

### **Key Result Area 3: Stakeholder Engagement**

The Judiciary acknowledges that it is not the only player in the justice chain. Other players include the Police, the Directorate of Public Prosecutions, the Office of the Attorney General, the Prisons Department, the Probation Department, lawyers and civil society organisations. All these actors contribute in one way or another to the delivery of justice.

In addition to the Court Users Committees at each court station, there is the National Council for the Administration of Justice as a national framework for the effective cooperation of these institutions.

## **PILLAR TWO: Transformative Leadership, Organizational Culture, and Professional and Motivated Staff**

This Pillar is geared towards creating a conducive and affirming workplace for the Judiciary staff to improve their productivity in discharging their duties.

In doing so, the Judiciary is concerned with improving its philosophy and culture (**Key Result Area 4**), leadership and management capacity (**Key Result Area 5**), organization structure (**Key Result Area 6**), and the jurisprudence emanating from the courts (**Key Result Area 7**).

Underpinning this Pillar is the culture of excellence in all that is done by the Judiciary.

It is hoped that all this will begin to strengthen judicial processes by eliminating unethical practices including corruption. Furthermore, it will decentralize leadership and management to the court level.

The Judiciary also promises to embrace indigenous, patriotic and progressive case law.

## **PILLAR THREE: Adequate Financial Resources and Physical Infrastructure**

This Pillar is concerned with the resources and their effective use by the Judiciary.

Included in this is:

- Improving the physical infrastructure (**Key Result Area 8**) by acquiring or building more court buildings across the country and giving the Judiciary staff the tools they need to perform their work.
- Ensuring the Judiciary is financially independent to fund its activities (**Key Result Area 9**).

In addition, the Judiciary promises good stewardship of these resources.

## **PILLAR FOUR: Harnessing Technology as an Enabler for Justice**

The Judiciary intends to use Information and Communication Technology in its processes to ensure efficiency and quality delivery of justice (**Key Result Area 10**).



### **THE KENYAN SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS**

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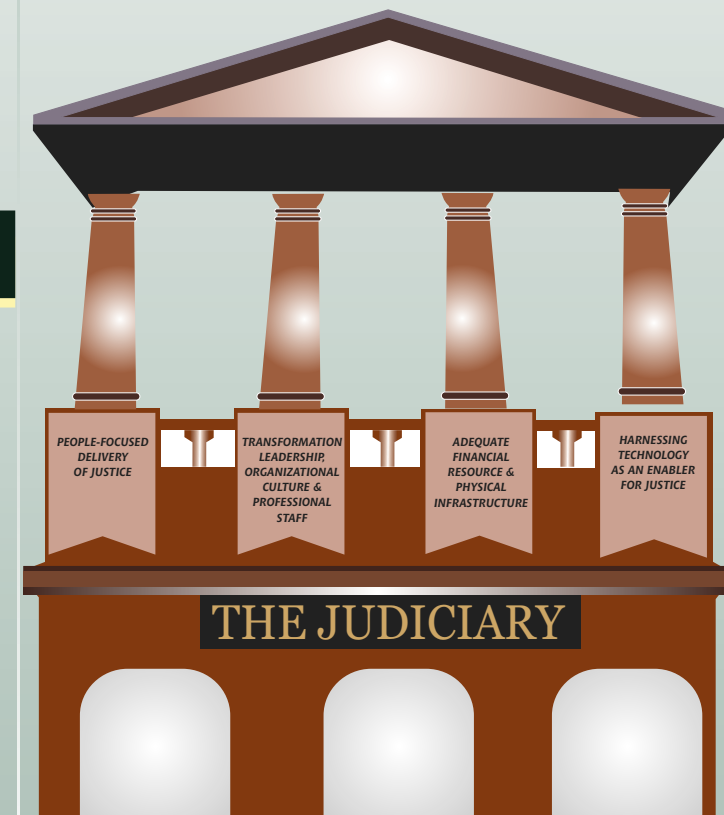
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# **JUDICIARY TRANSFORMATION FRAMEWORK**



**THE CONSTITUTION**



## What is the Judiciary Transformation Framework?

**T**he Kenyan Judiciary is out to change itself into a responsive institution that delivers on its key mandate of enabling access to justice for all Kenyans irrespective of status.

**The Framework is the blue-print for the realization of this fundamental change.**

**It speaks of *transformation* rather than *reform* because of the comprehensive and far-reaching nature of the changes envisioned.**

### Why is this Change Necessary?

The Constitution gives a plan for changing Kenya into a united, democratic, and prosperous society founded on human dignity, social justice, human rights, and the principles of good governance.

*The Constitution says that the Judiciary must:*

- **Provide justice for all people, no matter who they are**
- **Provide justice in a timely manner**

- **Promote alternative forms of dispute resolution**
- **Administer justice without unnecessary reliance on technicalities**
- **Protect and promote the purpose and principles of the Constitution**

In order to live up to these expectations, the Judiciary has come up with the Framework as the blue-print for comprehensive reforms to be implemented over the next four years.

### Who is Responsible for the Implementation of the Transformation?

The Judiciary acknowledges that the implementation of the Framework is fundamental to the realization of the vision of a transformed Judiciary. It is a fundamental principle of the Framework that the daily work of implementing it falls equally on each and every officer of the Judiciary.

However, for purposes of coordination, there has been established a professional Secretariat - known as the Judiciary Transformation Secretariat - within the Office of the Chief Justice to coordinate the implementation of the Framework. The Secretariat is presently headed by a Judge of the High Court who is assisted by other staff hired from within and outside the Judiciary.

## What is the Organizing Principle of the JTF?

The Judiciary Transformation Framework is anchored in the Constitution which is the foundation for the comprehensive reforms.

It is comprised of four separate but related Pillars and ten overlapping Key Result Areas. All these Pillars and Key Result Areas have one overriding objective: to achieve access to and the timely delivery of justice for all.

### PILLAR ONE: People-Focused Delivery of Justice

Pillar One is concerned with the speed and quality with which justice is served to the people.

#### *Key Result Area 1: Access to and Expeditious Delivery of Justice*

Under this Key Result Area, the Judiciary plans to:

- Improve the speed and affordability of accessing justice
- Make sure that courts are reasonably close to where people live
- Improve physical access of court buildings, being mindful of people with disabilities
- Have courts that are friendly
- Raise public understanding of the law and court procedures
- Simplify court documents and procedures
- Promote and enforce other ways to resolve disputes (not just going to court)

#### *Key Result Area 2: People-Centredness and Public Engagement*

Under this Key Result Area, the Judiciary will pursue strategies that take into consideration people's needs and concerns in its governance and decision making.