
Target 2022/ 2023	400	250	100%	100%	100
Baseline 2021/ 2022	300	200	100%	100%	100
Actual Achieveme nts 2020/2021	191	180	92%	100%	100
Target 2020/2021	200	216	100%	100%	100
Key performance Indicator	No of Judiciary Staff Recruited	No of Judicial Officers/staff promoted	% of complaints heard and concluded	% of disciplinary cases concluded	% of appeals heard and determined
Key outputs			Judicial Accountability Services		
Delivery unit					
Programm e					

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Target 2024/ 2025	100%	Π	4	4	100%	100%	30
Target 2023/ 2024	100%	1	4	4	100%	100%	30
Target 2022/ 2023	100%	1	4	4	100%	100%	30
Baseline 2021/ 2022	100%		5	4	100%	100%	1700
Actual Achieveme nts 2020/2021	100%	1	4	4	100%	100%	644
Target 2020/2021	100%	I	4	4	100%	100%	1600
Key performance Indicator	% of investigations conducted	Production of Annual Report	No of stakeholder forums held	No of IEC materials developed and disseminated	Percentage of Judges trained	Percentage of Magistrates trained	No. of staff trained
Key outputs			Stakeholders relations Services.		Judicial Training Services		
Delivery unit					Judiciary Training Institute		
Programm e					SP 2: Judicial Training		



# 3.1.3. Programmes by Order of Ranking

# 3.2. Analysis of Resource Requirement versus Allocation by Sector/Sub-sector

The Commission's printed estimates for FY 2021/22 was Kshs. 582 million for the recurrent vote which was way below the resource requirement of Kshs. 1,100 Million and the rationalized requirement for the next FY 2022/23 which stands at Kshs. 1,291 Million. The additional resources are required to bridge the consistent underfunding in critical areas such as recruitment of judicial officers and staff; equipping of enhanced court infrastructure; hearing and determination of complaints; finalization of pending policy documents and capacity development for judicial officers and staff aimed at ensuring enhanced access to justice.

Table 3.2 Recurrent Requirements/Allocations by Sector/Sub-sector (Amount KSh. Million)

	ANALYSIS OF	RECURRENT	RESOURCE	REQUIREN	IENT VS AL	LOCATION		
			RI	QUIREME	NT	P	ALLOCATIO	N
		2021/22 Printed Estimates	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Judicial		ī					-	
Service								
<b>Commission:</b>	Economic							
2051	Classification							
	Gross	582	1291	1358	1450	587	646	710
	AIA	-	-	-				
	NET	582	1291	1358	1450	587.	646	710
	Compensation to Employees	182	228	307	329	195.	205	215
	Transfers	-	-	-	-			
	Other Recurrent of which	400	1063	1051	1121	392	441	495
	Rent	48	50	53	55	50	53	55
	Gratuity	1	11.5	5	5	11.5	5	5
	Contracted							
	Services	4	12	12.5	13	12	12.5	13

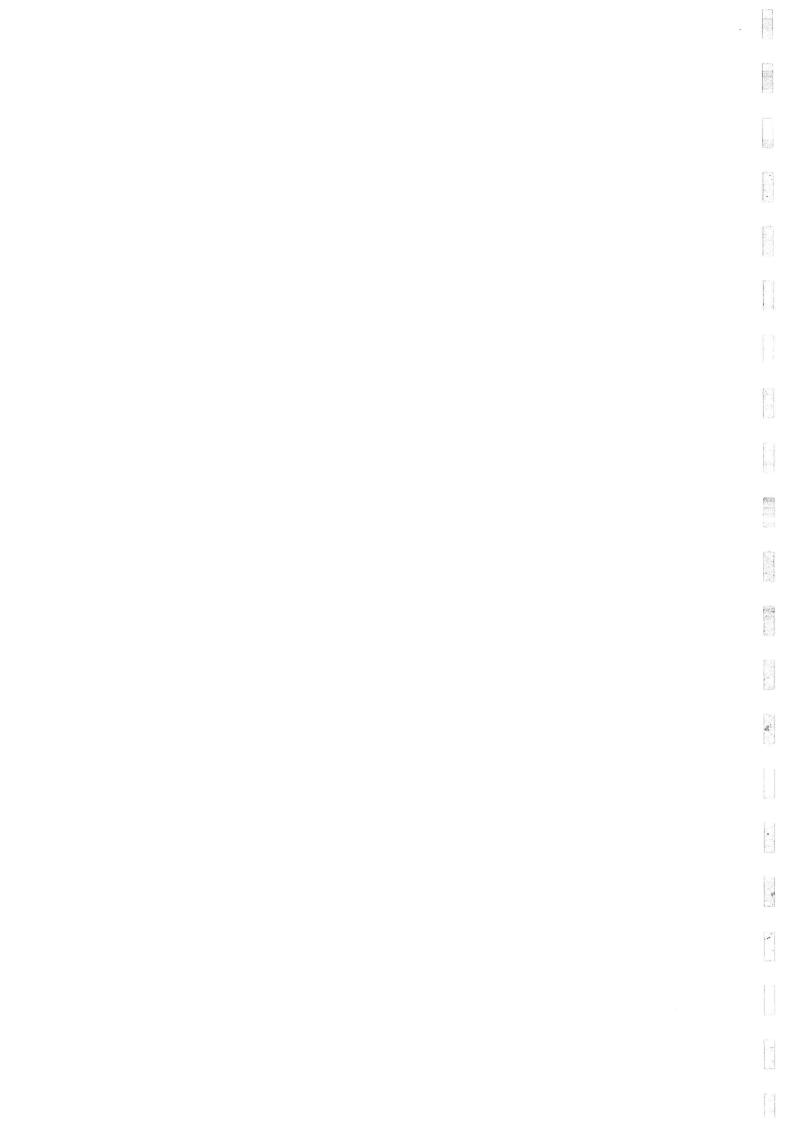


Table 3.4: Analysis of Programmes and Sub-Programmes (Current and Capital) Resource Requirements.

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME	OF PROG		EXPEN	DITURE R	ESOURC	E REQU	EXPENDITURE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT (AMOUNT KSH MILLIONS)	(AMOUI	VT KSH	MILLION	(S)	
		2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25	
	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total
Programme: General administration. Planning												
and support services.												
Sub Programme 1: Administration and Judicial												
Services	408	1	408	754		754	793		793	847		847
Sub Programme 2: Judicial Training	174	1	174	537		537	564		564	603		603
Total Programme	582	1	582	1,291		1,291	1,358		1,358	1,450		1,450
Total Vote	582	3∎1	585	1,291	•	1,291	1,358		1,358	1,450		1,450

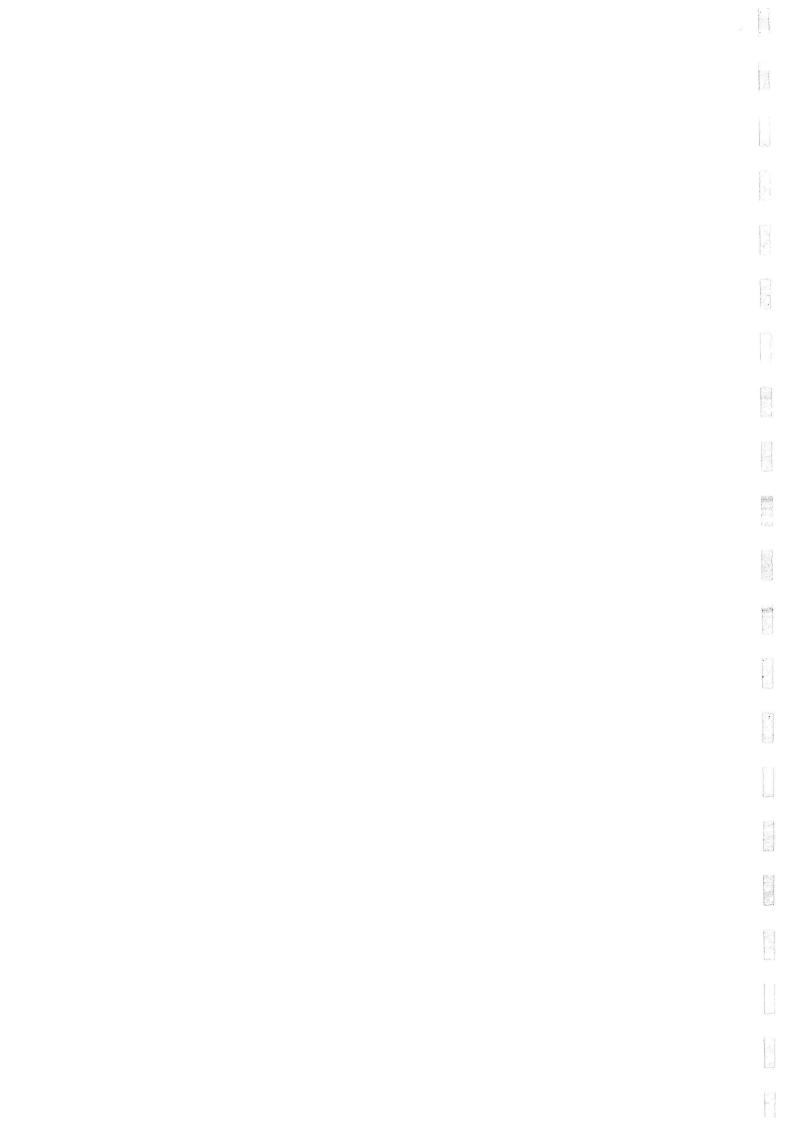
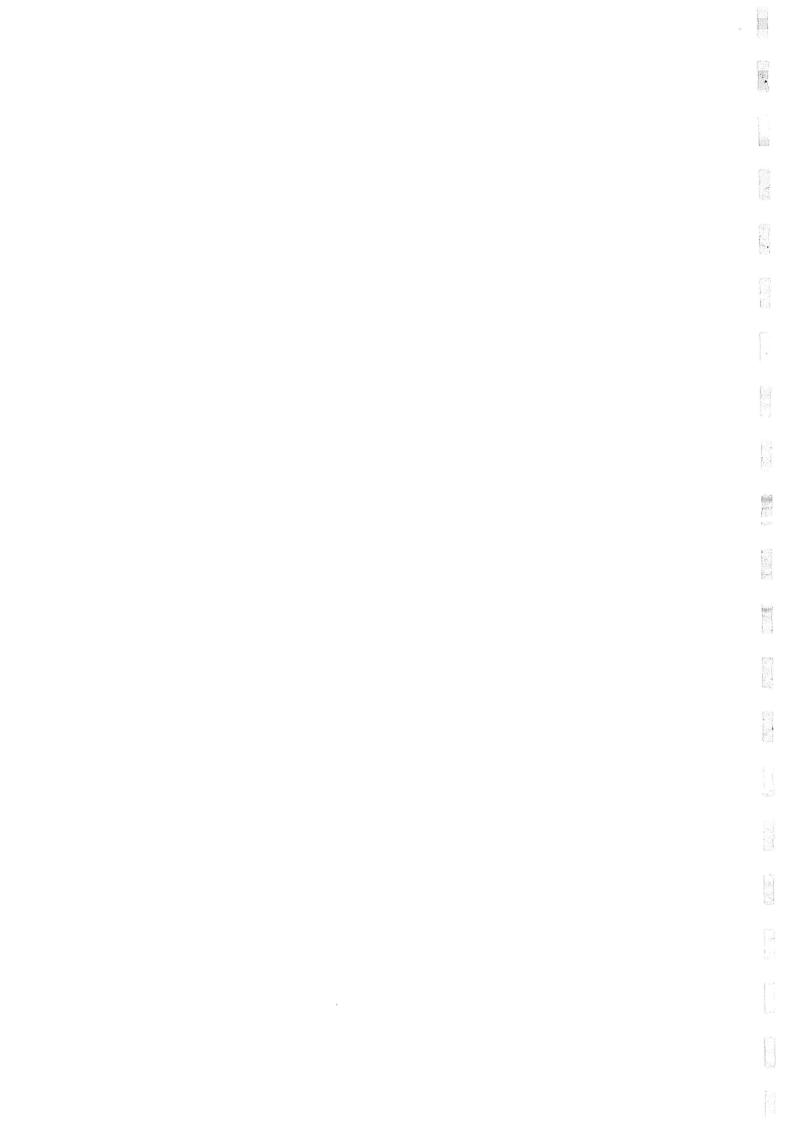


Table 3.5: Programme/Sub-Programme Resource Allocation

	PR	PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME RESOURCE ALLOCATION	AE/SUB	-PROGR	AMME	RESOU	RCE ALI	OCATIO	NC			
	ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE RESOURCE ALLOCATION (AMOUNT KSH MILLIONS)	F PROGRAN	AIME EXP	ENDITURE	RESOURC	E ALLOCA	TION (AM	OUNT KSP	MILLIC	(SN		
	2021/22 A	2021/22 Approved Estimates	timates		2022/23		2	2023/24		2	2024/25	
	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total
Programme: General												
administration, Planning												
and support services.												
Sub Programme 1: Administration and					,							
Judicial Services	408	1	408	411		411	452	1	452	497		497
Sub Programme 2:												
Judicial Training	174		174	176		176	194	1	194	213		213
Total Programme	585		582	587		287	949		646	710		710
Total Vote	585		582	587		587	646		646	710		710



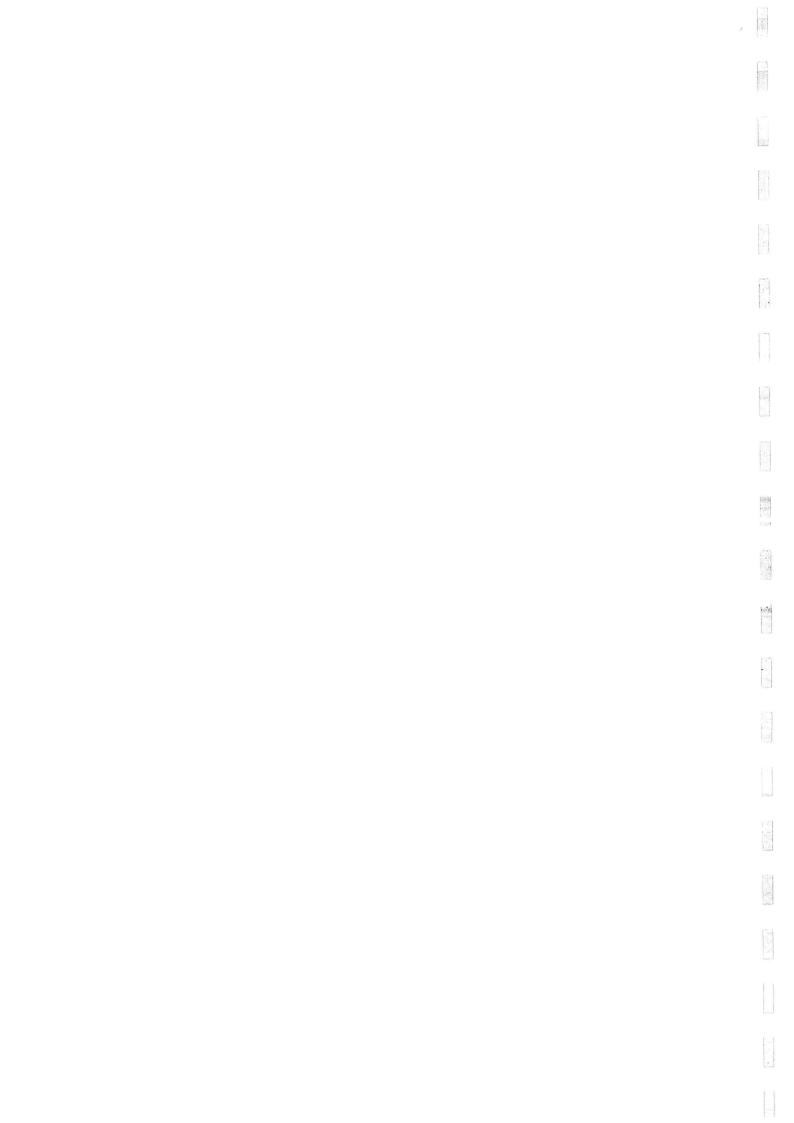
# 3.2.2. Programmes and sub-Programmes by economic classification

Table 3.6: Programmes and sub-programmes by economic classification (Amount Ksh. Million)

	Approved Estimates		RESOURC QUIREMI		1	RESOURC LOCATIO	
Economic Classification	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2022/23	2023/24	2024/2
PROGRAMME 1:							37.46
Current Expenditure							
Compensation Of Employees	182	228	307	329	195.30	205.07	215.32
Use Of Goods And Services	400	1063	1051	1121	392.00	440.96	495.31
Grants And Other Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Recurrent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	=	-	-	-	-	-	.=
Acquisition Of Non- Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants to Government Agencies	-	=	-	-	-	-	-
Other Development	-	#	=	-	-	-	-
					-	-	-
TOTAL PROGRAMME	582	1291	1358	1450	587.30	646.03	710.63
TOTAL VOTE	582	1291	1358	1450	587.30	646.03	710.63

# 4. Analysis of Resource Requirement Vs. Allocation for Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies

The Commission Does not have a semi-Autonomous Government Agency



# **CHAPTER FOUR**

# 4. CROSS-SECTOR LINKAGES AND EMERGING ISSUES/CHALLENGES

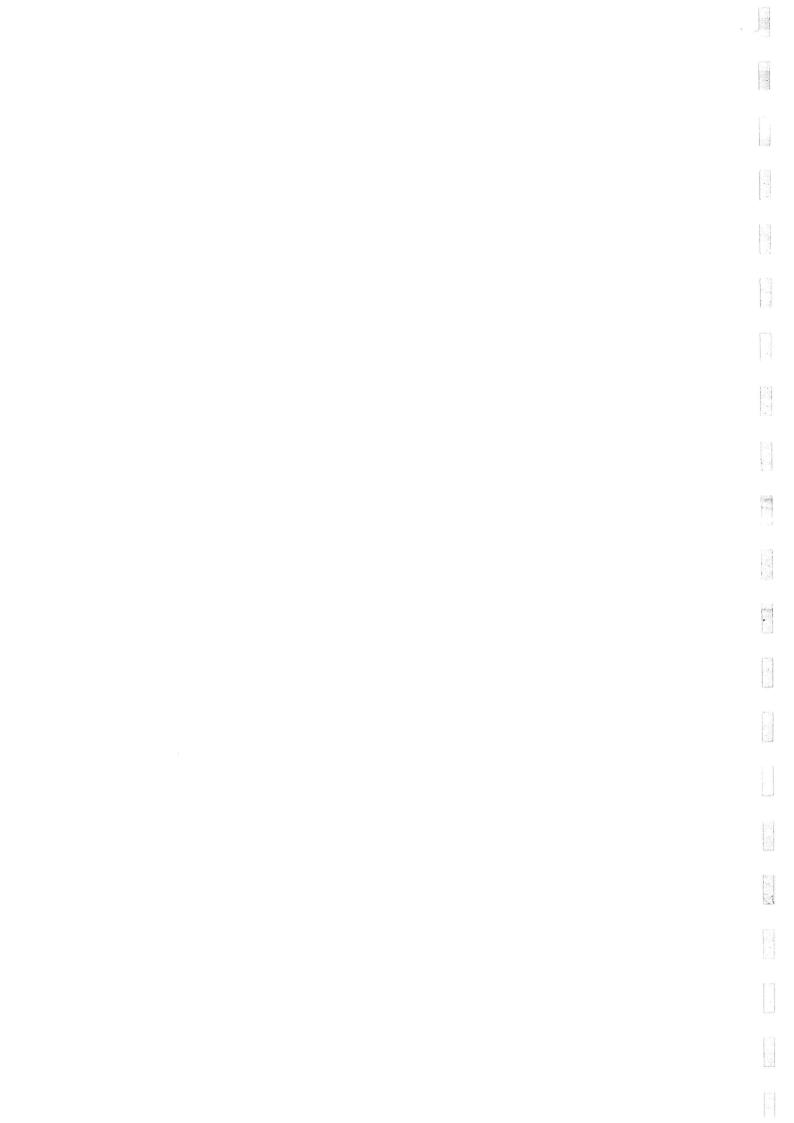
# 4.1. Cross-Sector Linkages

The commission has developed strong working relationships with players within and without the sector to enable the achievement of its goals.

- The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission supports with the vetting of potential employees and supporting corruption prevention initiatives through capacity building.
- To support the process of establishment of the International and organized Crime Division, the commission has maintained close working relationships with the Office of Director of Public Prosecution to develop rules and procedures for the Division.
- The Commission provides oversight to the Judiciary and therefore has a strong linkage that facilitates policy direction, effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery. The Judiciary further provides technical capacity for development of various policy documents spearheaded by the Judicial Training institute and the Commission.
- The JSC will also strive to create strong partnerships and consultative mechanisms with other key stakeholders, co-sector working groups and relevant government ministries.
- ➤ The established court- user-committees (CUCs) in all stations will need to be empowered through capacity building in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of Justice.

### 4.2. Emerging Issues

Transitions of tribunals into the Judiciary – Tribunals are statutory bodies established under various Acts of Parliament with a mandate of resolving disputes in specific areas of law and industry. Prior to the enactment of the Constitution 2010, tribunals previously operated under various ministries within the executive arm of government. The changes introduced in the Constitution prompted their transition into the Judiciary as a component of the court system. The



Judiciary has taken measures to put in place mechanisms for appropriate legal, policy and institutional frameworks for the full transition of tribunals into the Judiciary. Some of the measures taken include the development and presentation of a draft Tribunal Bill to the Attorney General.

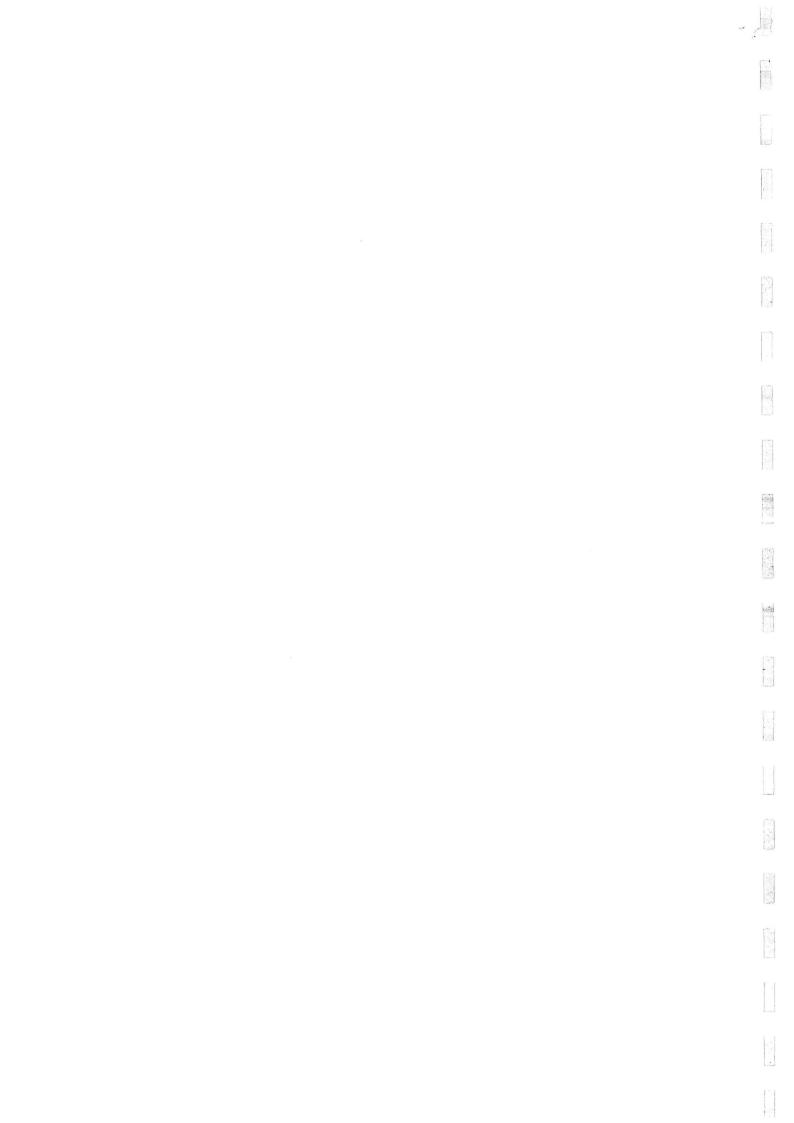
Operationalization of the Judicial Fund and its Regulations – The coming into law of the Judicial Fund Act, 2016 is expected to contribute immensely towards how the Judiciary fulfils its mandate. The Commission may require to procure its own integrated financial management system to operate the fund.

**Technology**- rapid advances in technology globally have changed the way institutions deliver services. The public is increasingly demanding better service experience that embraces technology by public institutions hence the Commission and Judiciary should not be left behind.

More capacity Building for Judges and Magistrates -Sensitization and training of Judges on how to deal with emerging issues as they relate to anti-corruption cases and tax compliance matters is important to help fast-track such cases for the benefit of the Kenyan economy.

# 4.3. Challenges

- a) Budget Cuts and Inadequate Budgetary Allocations-The Commission has increasingly suffered budget reduction thus impending on its general operations. As a result a number of planned activities were not implemented in the period under review.
- b) Delay in exchequer releases. In the period under review, exchequer releases to the commission was delayed
- c) Inadequate Human Resource. The optimum staffing levels as per the organogram and the staff establishment is yet to be reached. Some critical areas have no officers or very few staff and this may impact negatively on service delivery.
- d) Lack of office space and training facilities for the Judiciary Training Institute



# **CHAPTER FIVE**

### 5.1 CONCLUSION

The Commission has made gains in several areas of service delivery as noted in chapter two. The Judicial Service Commission exists to facilitate and hold the Judiciary accountable to deliver Justice expeditiously to the people of this great nation. Therefore, the Commission will continue to perform its facilitation and oversight mandate in an efficient way that upholds the 'value-for-money' principle in its strategic plan and the Sustaining the Judiciary Transformation Operational Plan. This can only be achieved through adequate funding to enable the commission facilitate the independence and accountability of the Judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice.

# **CHAPTER SIX**

### 6.0 RECOMMENDATION

- a) Adequate funding should be given to the Commission to enable it meet its mandate and its objective promoting efficient administration of justice
- b) The National Treasury should release the exchequers in a timely manner so that the operations of the commission are not hampered
- c) There is need to fill the vacancies in the Secretariat and Judiciary with substantive staff in line with the approved organization structure and thus budgetary allocation should be enhanced to provide for this.
- d) More infrastructure should be provided to enhance service delivery in all units particularly the Judiciary Training Institute

