



**PARLIAMENT OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

THE COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

REPORT

ON THE 2014/2015 BUDGET ESTIMATES

FOR

**OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL & DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE, ETHICS & ANTI-CORRUPTION
COMMISSION, COMMISSION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONSTITUTION (CIC), KENYA NATIONAL COMMISSION ON
HUMAN RIGHTS (KNCHR), OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS (ODPP), REGISTRAR OF POLITICAL
PARTIES (RPP), WITNESS PROTECTION AGENCY
(WPA), COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE (COAJ), THE
JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION**

CLERK'S CHAMBERS

MAY, 2014

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1.0 PREFACE

On behalf of the Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, it is my pleasure and duty to present to the Budget Committee Report on Budget Estimates for the 2014/2015 financial year.

1.1 Committee Membership

The Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs was constituted by the House on Thursday 16th May, 2013 comprising of the following members:

1. Hon. Samuel Chepkong'a, M.P. –Chairperson
2. Hon. Priscilla Nyokabi, M.P. –Vice Chairperson
3. Hon. Njoroge Baiya, M.P.
4. Hon. Muriithi Waiganjo, M.P.
5. Hon. Ndirangu Waihenya, M.P.
6. Hon. Florence Kajuju, M.P.
7. Hon. Kang'ata Irungu, M.P.
8. Hon. Benson Mutura, M.P.
9. Hon. John Njoroge Chege, M.P.
10. Hon. William Cheptumo, M.P.
11. Hon. Mohamed Abdi Haji, M.P.
12. Hon. Kangongo Bowen, M.P.
13. Hon. Sammy Koech, M.P.
14. Hon. Moses Cheboi, M.P.
15. Hon. Paul Bii, M.P.
16. Hon. Charles Gimose, M.P.
17. Hon. Johanna Ng'eno, MP.
18. Hon. Boniface Otsiula, M.P.

19. Hon. David Ouma, M.P.
20. Hon. Neto Agostinho, M.P.
21. Hon. Kaluma Peter, M.P.
22. Hon. Fatuma Ibrahim Ali, M.P.
23. Hon. Ben Momanyi Orari, M.P.
24. Hon. T. J. Kajwang', M.P.
25. Hon. (Bishop) Mutua Mutemi, M.P
26. Hon. Olago Aluoch, M.P.
27. Hon. Christine Oduor Ombaka, M.P.
28. Hon. Munuve G. Mati, M.P.
29. Hon. Mwamkale William Kamoti, M.P.

1.2 Mandate of the Committee

The Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs derives its mandate from provisions of Standing Order No. 216(5) which defines functions of the Committee as being:

- a) To investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments;
- b) To study the programme and policy objectives of ministries and departments and the effectiveness of their implementation;
- c) To study and review all legislation referred to it;
- d) To study, assess and analyze the relative success of the ministries and departments measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;
- e) To investigate and enquire into all matters relating to the assigned ministries and departments as may be deemed

necessary, and as may be referred to it by the House or a minister; and

- f) To make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendations of proposed legislation.

In accordance with Second Schedule of the Standing Orders, the Committee is mandated to consider:-

- Constitutional Affairs
- The administration of law and Justice
- The Judiciary
- Public Prosecutions
- Elections
- Ethics, Integrity and anti-corruption and
- Human Rights.

1.3 Departments under the committee

- a) Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice
- b) Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC)
- c) Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)
- d) Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC)
- e) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)
- f) Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP)
- g) Registrar of Political Parties
- h) Witness Protection Agency (WPA)
- i) Commission On Administrative Justice (COAJ)

j) The Judiciary

1.4 The Budget Estimates for the 2014/2015 Financial Year

The 2014/2015 estimates of Expenditure were laid in the House on 30th April, 2014. The Committee met all the state departments and Ministries within its mandate, in line with Standing Order No. 235 which states in clause (3) that “Upon being laid before the National Assembly, the Annual Estimates shall stand committed to the respective Departmental Committees according to their mandates”, and in clause (4) that “Each Departmental Committee shall consider, discuss and review the Estimates committed to it under this Standing Order and submit its report thereon to the House within twenty-one days after they were first laid before the House.”

1.5 Committee Meetings

The Committee held a number of sittings and deliberated on the issues raised by the Parliamentary Budget Office together with the submissions made by the ministries and institutions and has made its recommendations.

1.6 Acknowledgement

The Committee wishes to sincerely thank the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the support extended to it in the execution of its mandate. The Committee also appreciates the Hon. Attorney General, Commissioners, various Accounting Officers and their staff who promptly responded to the Committee’s invitations given the tight schedule encountered during the budget review process.

It is my pleasant duty and privilege, on behalf of the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, to present and commend

this report on the budget estimates for the 2014/2015 financial year, to the Budget Committee for adoption.

SIGNED.....

Hon. Samuel Chepkong'a

(Chairperson)

Dated thisday of.....2014

2.0 CONSIDERATION OF THE ESTIMATES FOR 2014/2015 FY

The Committee had budget hearings and received memoranda from the following departments and agencies within the sector:

- Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice
- Kenya Law Reform Commission
- Council for Legal Education
- Kenya School of Law
- Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
- Directorate of Public Prosecutions
- Commission on Implementation of the Constitution
- Registrar of Political Parties
- Witness protection Agency
- Kenya Nation Commission on Human Rights
- Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
- Commission on Administrative Justice
- The Judiciary and Judicial Service Commission.

2.1 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE- VOTE 120

1. The Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice has the overall responsibility to co-ordinate and facilitate the realization of democratic governance through protection and enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms, creation of a constitutional order, promotion of ethics and integrity and nurturing a cohesive society and to provide quality and efficient legal services to the Government and the Public and otherwise protect the national and public interest.
2. The mandate of the office is set out in Article 156 of the Constitution as: to provide and promote the legal framework for the administration of justice, democracy, rule of law and good governance to flourish and for the protection of human rights, people and property among others.
3. The core functions of the office are:
 - Providing legal services to the National Government;
 - Representing the National Government in courts, tribunals and other alternative dispute resolution forums;
 - Negotiating, drafting and vetting of local and international instruments, treaties and agreements involving the Government and its institutions;
 - Undertaking review of laws, drafting of Bills, Subsidiary Legislation, notices of appointments to State Corporations, Constitutional Offices and Public Offices;
 - Adjudicating complaints made against practicing advocates, firms of advocates, a member or employee thereof and where necessary ensuring that disciplinary action is taken;

- Reviewing and overseeing legal matters pertaining to registration of Companies, Business Names, Societies, Adoptions and Marriages, Court of Arms and Official Receiver among others; and
- Reviewing and overseeing legal matters pertaining to the administration of Estates and Trusts (Public Trustee).

2.2 Autonomous Institutions under Office of the Attorney

General and Department of Justice.

- a. Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration established under the NCIA Act 2013.
 - b. Assets Recovery Agency established under the Proceeds of Crime & Anti-Money Laundering Act 2009
 - c. The Central Authority for Mutual Legal Assistance
 - d. The Witness Protection Agency
 - e. The National Crime Research Centre
 - f. The Kenya Copyright Board
 - g. Kenya School of Law
 - h. Other Independent commissions under chapter 15 of the Constitution.
4. The total allocation for the Office of Attorney General and Department of Justice for 2014/2015 Financial Year is **Ksh.3,313,661,691** billion comprising of **Ksh.2,779,486,691 billion of recurrent expenditure** and **Ksh.534,175,000 Million** of development expenditure.
 5. The total request by the OAG presented for funding is **Ksh.** for the 2014 / 2015 financial year.
 6. The effect of this reduction will if not addressed, grossly affect programmes which the office considers priority in the financial year under reference. The areas particularly affected are:

a) Devolution-Decentralization

This area is fundamental in so far as the discharge of the mandate of the office of the Attorney General is concerned. The intention was to decentralize to Counties in a phased approach in the financial year 2014-2015 where it was envisaged that 10 counties will be covered in addition to the existing ones.

- The Office of the Attorney General has developed a model County office structure that will be replicated in select counties.
- The need to devolve is critical given that the Judiciary has already opened new offices in most of the Counties. It is estimated that each county office will cost ksh.40 million which translates to a total of ksh.400 million in 10 counties.

b) Information Communication Technology (ICT)

This area has been identified as essential in transformation process of the OAG to enable it deliver real value and satisfaction of its customers. The need for automation revolves around;

- Improving access to services;
- Improving operational efficiency;
- Safety of data; and
- Enhancing internal and external communication among other issues.

Given financial support, the OAG intends to realize comprehensive process management for efficiency and real time service delivery.

7. The Committee noted that the major challenges experienced by the State Law Office due to budgetary constraints are:
 - a) Lack of adequate capacity – the current staff, especially those in civil litigation, are overstretched. This is further complicated by the fact that the office cannot retain staff

due to highly competitive terms of service in other institutions both in private and public sector.

- b) Lack of a conducive working environment as a result of limited and decent office space.

2.3 ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (EACC) – VOTE 122

1. The Commission was formed pursuant to Article 79 of the Constitution and the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Act of 2011. The core functions are stipulated in the Act.
2. The mission of the EACC is 'to combat corruption and economic crime through law enforcement, prevention and public education.
3. It should be noted that this is the second year that the Commission is operating independently, having been initially under the Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs.
4. The Commission, in the 2014/2015 budget estimates, has been allocated **Ksh.1, 823,600,000 billion** and **Ksh.277, 600,000** which will be used for Recurrent and Development expenditure.
5. **The following are some of the constraints and challenges facing the EACC:**
 - i. Low staff establishment
The Commission's staff establishment was increased to officers who the Commission expects to hire in the 2014-2015 FY. The Commission seeks approval from treasury

- to be accorded an expanded staff establishment so as to respond to the new constitutional order requiring the commission and other Government agencies to devolve their operations and services.
- ii. There has been no increment of salaries for staff for the last seven years resulting to stagnation of staff.

The Commission is in consultation with the treasury to be allowed to sell its Karen plot to realize monies for purchase of an already built office block. This will result in savings to the Commission and free sizable amount of other resources to other priority activities.

2.4 THE WITNESS PROTECTION AGENCY (WPA) – VOTE 127

1. The Kenya Witness Protection Agency was established as a corporate body under the Kenya Witness Protection Act, Cap 79, Laws of Kenya; it was operationalized on 1st September 2008 vide Legal Notice No. 110/2008 dated 19th August 2008. The Act was amended in 2010, and the revised regulations came into force on 5th August 2011 vide Legal Notice No. 99 of 2011.
2. The WPA was formed for the purpose of providing special protection, on behalf of the State, to witnesses in possession of important information and who are facing potential risk or intimidation due to their co-operation with prosecution and other law enforcement agencies.
3. The functions of the Agency, therefore, include to:
 - i. Establish and maintain a Witness Protection Programme;
 - ii. Determine the criteria for admission to and removal from the witness protection programme;

- iii. Determine the type of protection measures to be applied;
 - iv. Advise a government ministry, department, agency or any other person on adoption of strategies and measures on witness protection; and
 - v. Perform such functions as may be necessary for the better carrying out of the purpose of this act.
4. This will be the third year for the organization to operate independently from the State Law Office.
- The Agency has been allocated **Ksh.167.7 million for the FY 2014/2015** estimates. This amount is lower than the Agency was allocated for the **FY 2013/2014 of Ksh.196.7 million** which was later revised to **Ksh.168 million** in supplementary estimates No.1 and to be revised in supplementary estimates **No.II of 2013/2014** to be submitted to the National Treasury by 16th May 2014.
 - Provide for witnesses already in the programme, with inability to take in more.
 - Victims Compensation Fund: requires **Ksh.50 Million**.
 - The Witness Protection Programme: requires **Kshs.105 Million**.
5. The Committee also notes that due to the nature of its work, being mostly classified, there is need for maintaining its confidentiality. The Agency therefore needs to have its estimates printed as a one-line item in the printed estimates.

The Committee observed that;

- The WPA has not been more proactive in engaging the Justice Committee and the public ostensibly to understand its mandate and activities.
- The Agency seems to have ignored whistle blowers
- The Agency has not exploited the provisions of the Act to make regulations for effective discharge of its core mandate.

Challenges experienced by the WPA in execution of its mandate include:

- Financial Constraints
- Staffing of the Agency
- Capacity to implement the Act
- Inadequate awareness of the Witness protection programme

2.5 OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS (ODPP)-VOTE 124

1. The office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) exercises state powers of prosecution under Articles 157 and 158 of the Constitution
2. The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Act (No.2 of 2013) was enacted to elaborate on the office of the prosecution's mandate. The Constitution and the ODPP Act provide the powers, functions, accountability and reporting mechanisms for the office.
3. The ODPP is now an independent office having previously operated under the State Law Office.
4. The total allocation to the Office of Directorate of Public Prosecutions for 2014/2015 FY is **Ksh.1.851 billion**

Comprising of **Ksh.1.732 billion** of recurrent expenditure and **Ksh.119 million** of development expenditure.

5. The allocation is against a request of **Ksh.7.725 billion for 2014/2015 FY.**
6. The following are the priority areas for the Directorate;
 - Decentralization of prosecution services, establishment and operationalization of sub-county prosecution offices in all areas with a Magistrate's Court Station.
 - Quality assurance of prosecutions through an inspection system to ensure enhanced and uniform service provision.
 - Deployment of Prosecution Counsel in all Court stations.
 - Witness/Victims support programme. The office intends to actualize a juvenile justice policy to ensure that the two groups are supported from the pre-trial to post-trial stages.
 - Staff Welfare. The office require adequate funding to cater for group life insurance cover as approved by SRC, pension scheme, mortgage and car loan for staff.
 - Modernization and Automation-ICT of ODPP offices. This will harness ICT to improve service delivery.
 - Establishment of a National Prosecution Institute. The establishment is considered as a key strategy due to emerging complex crimes that demands comprehensive training manuals and curriculum.

The Committee observed that;

- The Directorate of public prosecutions plays an integral and critical role in the administration of criminal Justice and thus is key to realization of national development goals.
- The terms and service of the DPP are not competitive to attract and retain the best staff.
- The DPP has not been supported commensurate to the critical role the department plays in the Criminal justice system.

2.6 COMMISSION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSTITUTION (CIC)- VOTE 125

1. The Commission was established under Section 5 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, with the following functions:
 - (a) monitor, facilitate and oversee the development of legislation and administrative procedures required to implement this the Constitution;
 - (b) co-ordinate with the Attorney-General and the Kenya Law Reform Commission in preparing, for tabling in Parliament, the legislation required to implement this Constitution;
 - (c) Report regularly to the CIOC on;
 - (i) progress in the implementation of this Constitution; and
 - (ii) any impediments to its implementation; and
 - (d) work with each constitutional commission to ensure that the letter and spirit of this Constitution is respected.
2. The CIC has been allocated **Ksh.306 million** in the 2014/2015 estimates, against their request for **Ksh.485 million**.

The Committee observed that;

The Commission has played a critical role in so far as implementation of the Constitution is concerned and may need adequate funding for auditing and conclusion of its work before exit in less than two years.

2.7 KENYA NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (KNCHR) – VOTE 201

The Commission was initially a statutory body under the Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, but is now an independent commission per Article 59 of the Constitution. This is its second year for the Commission to operate under its own vote.

As per its strategic plan, KNCHR has achieved the following:

- Reduction of systematic human rights violations.
- Mainstreaming HR in Implementation of the Constitution.
- Increased knowledge and practices of HR standards.
- Organizational growth

4. KNCHR been allocated **Ksh.267, 000,000 Million** in the 2014/2015 budget estimates against a request of **Ksh.470, 754,958 Million**.

Priorities for 2014-2015 FY

The year 2014-2015 will mark the first year of implementation of the new strategic plan 2013-2018; which will focus on the following strategic objectives;

- To promote the respect and observance of HR standards in public institutions.
- To increase the application of HR principles and standards in institutions and mechanisms of justice.
- To enhance the realization of social and economic rights in Kenya.
- To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Commission.

The Commission's main focus areas are;

- Infusing HR in devolution of governance
- Investigations of human rights violations
- Public education on human rights
- Public interest litigation
- Policy and legislative reviews

Constraints and Challenges

- Inadequate Human Resource Capacity: During 2013-2014 FY the Commission operated with a limited capacity of against a staff establishment of .
- The second challenge has been unreliability and inadequacy of funds. The Commission should be fully funded by the state as per the Paris principles that establish NHRIs. The government has only been funding administrative aspects but not programmatic aspects.

Observations

The programmatic activities of KNCHR are mainly funded by development partners and the operating expenses by the government of Kenya.

2.8 COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE (CAJ) – VOTE 213

1. The Commission on Administrative Justice was established following the enactment of the Commission on Administrative Justice Act 2011, in line with Article 59 of the Constitution.
2. It is now an independent commission with its own vote, formerly operating as the Public Complaints Standing Committee (PCSC) under the Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs.
3. The mandate of the Commission can be described as:

- Quasi-judicial mandate to deal with maladministration
- Ensuring compliance with leadership, integrity and ethics requirements.
- Litigation and quasi-judicial functions.
- Reporting obligation.
- Training of Government ministries, departments and agencies.
- Resolution of inter-governmental conflicts.
- Provision of advisory opinions and recommendations.
- Promotion of Constitutionalism and Human Rights advocacy, and
- Performance contracting.

Commission on Administrative Justice's purpose, therefore, is to investigate any abuse of power, manifest injustice and unlawful, oppressive, unfair or unresponsive official conduct. The Act also gives the Commission additional functions in a bid to improve efficiency and timeliness in delivery of public services.

1. The CAJ requested **Ksh.430, 116,964 million**, but was allocated **Ksh.272, 485,500 million** in the 2014/2015 budget estimates.
2. The following are the activities that will be affected by the financing gap in line with the Commissions strategic plan;
 - Devolution of CAJ Services to county levels
 - Investigations and research undertaking will be affected
 - Automation of Commissions operations
 - Building the Human Resource Capacity of the Commission
 - Strengthening of complaint handling system
 - Advocacy and outreach services will also be curtailed.

Members observed that the Commission's budget has been shrinking though its work has been growing tremendously.

2.9 INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL AND BOUNDARIES

COMMISSION (IEBC) – VOTE 203

1. The IEBC was formed under Article 88 of the Constitution, and operationalized by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission Act of 2011.
2. Its mandate, per the Constitution, includes:
 - The continuous registration of voters and revision of the voter's roll
 - The delimitation of constituencies and wards;
 - The regulation of political parties process;
 - The settlement of electoral disputes;
 - The registration of candidates for elections;
 - Voter education;
 - The facilitation of the observation, monitoring and evaluation of elections;
 - The regulation of money spent by a candidate or party in respect of any election;
 - The development of a code of conduct for candidates and parties;
 - The monitoring of compliance with legislation on nomination of candidates by parties.

The Commission requested **Ksh.4,430 million** from Treasury. However, the allocation received is **Ksh.3, 091,379,681 million in** the 2014/2015 budgetary estimates.

The IEBC cites numerous challenges that will arise from the shortfall,

Observations

- The IEBC has not done much to publicize its continuous voter registration and education exercise.
- The IEBC intention to purchase a Commission Office block/Headquarters at Ksh.2.15 billion may not be a viable option if the Commission could get one of the existing Government buildings.

2.10 OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF POLITICAL PARTIES (RPP) – VOTE 126

1. This Office was established under Section 33 of the Political Parties Act of 2011 as a State Office under Article 260 of the Constitution. It previously operated as an office with the Electoral Commission.
2. The mandate of the Office includes:
 - i. To register, regulate, monitor, investigate and supervise political parties to ensure compliance with the Act;
 - ii. To maintain a register of political parties and symbols of the political parties;
 - iii. To administer the political parties fund.
3. The Office of the Registrar of Political Parties has been allocated **Ksh. 466.9 million** in the 2014/2015 budget estimates against a request of **Ksh.3,375,300,000 million** or **0.3 percent of the National Revenue for political parties fund as stipulated under the Act.**
4. Projects/activities that will be affected by budgetary shortfalls from the estimates include:
 - Political parties fund
 - Office infrastructure
 - Publicity and awareness

The Committee observed that the office has continuously been underfunded and the Treasury has not complied with the statutory requirement of 0.3 percent.

3.0 THE JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Judiciary is established under Article 159 of the Constitution and vested with judicial authority exercised by the courts and tribunals established by or under the Constitution.

The Judiciary consists of the following offices;

- I. Judges of the superior courts, magistrates, other judicial officers and staff.
- II. Office of the Chief Justice
- III. Office of the Deputy Chief Justice
- IV. Chief Registrar of the Judiciary
- V. Offices of the Registrar as established by the JSC from time to time.

The Judicial Service Commission is established under Article 171 of the Constitution with the following functions:

- a. To facilitate the independence and accountability of the judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice.
- b. Recommend to the President persons for appointment as judges.
- c. Review and make recommendations on the conditions of service for judges and judicial officers.
- d. Staff of the Judiciary
- e. Appoint, receive complaints against, investigate and remove from office or otherwise discipline registrars, magistrates, other judicial officers and other staff of the judiciary.
- f. Preparation and implementation of programmes for continuing education and training of judges and judicial officers.
- g. Advise the National government on improving the efficiency of the efficiency on administration of justice.

Judiciary Fund

The Judiciary fund is established under Article 173 of the Constitution and is administered by the Chief Registrar of the Judiciary.

- The fund shall be used for Administrative expenses of the Judiciary and other such expenses as may be necessary for discharge of the functions of the judiciary.
- Each financial year, the Chief Registrar shall prepare estimates of expenditure for the following year and submit them to the National Assembly for approval.
- On approval of the estimates by the National Assembly, the expenditure of the Judiciary shall be a charge on the consolidated fund and the funds shall be paid directly into the Judiciary Fund.

The total allocation to the Judiciary in the 2014/2015 FY is **Ksh. 12,167,000,000 millions.**

The allocation to the Judicial Service Commission in the 2014/2015 FY is **Ksh. 438,000,000 millions.**

Observations

The Committee observed that the budget for construction of Law Courts in Bomet and Lodwar are subjects of audit queries and therefore it's not prudent to retain the allocation as printed.

4.0 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

- The Governance, Justice and Law (GJLOS) is a sector-wide institution that needs sufficient funding to adequately address its broadening policy. Departments under the Committee's mandate are critical to the criminal justice system, the rule of law and democracy among others.
- There is a lot of disparity in the terms of service as obtained in the institutions in the Legal sector. This has made offices such as the Attorney General's office not to retain staff within its establishment.
- Public awareness in the work and mandate of institutions has increased demand for services from respective bodies. This has not been translated into increments in terms of budgetary allocations.
- Through strengthening the Justice system, better law and order will help reduce not only crime but also crime prevention.
- There is no sufficient consultation between the Treasury and departments or ministries in so far as the budget-making process is concerned.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee having considered presentations and submissions by various Departments and Agencies under its Mandate recommends as follows:

- I. **On the Judiciary**, the allocation be reduced by **Ksh.826 million** by scaling down allocation earmarked for construction of Law courts at Lodwar and Bomet to **Kshs.400 million and 350 million** respectively.
- II. **On the Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice**, the allocation be increased by **Ksh.544 million**. The increased allocation comprises of **Ksh.150 million** for computerization of registries and **Ksh.394 million** for additional staff.
- III. **On the Office of the Commission on Administrative Justice**, the allocation be increased by **Ksh.102 million**.
- IV. **On the Kenya National Commission for Human Rights (KNCHR)**, the allocation be increased by **Ksh.100 million**.
- V. **On the Witness Protection Agency**, the allocation be increased by **Ksh.80 millions**.

-END-