

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION NEWSEICON

May 2025 Issue



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MAY 2025 ISSUE

Welcome to the 9th Issue of the CLE Monthly Newsletter!

This edition highlights key developments in the Council of Legal Education. We welcome two (2) new Directors, provide a review of the April 2025 ATP examination results, demystify the bar exam process, admission to the Bar ceremony, and examine what marketready lawyers should look out for.

Other features also explore the role of internal audits in strengthening institutional performance and how CLE has embedded the national values and principles of governance in all our functions. We also touch on the transformation of the supply chain in Kenya and showcase recent stakeholder engagements. In an effort to contribute to the sustenance of our environment, we highlight a treeplanting exercise undertaken by staff at CLE.





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APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS



The Council of Legal Education is pleased to announce the appointment of Ms. Annah Konuche as the Director of Standards, Licensing, Supervision, and Compliance, effective 1st May 2025. Ms. Konuche joins us with an exceptional career spanning over 20 years in the public sector, academia, and private practice, including a decade in senior management roles.

Ms. Annah Konuche, Director Standards, Licencing, Supervision & Compliance

Ms. Konuche's most recent position was Assistant Director in charge of the Advocates Training Programme at the Kenya School of Law, where she served for over seven (7) years. Her extensive leadership experience also includes roles as Corporation Secretary at Sports Kenya, lecturer at Moi University and Kenyatta University, and elected member of the Advocates Disciplinary Tribunal. Additionally, she has contributed to various committees within the Law Society of Kenya (LSK), including the Senior Counsel Committee and Editorial Committee, and has been actively involved in private legal practice.

Academically, Ms. Konuche holds a Master of Laws (LL.M) in International Comparative Law from the University of Pittsburgh, USA, and a Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) from Moi University. She is currently pursuing a PhD at the University of Nairobi and a Post-Graduate Diploma in Leadership and Accountability at the Open University of Kenya. Her professional affiliations include membership in the Law Society of Kenya, Commonwealth Lawyers Association, East Africa Law Society, and International Federation of Female Lawyers (FIDA), underscoring her commitment to legal excellence and governance.

We believe that Ms. Konuche's strategic insight and dedication to compliance will be invaluable in advancing our vision and mission.



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Dr. Felix Odhiambo, Director Examination

We are delighted to welcome Dr. Felix Otieno Odhiambo, who joined us on 1st May 2025 as the Director of Examination.

Dr. Odhiambo brings a wealth of academic and professional expertise, with over 19 years of combined experience in teaching and legal practice. He holds a PhD in Law from the University of Dar es Salaam (2021), a Master of Laws degree from the University of Nairobi (2015), a Postgraduate Diploma in Law from the Kenya School of Law (2012), a Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Nairobi (2010) and a Bachelor of Education in Science degree from Kenyatta University (2005).

A seasoned leader, Dr. Odhiambo has served as Managing Partner at Japheth Kenvine Felix & Smith Advocates LLP and is an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya, where he has made notable contributions to legal practice. Simultaneously, he has shaped minds as a lecturer at Kenyatta University and the Catholic University of Eastern Africa, demonstrating his dual commitment to legal excellence and education.

Dr. Odhiambo brings a wealth of academic and professional expertise to this role he is well equipped to lead our examination processes with rigor and innovation. We are confident that Dr. Odhiambo's dedication to excellence and commitment to education will greatly enhance our examination systems and uphold the highest standards of integrity.

Delcome



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THE APRIL 2025 ATP EXAMINATION RESULTS By Peter Kipyegon



The results of the April 2025 ATP examination,, which was successfully administered between the 10th and 24th April 2025, were released on Friday, the 16th of April 2025. The official release was made public via a signed communiqué, dated 15th May 2025. The release of the April 2025 ATP examination results was the first under the new Director of Examination, Dr. Felix Odhiambo.

Examination Reports

As part of the reform agenda, the Council endeavors to enhance transparency and access to information. It is for this reason and for the third time in a row that candidates are able to view their examination results from their portal. In addition, the following examination documents and reports are available to all candidates:

a) The Examination Result slip

This document contains the Oral, Project, the total examination mark, and the corresponding grade.

b) Performance per question

This is a report of a candidate's score in every question attempted, as well as the unit total score.

c) Provisional Transcript

This is the updated information pertaining to the units ever attempted, the corresponding percentage score, and the grade.

Symbols Used in Grading of Examination Results

A number of symbols have been adopted by the Council for purposes of communicating the status of examination results.

The most commonly understood are:

- P Pass
- F Fail

Other Symbols:

X Missing Examination Mark

When a candidate successfully registers for an examination but, for one reason or another, does not attempt or defer the examination in time, then they are considered as absent or a no-show. An 'X' will be recorded as the general unit examination status.

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Incomplete Score

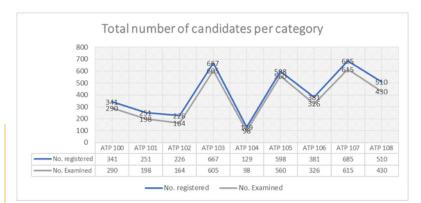
An incomplete status refers to a case where a candidate has attempted the written examination, yet the oral and/or the Project mark was not awarded by the Kenya School of Law. An "I" will be recorded as the general unit examination status.

Examination Irregularity

Where a candidate has been found to have engaged in examination malpractice as per the guidelines and the examination results cancelled, an asterisk ("*") will be recorded as the general unit examination status. Such candidates are free to register in subsequent examination series and do not forfeit their Oral and project marks, in the case of regular candidates.

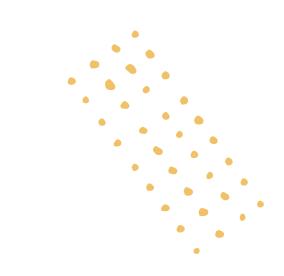


The April 2025 ATP Candidature per Unit



The trends...







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THE FOURTH -BY PETER KIPYEGON

The door's Ajar, The Aura's Pulpable-For it was whispered, To thee-That a man cometh!

As the ambers of time, Slowly burnt the inner selves, The congregants; Waited... In bated breath-In silent soliloquy; When is the smoke, white?

From a distance, There is harmony... All dancing, slowly, With somebody new. But you remember? "The whisper".

Avril came; The weather? Unusually warm and fair, Rhyming-Our expectations.

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The door, Once ajar-Was opened-Widely. And... Entered the man, Received the baton; The instruments of power!

The stage is set! For the man; The reform agenda, The leadership, The image! Et-cetera... It's all eyes on him.

Howbeit, Success is yonder: Like Solomon, The famed fourth king of Israel and Judah-Reverend in both Christianity and Islam, Like James Madison, the fourth president of the United States, Both Democrat and Republican-Delivered the American Constitution; The man will triumph!

All have arisen, In enchantment; To shake; The greatest hands; In a welcome; Befitting-Not the first nor the second nor the third... But the Fourth, Director of Examinations!



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THE BAR EXAMINATION IS NOT A BLACK BOX

By Dr. Felix Odhiambo



This article demystifies the Bar Examination, shedding more light on the processes and management of the Bar examination to our potential stakeholders. including Bar examination candidates, current candidates, and, possibly, the ones who have exited and are now engaging in meaningful employment after passing the Bar Examination. Congratulations!

CLE instituted has several quality assurance/control processes to professionalize the ATP examination, which will be discussed at length here. CLE also strives to develop fair examinations so as to allow the candidate to demonstrate their competence in legal matters expressed in the Advocate Training as Programme (ATP). Further, CLE desires that all candidates registered for the examination pass the same and, ultimately, be able to prove their competence in the various spheres of the legal profession.

With all the examination processes conducted under restricted and secure venues, they are also facilitated by a set of independent and well-trained professionals. The examination process starts with test development, where, to set a fair examination, a set of qualified subject-area experts, namely, the setters, are invited to develop test items and the corresponding marking schemes. Setters are issued with the current cohort's course outlines from the Kenya School of Law (KSL) so as to ensure that the test items are developed within the course outlines and syllabus.

After the setting process, CLE then engages yet another set of distinguished professionals who are also experts in the respective ATP units. This set of professionals are called in to moderate the test developed. consist items They of judges, practitioners, and scholars who independently review the test items and marking schemes. In this regard, they serve to check on the test items' validity, relevance, and fairness. It is also the responsibility of the moderators to ensure that the items are not ambiguous to the candidates.

Consequently, the test items, which finally form a particular examination question paper, are compiled and carefully checked for errors before they are printed, packaged, and securely stored, awaiting examination administration. Up to this point in time, the people who interact with the examination are very lean so as to safeguard the sanctity of the examination.

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During examination administration the Council is supported by a team of highly experienced invigilators who ensure that only registered and properly-identified candidates are admitted into the examination hall in order to write the examination. The identification of candidates is done by keenly checking the examination card vis-à-vis each respective candidate's identification document. During the invigilation process, the invigilators record the details of candidates who avail themselves for the examination, a quality assurance best practice that CLE undertakes. In as much as invigilation may be seen as 'policing', it is the work of the invigilators to ensure that they accord the candidate with the best testing experience to enable them to articulate themselves fully in terms of demonstrating mastery of entry-level knowledge examination legal during administration.

Subsequent to the examination administration, bar examiners convene for the marking exercise. During this exercise, each script is carefully read and graded by a pool of subject experts. The exercise makes reference to each unit's marking guide that has been rigorously developed by the setter, moderator, and bar examiners. It is noteworthy that the Bar examination is marked using the conveyor belt system. In this system of marking, several examiners mark different questions of a single script in a manner that objectively determines the performance of every candidate. The marking exercise requires examiners to evaluate the legal theory and knowledge as jotted down by the candidate in order to ensure that the prospective advocate is qualified for admission. Each of the marked scripts is then thoroughly checked by a checker, a control measure sought to ensure that the entire script is marked and that the marks awarded by the marker is reflective on the cover page of the script. The marks of every single script are then keyed into the system, and the same is verified by a different officer. Second verification is then done to confirm that the initial mark entry is the same as that which has been verified.

Once the marking and verification exercises are concluded, scripts are then subjected to moderation. During this exercise, a 30% sample of each of the examination scripts are moderated by a course specialist. The moderators review whether the marking done by the markers is at par. This is a critical quality assurance process that provides guarantees about the integrity of the examination.

Prior to the examination release of the results, several reports about the performance of every particular examination series are developed in readiness for the Council to consider before the official release of the results. Once results are released, candidates are able to access the same through their respective portals. Any candidate who feels dissatisfied with the grade awarded in any unit may apply for a remark. Scripts of candidates who apply for remarks are then retrieved and are subjected to marking by another set of independent markers.



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The remarked scripts are also subjected through checking, data entry, and verification of marks before they are released by the Council. The release of the results from a remark exercise marks the end of that particular examination series. This closure then opens the window for the commencement of registration for the next examination cycle.

In conclusion, it is noted that the control measures that have been put in place seek to ensure fair assessment and the security of the Bar examination, all the way from test development to release of results. These measures seek to mainstream best practices into Kenya's Bar examination administration. This is attributed to the Council's intentional nature to interrogate, benchmark. and implement secure process controls, which ensure that the Bar examination is managed in a secure and verifiable manner. The Council trusts that the processes and measures discussed above puts everyone's mind at ease in regard to how the Bar examination is developed and what it actually seeks to achieve.



MARKET-READY LAWYER: THE INS AND OUTS OF LEGAL INDUSTRY PREPAREDNESS

By Victoria Wahu



"If you're not changing, evolving with the times, there's a pretty good chance that you're stagnant, dying, already dead, or just a rock in someone's shoe." — Ray Palla

The legal profession has been metamorphosing over the years. Historically, Law has been anchored in tradition and precedent. The emergence of technological advancement is shaping how the law is practiced. This has seen the concept of a "market-ready" lawyer being redefined from not only having a proficient legal expert but having a legal expert who is dynamic, multidisciplinary, adaptable, and equipped to navigate complexities and changes.

Very few sectors have experienced the kind of development witnessed in the technology sector. Such progress cannot be viewed as tangential. In the legal sector, client services have been redefined by legal technology. Law firms have now embraced the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Contract Lifecycle Management (CLM), Electronic Discovery (e-Discovery), and predictive analytics. The use of these tools has not only been helpful to lawyers, but it has also made practicing law efficient.



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To appreciate the emerging technology, a lawyer must have used these tools to gain an understanding of its capabilities and limitations. These tools have proven to be beneficial as they assist in streamlining systems. Technology is not replacing a lawyer but assisting in effectively delivering legal services.

A market-ready lawyer should rise above the traditional legal training and blend their legal acumen with knowledge from different fields. In order to meet the demand of the market and to stay apprised of the current technological trends, one must think beyond, perhaps getting alternative credentials, combined degree programs, and cross-sectoral experience.

Lawyers in this era need to appreciate that legal issues are entwined with other sectors, and clients are ever more seeking legal services with holistic insights.

Every client seeking legal services expects competent legal analysis of their issue that is timely and tailored to their issue. Legal services must now be designed with client experience at the center.

Lawyers should embrace principles of communication strategies, service innovation, and user experience thinking. Responsiveness, accessibility, and flexibility are needed indicators of market readiness. To be a market-ready lawyer, one must be eager to learn through formal education, professional development programs, and self-guided study. The experienced changes only mean that legal knowledge is shortening.

Staying ahead with the emerging areas in law is a professional necessity. Researching and empowering oneself with knowledge in topics such as Artificial Intelligence ethics, ESG compliance, and data protection laws are increasingly central to legal practice.

In the modern legal marketplace, technical knowledge alone is insufficient. Interpersonal skills, such as emotional intelligence, leadership, collaboration, and cultural competence, are becoming decisive differentiators.

Diverse clientele demands that lawyers communicate effectively and build trust across various digital platforms. Navigating remote and hybrid work environments, cross-border collaborations are also an important aspect in living up to the times.

Change is inevitable, and those who resist change risk obsolescence. In a profession that is changing, positioning oneself means accepting change.

A lawyer must possess technology literacy, intellectual agility, and a familiarity with the changing demands of society in order to be considered market-ready. Those who are willing to change are the ones who will shape the future of law.



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INTERNAL AUDIT- DEBANKING THE MYTH By Martin Mugendi

The term "Internal Audit" can sound intimidating, conjuring images of surprise inspections, long reports, and scrutiny. But internal audit is not a fault-finding exercise. It's a vital function designed to ensure that organizations operate efficiently, ethically, and in alignment with their objectives.

A common misconception is that internal auditors and audit clients (typically managers and staff within the organization) are on opposing sides. Their relationship should be one of collaboration and mutual respect.

Here's how this partnership works:

Internal Audit Partnership

The key to a successful internal audit lies in the relationship between auditors and audit clients:

• Open Communication

Successful audits rely on transparent communication. Audit clients should feel comfortable sharing information, and auditors should clearly explain their objectives, methods, and findings.

• Shared Goals

Both parties aim to improve the organization. While auditors focus on identifying risks and inefficiencies, audit clients provide the context and operational insights necessary for effective recommendations.

• Respect for Expertise:

Internal auditors bring expertise in risk and controls, while audit clients have a deep knowledge of their specific functions. Together, they can create practical and impactful solutions.

• Constructive Feedback

Audit findings should not be seen as criticism but as opportunities for growth. Similarly, auditors should present their findings constructively, fostering a problem-solving mindset.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

The Journey Begins: A Conversation with My Younger Self- By Dr. Felix Odhiambo



Her Ladyship Martha K. Koome, centre, Director Examination, Dr. Felix Odhiambo, far left with our invited guests at the Admission to the Bar Ceremony that took place on 23rd May 2025

Congratulations to all the newly admitted Advocates of the High Court of Kenya. Admission to the Bar is like being on a journey. Prophet Kahlil Gibran, the great poet, often referred to a journey as a metaphor for personal growth and exploration. To encounter personal growth, you have to be ready to leave behind the familiar and embrace new experiences so that you may discover yourself. Therefore, be ready to leave behind the familiar, even if it is what feels safe and comfortable, and embrace the unknown. Step out of the labyrinth of self-comfort and discover yourself.

For you to discover yourself, you will need to break free from stagnation and embrace change. Importantly, today, as you get admitted to the Bar, remember that one of the biggest changes you have to embrace is that of technology. Be ready to learn and adapt to it, or forever be vanquished by it.

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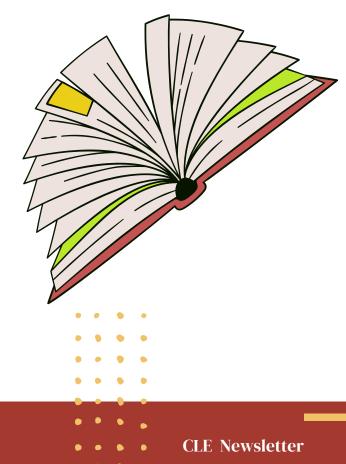
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The act of journeying as an Advocate shall lead you into numerous encounters with new landscapes, people, and experiences, which will help broaden your perspective and understanding of the world. These will not only bring new challenges but also the exploration of different facets of yourself. The experiences shall enable you to achieve a deeper understanding of your soul, hence, selfdiscovery. Self-discovery will be useful towards your achievement of both your personal and professional fulfilment.



The prophet likens a person on a journey to "a seed of the tenacious plant," which is driven by a desire to spread and grow. Just like a seed seeks to find its place in the world, go forth and seek your place in the available legal professional spaces. Work to create and leave your mark on the sands of legal practice. Always take with you the idea that the legal journey should not just be about the destination but also about the personal growth and transformation that happen along the way.

In conclusion, and of importance is freedom throughout your journey as an Advocate. Freedom must be both external and internal. Be at peace with other people as well as yourself. Starting this journey allows you to break free from the chains of routine so that vou may embrace the freedom of exploration. This journey is one of personal growth, self-discovery, and courage to embrace change. As a lawyer, always remember that we have one True North: The Law. Therefore, even as you exercise your freedom, you must take cognisance of the fact that our freedom is bounded by the law and ethics. Remain true to the law.





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UPHOLDING OUR NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, is not simply a Within its legal document. transformative framework lies Article 10, which defines the National Values and Principles of Governance. These values are categorically binding on all persons and institutions. These values and principles are: Patriotism, National Unity, Rule of Law. Eauitv. Human Dignity, Integrity, Inclusiveness, Good Governance, and sustainable development, which must be the foundation of legal education and training in Kenya.

The Legal Education Act CAP 16B mandates CLE to regulate legal education and training in Kenya. Therefore, as custodians of Kenya's constitutional ideals. our policies. curriculum reviews. inspections, accreditation processes, and engagements with training institutions help shape the legal minds that will one day serve in various spheres of the legal profession. The question of whether we are producing gualified lawyers who are not only ethical professionals but who can uphold the Constitution in practice lingers in our minds as we carry out our mandate.

We fall short if we allow mediocrity, overlook noncompliance, or fail to align our systems with constitutional values; we risk undermining the very foundation of our democracy and our mandate. CLE helps nurture tomorrow's legal professionals, and our role extends beyond compliance and quality assurance. This is why Article 232, which speaks to the values in public service as transparency, accountability, meritocracy, and representation, is just as important to our internal culture as it is to the legal education providers we regulate.

Through policy review, stakeholder engagements, institutional visits, or the curriculum review processes, the Constitution is with us, not just in letter, but in spirit. We hold ourselves to the same standards we expect from others. We remain ethical and visionary in how we carry out our mandate.

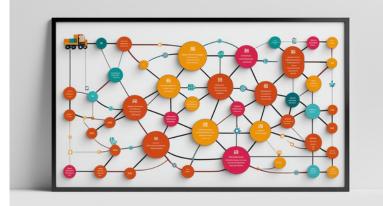




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TRANSFORMING KENYA'S SUPPLY CHAIN

By Timothy Seurey



Kenya stands at a critical crossroads in its evolution. Africa's economic As East commercial hub, the nation must urgently modernize its supply chain capabilities to capture opportunities created by the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and accelerating digital commerce. With postharvest losses costing \$1.2 billion annually and logistics expenses representing up to 30% of product costs, Kenya's supply chain inefficiencies are constraining economic growth and competitiveness.

The COVID-19 pandemic exposed these vulnerabilities while simultaneously accelerating digital adoption across supply chains. Kenya's strategic location, robust telecommunications infrastructure. and growing middle class create unprecedented opportunities for supply chain innovation that could position the country as Africa's logistics powerhouse.

Digital Logistics Revolution

Kenya's digital transformation began with innovative platforms like Sendy, which connects over 10,000 transporters with businesses through an Uber-like cargo model, reducing delivery times by 40%. However, these solutions remain concentrated in urban areas, missing the 70% of Kenyans living in rural regions where agricultural products requiring efficient logistics are produced.

Flexport, the \$8 billion American digital freight forwarder, offers a compelling model for Kenya's evolution. By integrating customs clearance, warehousing, and transportation into a single platform with predictive analytics, Flexport has reduced shipping times by 15% while cutting costs by 20%. Their success stems from processing millions of shipments to identify optimal routes and predict delays before they occur.

Kenya must expand beyond current point solutions to create an integrated digital ecosystem. This requires developing APIs connecting different logistics platforms and leveraging M-Pesa's mobile money leadership for real-time logistics payments. The government's KenTrade portal represents progress, but full integration across all logistics stakeholders remains essential.

Cold Chain Innovation

Kenya's agricultural sector loses 30-40% of perishable crops due to inadequate cold storage, compared to less than 5% in developed countries. This inefficiency particularly impacts the \$1.3 billion horticulture export sector, where temperature maintenance between 2-4°C is critical for European flower markets.



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Last-Mile Innovation

Kenya's last-mile delivery reflects diverse geographical challenges. Urban areas rely on motorcycle taxis navigating congested streets, while rural delivery remains economically unviable through traditional models. M-Kopa's solar product distribution using local agents demonstrates innovative approaches for remote areas.

China's JD.com has pioneered commercial drone delivery at scale, operating over 100 routes serving rural communities with drones carrying 30 kilograms over 100 kilometers. Their success combines autonomous drones, AI optimization, and strategic fulfillment center placement, achieving 99.5% operational availability.

Kenya's Civil Aviation Authority is developing commercial drone regulations, creating opportunities to leapfrog traditional limitations. Medical supply delivery presents immediate applications, while drone highways with charging stations every 50 kilometers could connect urban centers to rural areas. Urban innovation requires micro-fulfillment centers enabling 30-minute deliveries, following Amazon's successful model in global cities.

Blockchain and Traceability

The Coffee Board of Kenya's blockchain pilot represents Africa's most advanced agricultural traceability initiative, tracking beans from individual farms through export while achieving 25% price premiums for verified coffee in international markets. However, adoption remains limited due to high costs and technical complexity.

Walmart's blockchain revolution demonstrates the technology's potential, reducing food traceability from 7 days to seconds. During contamination outbreaks, the system identifies affected products and distribution locations within minutes, enabling precise recalls that minimize health risks and economic losses. Walmart's mandatory supplier adoption creates network effects enhancing value for all participants.

Kenya should scale blockchain through government leadership in key export sectors. KEPHIS could implement blockchain for phytosanitary certificates while the Kenya Bureau of Standards could verify quality certifications. Public-private partnerships with development finance institutions could provide concessional funding for platforms benefiting smallholder farmers.

Optimizing Through Intelligence

Most Kenyan businesses rely on manual demand forecasting, with supermarket chains maintaining high safety stock due to uncertainties. This ties up capital and increases costs where Al-driven optimization could reduce inventory expenses by 20-30% while improving availability.

Amazon's demand forecasting processes billions of data points considering sales history, seasonal patterns, economic indicators, weather forecasts, and social media trends. Their anticipatory shipping moves products to fulfillment centers before customers order them, enabling seemingly magical delivery times through sophisticated mathematical optimization opportunities for Kenya's climatedependent economy, using meteorological forecasts to optimize agricultural supply chains. University-business partnerships could develop AI solutions tailored to local conditions while building expertise.

Circular Supply Chains

Sanergy's waste-to-value model demonstrates circular principles by converting human waste into agricultural fertilizer, attracting international investment as a scalable urban solution. EcoPost Kenya transforms plastic waste into building materials, creating economic value while addressing environmental challenges.

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The Netherlands achieves circular agriculture success by treating waste as resources within integrated systems. Food processing waste becomes animal feed, livestock manure fertilizes crops, and agricultural waste generates energy for processing facilities. Success stems from policy incentives, research support, and industry collaboration creating necessary scale.

Kenya's informal sector creates unique circular opportunities through existing waste picker networks that could be formalized and optimized. Agricultural waste could power biogas plants providing electricity for processing facilities, while industrial parks could implement symbiosis where one facility's waste becomes another's input.

Critical Success Factors

Kenya's transformation requires coordinated action across multiple domains. Infrastructure development must prioritize fiber optic coverage for logistics corridors, 5G networks in urban centers, and solar minigrids powering rural cold storage. The Standard Gauge Railway extension creates regional trade opportunities requiring complementary digital infrastructure.

Human capital development is equally critical. The Kenya Institute of Supplies Management and Kenya Institute of Supplies Examination Board must expand curricula to include blockchain, AI, and IoT applications. Private sector partnerships could accelerate progress through apprenticeships and practical training programs meeting specific industry needs.

Regulatory modernization must finalize drone delivery regulations, implement single-window trade systems across all agencies, and eliminate paper-based processes. Cross-border trade harmonization with EAC partners would create seamless regional goods movement, reinforcing Kenya's commercial hub position.

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT Ethics and Integrity Conference 2025



CLE had the opportunity to attend the Ethics and Integrity Conference 2025, convened by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) on 21st May 2025 at the Sarova Stanley Hotel.

This was an engagement involving various stakeholders to discuss and build consensus on best practices with topical issues on ethics and integrity in the public sector, specifically the menace of academic dishonesty and forgery of academic and professional certificates in the Country. This year's theme of the conference was "Enhancing the Integrity of Academic and Professional Qualifications in Kenva". This theme was informed by the numerous cases of falsification of academic records by State and public officers, which the EACC had observed to have been rampant. The conference brought together public and private sector representatives in academia, human resource management, and law enforcement in Kenya.

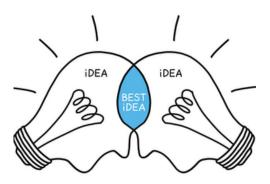
CLE specifically participated in the panel discussion on the sub-theme, "Falsification of Academic Certificates in Kenya: Driving Factors, Implications and Solutions".

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UMMA University Strategic Plan (2025– 2029) Validation Meeting By Morris Gitonga



UMMA University is in the process of developing its second Strategic Plan, covering the period 2025– 2029. As part of this important institutional milestone, the University convened a Strategic Plan Validation Meeting on 10th May 2025, held at the main campus in Kajiado County.

In recognition of its pivotal role as the statutory regulator of legal education in Kenya, the Council of Legal Education (CLE) was invited as a key stakeholder to participate in the validation process. The CLE presence underscored the importance of stakeholder engagement and inter-institutional collaboration in ensuring that academic strategies are responsive to national policy imperatives and professional standards.

The CLE team, comprising Mr. Moses Muchiri, Deputy Director for Quality Assurance, and Mr. Morris Gitonga, Head of Strategy and Planning, actively engaged with the draft document. During the session, the team conducted a thorough review of the proposed strategic framework, with particular focus on aspects relating to legal education and academic quality.

In line with CLE's goal of transformative legal education and training in Kenva, the representatives offered a range of insights, observations. and constructive recommendations. These contributions were aimed at aligning UMMA Universitv's strategic goals with the broader national objectives of transformative legal education, building, institutional capacity and excellence.

In line with CLE's goal of transformative legal education and training in Kenya, the representatives offered a range of insights, observations, and constructive recommendations. These contributions were aimed at aligning UMMA University's strategic goals with the broader national objectives of transformative legal education, capacity building, and institutional excellence.

The CLE commended UMMA University for its inclusive approach in the formulation of the strategic plan and reaffirmed its commitment to supporting institutions of higher learning in delivering quality legal education that meets both local and global standards.

The final Strategic Plan (2025–2029) is expected to incorporate the feedback from all stakeholders and will serve as a guiding blueprint for the University's academic, administrative, and developmental priorities over the next five years.

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Tree Planting Activity By Zadock Amboko



CLE staff

As part of its Performance Contracting Guidelines for the FY2024/2025, the Council is obligated under the "Implementation of Presidential Directives" indicator on "National Tree Growing Restoration Campaign" to ensure that each staff member grows a minimum of 30 trees per year. The Council must also engage key stakeholders in collaboration with the State Department for Forestry to organize three (3) tree planting or growing events during the year. The goal of this initiative is to increase forest and tree cover from the current 12% to 30% by 2032, while combating climate change and restoring degraded ecosystems.

On May 23, 2025, the Council of Legal Education hosted stakeholders at a tree planting event in Ngong Forest, Nairobi. The Council planted 1600 indigenous trees over 1.5 hectares of land allocated by the Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Nairobi region. The Council will continue to maintain the allocated area for three years to ensure the survival of the planted trees.

These events are part of Kenya's broader National Tree Growing Campaign, which has made significant strides. As of May 2025, the Council has planted more than 10 thousand trees in various parts of the country, including Aberdare, Chaka, Ngong Forest, and the Machakos region. It is through these initiatives that the Council demonstrates its commitment to environmental conservation and highlights its collaborative spirit in ensuring that Kenya achieves a greener and more sustainable future.





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"The law is not only to be studied but to be lived. The integrity of the legal profession begins in the classroom." — Inspired by Justice Rosalie Abella



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