

# Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions

## Vote Summary

### VI: Vote Overview

This section sets out the Vote Mission, Strategic Objectives, and provides a description of the vote's services

#### (i) Snapshot of Medium Term Budget Allocations

Table V1 below summarises the Medium Term Budget allocations for the Vote:

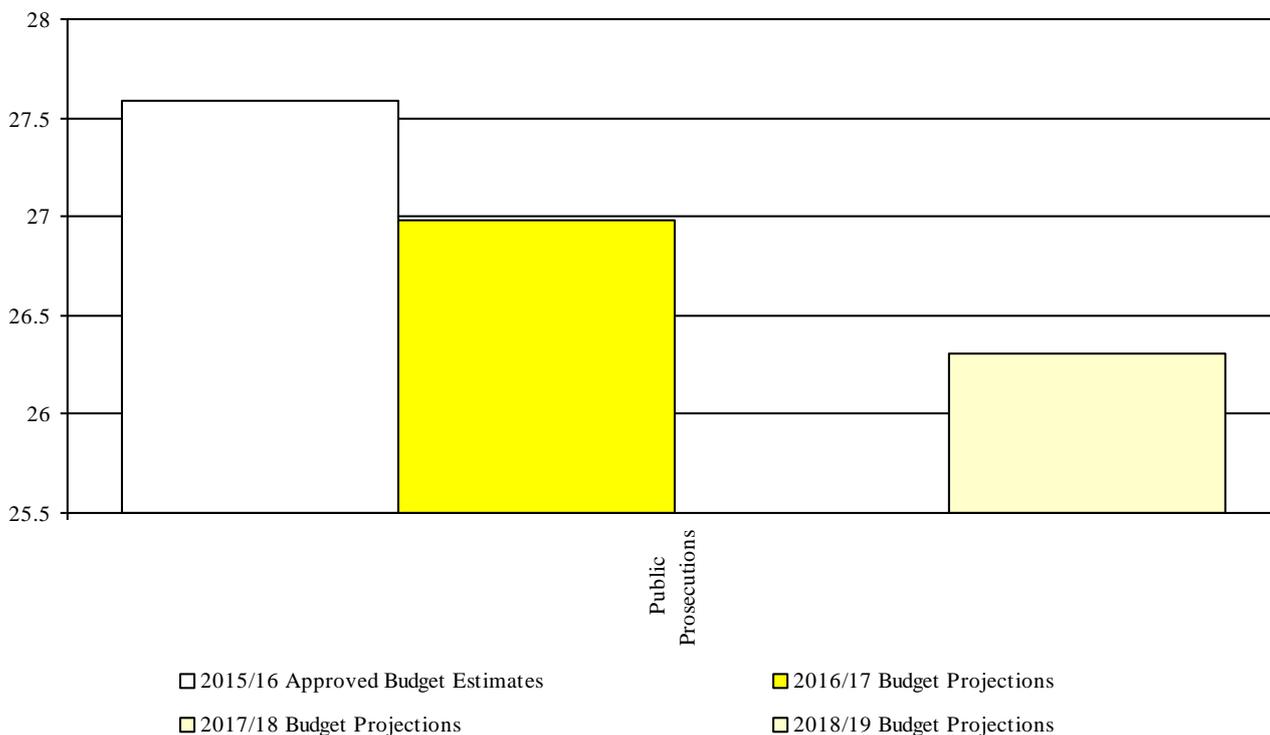
**Table V1.1: Overview of Vote Expenditures (UShs Billion)**

	2014/15 Outturn	2015/16		MTEF Budget Projections		
		Approved Budget	Spent by End Sept	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<i>(i) Excluding Arrears, Taxes</i>						
Recurrent Wage	4.468	6.042	1.510	5.934	6.230	6.542
Recurrent Non Wage	9.883	14.570	3.083	14.075	16.749	19.764
Development GoU	1.631	6.975	0.006	6.975	0.000	0.000
Development Ext. Fin	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>GoU Total</b>	<b>15.982</b>	<b>27.587</b>	<b>4.599</b>	<b>26.984</b>	<b>22.979</b>	<b>26.306</b>
<b>total GoU + Ext Fin. (MTEF)</b>	<b>15.982</b>	<b>27.587</b>	<b>4.599</b>	<b>26.984</b>	<b>22.979</b>	<b>26.306</b>
<i>(ii) Arrears and Taxes</i>						
Arrears	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	N/A	N/A
Taxes	0.300	0.955	0.082	0.000	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>16.282</b>	<b>28.542</b>	<b>4.680</b>	<b>26.984</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

\*\* Non VAT taxes on capital expenditure

The chart below shows total funding allocations to the Vote by Vote Function over the medium term:

**Chart V1.1: Medium Term Budget Projections by Vote Function (UShs Bn, Excluding Taxes, Arrears)**



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### (ii) Vote Mission Statement

The Vote's Mission Statement is:

*To handle and prosecute criminal cases in a just, effective and efficient manner.*

### (iii) Vote Outputs which Contribute to Priority Sector Outcomes

The table below sets out the vote functions and outputs delivered by the vote which the sector considers as contributing most to priority sector outcomes.

**Table V1.2: Sector Outcomes, Vote Functions and Key Outputs**

Sector Outcome 1:	Sector Outcome 2:	Sector Outcome 3:
<i>Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>	<i>Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>	<i>Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>
<b>Vote Function: 12 55 Public Prosecutions</b>		
Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	None	<i>Outputs Provided</i> 125501 Criminal Prosecutions 125503 International Affairs & Field Operations

## V2: Past Vote Performance and Medium Term Plans

*This section describes past and future vote performance, in terms of key vote outputs and plans to address sector policy implementation issues.*

### (i) Past and Future Planned Vote Outputs

#### 2014/15 Performance

At national level, the Directorate undertakes activities that contribute towards the priority areas mentioned in the Uganda Vision 2040 under Chapter six on Governance, where good governance tenets are discussed including rule of law among others from which one of the targets is to strengthen the Directorate of Public Prosecutions for improved effectiveness. This is done within the ambit of the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) which applies to all MDAs in the country.

The Directorate under the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) arrangement falls within the JLOS. It is therefore obliged to implement the JLOS SIP III by undertaking activities envisaged therein under the outcomes of having; policy and legal framework strengthened, access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced, and human rights and accountability promoted.

#### OUTCOME 1: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK STRENGTHENED

There are eight (8) outputs that fall under this outcome. These include; harmonization of Administrative Service Delivery Standards, independence of JLOS institutions strengthened, legislative and regulatory environment for realization of national development objectives improved, enforcement of laws improved, transitional justice enacted, informal justice strengthened, and JLOS compliance and participation in EAC regional and international integration. Attempting to attain those outputs, the Directorate in the assessment period made the following contributions highlighted under the respective outputs.

#### Administrative service delivery standards harmonised:

Harmonisation of administrative service delivery standards is one of the sector initiatives to support the outcome of strengthening legal and policy framework. To contribute towards this outcome, the DPP in the reporting period embarked on the process of strengthening public complaints registration and management by installing toll-free call lines, TV sets and procured furniture for the complaints desk. This also serves to improve customer/client care and therefore improve public perception of towards DPP offices.

To maintain compliance with standards, the Directorate through Inspection and Quality Assurance program set up a number of performance targets including; ensuring that 60% of public complaints against staff

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performance and conduct are addressed, 95% of the public complaints against criminal justice processes are resolved and 80% of the DPP offices meet minimum performance standards (quality of legal opinion), and maintaining cooperation with international partners. To this end, in the period under review the Directorate managed to have 71% of the registered complaints against staff performance and conduct addressed, 79% of the public complaints against criminal justice processes resolved and 80% of the DPP offices met the minimum performance standards (quality of legal opinion).

The 29% public complaints (i.e. 9 complaints) against staff performance and conduct that have not yet been resolved are those that are in court pending court decision.

#### Transitional Justice

The Directorate's International Crimes Department is in preparations to travel to Gulu in Northern Uganda to meet witnesses of war crimes and to maintain close links with them in preparation to deliver justice to the victims of war crimes.

The same arrangement is underway to investigate ADF atrocities in Western Uganda. This is expected to promote justice and accountability for past violations of human rights and war crimes.

In the meantime, some complexities emerged during the prosecution of some cases on war crimes. With such developments the Directorate awaits passing of International Crimes rules to guide the trials.

In contribution to implementation of transitional justice strategy of guidelines for prosecution of sexual and gender based (SGBV) crimes, the Directorate is finalising a handbook to guide prosecutors in handling of SGBV offences. This is considered one way of promoting and upholding respect for human rights and enhancing access to transitional justice.

JLOS Compliance with; and participation in EA regional and international integration process improved While ensuring compliance and participation in the EAC and international integration, the Directorate participated in the E. African regional Judiciary/Law enforcement workshop on wildlife/environmental crime. This was aimed at strengthening the judicial, prosecutorial and support sectors in in sub-Saharan Africa in the fight against wildlife crime.

The Directorate participated in East and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) activities to expedite the amendments to the Anti-Terrorism law in conformity with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Standards and to meet its obligations under the ESAAMLG Memorandum of Understanding.

Equally on regional cooperation, the Directorate participated in the extradition of the ADF rebel leader and two of his aides from Tanzania by preparing extradition request, legal documents, citing laws required and preparing watching-brief for court, among others. During the same period under review, 5 Mutual Legal Assistance requests and 4 extradition cases were successfully handled.

Apart from the above, the Directorate too, supports regional and international umbrella frameworks both at EA and beyond. In the reporting period, the Directorate participated in different fora geared towards compliance with; and participation in EAC regional and international integration in different ways which include;

- A meeting on wildlife and Forest Crimes in Nairobi, Kenya
- Meeting organised by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in Djibouti
- Meeting for ESAAMLG Task Force of Senior Officials in Arusha- Tanzania
- Meeting in Angola organised by the Prosecutors Association
- Meeting in Mozambique organised by APA
- Meeting in Morocco organised by APAAM
- Training on International Maritime Legal Regimes in Mombasa, Kenya and Zanzibar, Tanzania
- Training on Conflict Sensitivity and Analysis in Cairo, Egypt
- Training on Trafficking in Persons in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Training on Investigation and Prosecution of Human Trafficking in Kigali, Rwanda

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- East Africa Region Training in Cyber Investigations and Electronic Evidence in Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania
- The 3rd East Africa Association of Prosecutors Workshop on Responding to Terrorism, International and Transnational Crimes in Kigali, Rwanda
- The Regional Investigative and Analytical Case Coordination Workshop on Ivory Trafficking in Nairobi, Kenya
- Workshop on Law Enforcement and Security in Kigali, Rwanda

### OUTCOME 2: ACCESS TO JLOS SERVICES PARTICULARLY FOR VULNERABLE PERSONS ENHANCED

This outcome comprises eight outputs. During the review period, the Directorate's emphasis was on rationalized physical de-concentration of JLOS services, service delivery standards met and improved, and user-empowerment services provided as stated below;

Rationalized physical de-concentration of JLOS services:

As part of the broader access to JLOS service delivery enhancement arrangement, the Directorate procured and deployed 45 computer sets, 5 pick-ups for upcountry offices to facilitate court attendance and 1 station wagon for the Director. Construction of residential and non-residential premises in Kalangala have been completed while Kapchorwa office construction is on course, and these serve as some of the endeavours to broaden access to justice.

Thirteen regional officers were facilitated to handle prosecution work in their respective regions. Mbarara regional office is fully functional while office accommodation for regional offices (i.e. Kampala, Nakawa, Jinja, Soroti, Mbale, Lira, Gulu, Arua, Masindi, Fort Portal, Masaka and Kabale) is being procured and soon officers will be stationed there to undertake prosecution activities.

In addition, promotional interviews were conducted where the position for Deputy DPP-Prosecutions, 11 Senior Principal State Attorneys, 20 Principal State Attorneys, 61 Senior State Attorneys were filled. The Directorate recruited 95 State Attorneys who have already been deployed, received a Human Resource Officer while recruitment of a Senior Statistician is in progress.

These interventions are meant to augment the existing service points by bringing services close to the grass roots thus expediting the delivery of prosecution services.

Service delivery standards met and improved:

In the review period, the Directorate also recorded 139,251 cases, out of which 88,449 case files were sanctioned within an average 2 days, case files for decisions to prosecute or not were perused in an average duration of 30 days, and 32 prosecution-led-investigations were concluded in average of 122 days. On the same front, the Directorate registered 14,416 cross border cases, out of which 9,031 were sanctioned with a conviction rate of 63%.

Prosecution of cases during the period under review resulted in 148,089 cases in the Magistrates courts and 8,340 cases in the High Court. Whereas in the appellate courts, 3 sessions of 154 cases in the Court of Appeal and 2 session of 18 cases in the Supreme Court were handled.

In the special Court sessions carried out, the Directorate's 14 stations were involved in High court sessions in which a total of 892 cases were handled.

During the period under review, the Directorate led investigations into 10 cases of serious crimes (i.e. Prosecution-led-investigations) and prosecuted 72 Prosecution-led-investigated cases.

On overall in FY 2014/15, the average Attorney workload stood at 396 cases per Attorney while the overall conviction rate settled at 64%.

The good performance reflected in cases handled is attributed to the concept of plea bargaining. This is a "cost saving" approach that was introduced during the course of the financial year. The improved performance on cross-border cases is a result of the improved cooperation realised from neighbouring states.

To ensure effective prosecution, the Directorate held DPP/CID Top Management Regional Coordination

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meetings and workshops. These are aimed at providing useful avenues for continuous improvements on the quality of investigation and prosecution.

It also organised placement training for 4 Officers for specialised skills study visits in South Africa, Rwanda, and Tanzania.

The Prosecution Case Management Information System (PROCAMIS) implementation commenced and so far a gaps analysis report was presented to top management. Requirements such as data communication networks infrastructure have partly contributed to delayed setup of the PROCAMIS execution test environment. Once the implementation is completed, the system is expected to improve case tracking and management in general.

#### OUTCOME 3: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY PROMOTED

The Directorate acknowledges Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) principles of accountability, non-discrimination and equality. While contributing to the attainment of those principles, it realised achievements as stated below;

Human rights observance in JLOS institutions promoted:

Under this output, the Directorate held interactive talk shows, continued with the process of disseminating the DPP Client Charter, made press releases, published and disseminated brochures and posters articulating issues on the operations of the Directorate. These interventions were meant to empower people of their rights and obligations while dealing with officers of Directorate and/or accessing prosecution services.

External JLOS Accountability Promoted:

On attempts to achieve this output, the Directorate continued with the implementation of the JLOS Anti-Corruption Strategy and inter-agency meetings were held at various levels such as at District Chain-linked Coordination meetings. These meetings were for addressing issues related to agencies and their operations as they dispense criminal justice.

Additionally, the Directorate participated in 3 open day events and the Director made regional tours in which he interfaced with the public. These meetings drew participants ranging from DPP field officers, RDCs, to representatives of criminal justice agencies among others and were aimed at sharing information about the Directorate's operations and obtaining feedback from the public. The Directorate conducted outreach programmes and disseminated the client charter across the country. These arrangements are considered as some of the ways of empowering and accounting to the public while enhancing the Directorate's performance. As a means of improving public complaints and feedback mechanisms, some of the approaches of promoting external JLOS accountability, the Directorate installed toll-free telephone lines which are expected to improve and expedite public complaints management.

3.1 Internal JLOS Accountability Promoted:

The Directorate recognises accountability as one of the ways for its smooth operations. To this end, through its Internal Audit program adhered to accountability procedures by producing, quarterly accountability reports, quarterly compliance to procedure/regulations reports, 4 Inspection reports, 4 payroll verification report, and 2 fixed Assets review reports and 4 Procurement audit reports.

Anti-Corruption Measures in JLOS adopted and implemented:

Under this output, the Directorate purchased and disseminated copies of anti-corruption and cyber laws. These form a basis of reference for prosecution of crimes that fall under there.

The Directorate too addressed public complaints against staff performance and conduct where 71% of the registered complaints were addressed. The unresolved 29% are pending court decision.

These are avenues of ensuring integrity and adherence to existing ethical code of conduct as well is improving public perception and building their trust towards DPP services.

Cross-cutting issues

In this area, the Directorate kick-started the process of developing an Internal HIV/AIDS Policy at work place, training of HIV/AIDS Committee in trauma minimising skills and commemorating DPP-AIDS days where Voluntary HIV/AIDS counselling and testing, and cervical cancer screening activities were conducted. The Directorate too participated in the National HIV/AIDS celebrations that took place in Fort

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Portal where Uganda joined the rest of the world in commemorating World Aids day.

In addition the Directorate continued disseminating gender related laws and has produced a draft Prosecutors' Child and Gender Handbook. This is intended to guide prosecutors and other state and non-state actors and institutions in the criminal justice system in the investigation and prosecutions of child related cases in a child friendly and gender sensitive manner.

Regarding mainstreaming disability issues, the Directorate continued to make provisions for walkways (ramps) in all DPP owned offices and ensuring that all rented premises have easy access provisions for persons with disabilities. This is to ensure that the mentioned category of users are not under and/or not served by the Directorate.

The Directorate takes environmental conservation very seriously and has in place an agenda to plant trees and grass in every available space at the office premises compound. This exercise is so far progressing well with a number of offices maintaining well-groomed vegetation. This include the use of energy saver bulbs for lighting in all DPP owned office buildings.

The Directorate participated in the E. African regional Judiciary/Law enforcement workshop on wildlife/environmental crime. This is one of the avenues of strengthening law and capacity to prosecute and fight environmental crime while enabling the public to pursue environmental justice.

#### *Preliminary 2015/16 Performance*

The Directorate under the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) arrangement falls within the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS). It is therefore obliged to implement the JLOS SIP III by undertaking activities envisaged therein under the following outcomes; policy and legal framework strengthened, access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced, and human rights and accountability promoted.

#### **OUTCOME 1: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK STRENGTHENED**

There are eight (8) outputs that fall under this outcome. These include; harmonization of Administrative Service Delivery Standards, independence of JLOS institutions strengthened, legislative and regulatory environment for realization of national development objectives improved, enforcement of laws improved, transitional justice enacted, informal justice strengthened, and JLOS compliance and participation in EAC regional and international integration. Attempting to attain those outputs, the Directorate in the assessment period made the following contributions highlighted under the respective outputs.

#### Administrative service delivery standards harmonised:

Harmonisation of administrative service delivery standards is one of the sector initiatives to support the outcome of strengthening legal and policy framework. To contribute towards this outcome, the DPP in the reporting period embarked on the process of strengthening the complaints registration and management by initiating the procurement of toll-free call lines and furniture for the complaints desk.

To maintain compliance with standards, the Directorate through Inspection and Quality Assurance program set up a number of targets including; ensuring that 80% of public complaints against staff performance and conduct are addressed, 90% of the public complaints against criminal justice processes are resolved and 90% of the DPP offices meet minimum performance standards (quality of legal opinion), and maintaining cooperation with international partners. To this end, in the period under review the Directorate managed to have 80% of the registered complaints against staff performance and conduct addressed, 92% of the public complaints against criminal justice processes resolved and 90% of the DPP offices met the minimum performance standards (quality of legal opinion). This is attributed to operationalisation of regional offices. The Directorate's plan was to continue cooperating with international partners with the aim of enhancing capacity of prosecuting cross border crimes. In the reporting period, the extradition of Jamil Mukulu and his accomplices from Tanzania demonstrates the effort the Directorate invested in maintaining cooperation on the international arena.

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In addition the Directorate's management team attended a capacity building programme on Policy Formulation Process in Uganda. This programme was facilitated by officials from the office the Cabinet Secretariat, Office of the President and covered areas such as Policy Making Overview, application of Regulatory Impact Assessment in Policy Making Process and drafting of Cabinet Memos among others. This is one way of emphasising harmonisation of service delivery standards.

#### OUTCOME 2: ACCESS TO JLOS SERVICES PARTICULARLY FOR VULNERABLE PERSONS ENHANCED

This outcome comprises eight outputs. During the review period, the Directorate's emphasis was on rationalized physical de-concentration of JLOS services, service delivery standards met and improved, and user-empowerment services provided as stated below;

Rationalized physical de-concentration of JLOS services:

While contributing towards this output, the Directorate established offices in Bukwo, Bududa, Buhweju, and Kyegegwa i.e. 4 offices in total. This will partly address the issue of irrationalised physical concentration and respond to the needs for sustained criminal prosecutions services in the communities.

Service Delivery standards met:

In order to contribute towards the realisation of this output the Directorate determined to; address at least 60% of reported Public Complaints against staff performance and conduct, resolve 80% of Public Complaints against criminal justice processes and ensure that at least 80% of the Directorates stations meet minimum performance standards (includes quality of legal opinions). So far, in the period under review the Directorate managed to have 80% of the registered complaints against staff performance and conduct addressed, 92% of the public complaints against criminal justice processes resolved

The Directorate's International Affairs and Field Operations Program prosecuted at least 69% of registered cross-border cases and responded to 22 Incoming Mutual Legal Assistance requests within an average period of 30 working days. This performance was affected by the delay of witnesses outside Uganda to respond to summons, and the associated difficulties in tracing for witnesses to interview.

Service delivery standards met and improved:

In the review period, the Directorate also recorded 28,474 cases, out of which 18,165 case files were sanctioned within 2 days on average, case files for decisions to prosecute or not were perused in an average duration of 30 days, and 31 prosecution-led investigations-and-prosecution cases were concluded in an average of 121 days. Relatedly, the Directorate registered 70 cross border cases, out of which 62 were prosecuted with a conviction rate of 89%.

On overall, the review period's conviction rate stands at 61%.

To reduce backlog of cases, the Directorate under special court sessions prosecuted 338 cases in 10 High court sessions. Similarly, under Plea bargaining arrangement where suspects are allowed to plead guilty to the offence in order to receive lesser charge and get a lighter sentence, the Directorate held 3 sessions involving 256 cases. In total 594 cases in 18 sessions were handled.

#### OUTCOME 3: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY PROMOTED

The Directorate acknowledges Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) principles of accountability, non-discrimination and equality. While contributing to the attainment of those principles, it realised the following achievements;

Human rights observance in JLOS institutions promoted:

Under this output the Directorate held interactive talk shows, continued with the process of disseminating the DPP Client Charter, and made press releases. These interventions aimed at were meant to sensitize people about their rights and obligations while dealing with officers of Directorate and/or accessing prosecution services.

External JLOS Accountability Promoted:

On attempts to achieve this output, the Directorate continued with the implementation of the JLOS Anti-

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Corruption Strategy and inter-agency meetings were held at various levels such as at District Chain-linked Coordination meetings. These meetings address issues related to inter agency linkages and coordination and as they dispense criminal justice.

Internal JLOS Accountability Promoted:

The Directorate recognises accountability as one of the ways for its smooth operations. To this end, through its Internal Audit program adhered to accountability procedures by producing, quarterly accountability reports, quarterly compliance to procedure/regulations reports, 2 field inspection reports, 2 payroll verification report, and 2 fixed Assets review reports and 2 Procurement audit reports. These findings have been addressed as a measure to improve performance of the Directorate.

Anti-Corruption Measures in JLOS adopted and implemented:

Regarding this output, the Directorate purchased and disseminated copies of anti-corruption and cyber laws. These are to form a basis of reference for prosecution of cases relating to corruption and cybercrimes.

**Table V2.1: Past and 2016/17 Key Vote Outputs\***

<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	<b>Approved Budget and Planned outputs</b>	<b>2015/16 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Sept</b>	<b>2016/17 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs</b>
<b>Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions</b>			
<i>Vote Function: 1255 Public Prosecutions</i>			
<b>Output: 125501</b>	<b>Criminal Prosecutions</b>		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Case files sanctioned within 2 days. Case files for a decision to prosecute or not, perused within 30 days. Prosecution-led investigations concluded within 120 days.	Prosecution-led-investigations concluded in an average time of 121 working days. Cases file for a decision to prosecute or not perused in an average time of 30 working days. Case file sanctioned in an average time of 2 working days.	Case files sanctioned within 2 days. Case files for a decision to prosecute or not, perused within 30 days. Prosecution-led investigations concluded within 120 days.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Average time (days) taken to sanction a case to file	2	2	2
Average time (days) taken to peruse a case file for a decision to prosecute or not	30	30	30
Average time (days) taken to conclude prosecution-led-investigations	120	121	120
<i>Output Cost: US\$ Bn:</i>	5.037	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 1.190	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 3.981
<b>Output: 125503</b>	<b>International Affairs &amp; Field Operations</b>		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	10 new DPP offices opened and operationalized. 70% of reported cross-border cases prosecuted. Incoming Mutual Legal Assistance requests responded to in an average of 20 days.	69% of cross-border cases prosecuted Incoming Mutual Legal Assistance requests responded to in an average time of 22 days	8 new DPP offices opened and operationalized. 70% of reported cross-border cases prosecuted. Incoming Mutual Legal Assistance requests responded to in an average of 20 days.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Number of new DPP offices opened	10	0	8
% of cross border cases prosecuted	30	69	30
Time (days) taken to	5	22	5

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<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	<b>Approved Budget and Planned outputs</b>	<b>2015/16 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Sept</b>	<b>2016/17 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs</b>
respond to incoming Mutual Legal Assistance requests			
<i>Output Cost: US\$ Bn:</i>	6.152	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 1.475	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 6.952
<b>Output: 125505</b>	<b>Inspection and Quality Assurance</b>		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	90% of the Directorate's offices meet minimum performance standards (quality of legal opinions). 90% of public complaints against criminal justice processes addressed. 80% of complaints against staff performance and conduct addressed.	90% of DPP offices met minimum performance standards (quality of legal opinions). 92% of Public Complaints against criminal justice processes addressed. 80% of Public Complaints against staff performance and conduct addressed.	95% of the Directorate's offices meet minimum performance standards (quality of legal opinions). 90% of public complaints against criminal justice processes addressed. 85% of complaints against staff performance and conduct addressed.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
% of districts with a functional DPP station	79	90	95
% (%) of public complaints against staff performance and conduct addressed	60	80	85
% (%) of public complaints against criminal justice processes addressed	95	92	90
<i>Output Cost: US\$ Bn:</i>	1.066	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 0.228	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 1.017
<b>Vote Function Cost</b>	<b>US\$ Bn: 28.542</b>	<b>US\$ Bn: 4.599</b>	<b>US\$ Bn: 26.984</b>
<b>Cost of Vote Services:</b>	<b>US\$ Bn: 27.587</b>	<b>US\$ Bn: 4.599</b>	<b>US\$ Bn: 26.984</b>

\* Excluding Taxes and Arrears

### 2016/17 Planned Outputs

The Directorate will, in next FY 2016/17, remain focused towards attainment of Law and Order Sector (JLOS) SIP III outputs and outcomes. These include;

#### OUTCOME 1: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK STRENGTHENED

##### Administrative Service Delivery Standards Harmonized:

In contribution to the realisation of this output, the Directorate will stay focused on ensuring staff adherence to procedures and set performance standards, addressing all public complaints wherever dissatisfaction is expressed and making sure that at least 85% of complaints from the public relating to touching on staff performance and conduct are handled, meanwhile ensuring that at least 90% of complaints from the public relating to criminal justice processes are resolved and that at least 95% of DPP offices should meet the set minimum performance standards (i.e. in terms of quality of legal opinions).

When handling international and transnational crimes and matters, the Directorate will ensure continuous cooperation with international partners. This will enhance capacity to respond to mutual legal assistance requests and handle extraditions and ease prosecution of cross border crimes in general.

The Directorate will continue participating in processes relevant for conflict transformation and peace building. This will help in addressing the human rights violations that predated the conflict and caused or contributed to it.

#### OUTCOME 2: ACCESS TO JLOS SERVICE PARTICULARLY FOR VULNERABLE PERSONS ENHANCED

Rationalized Physical de-concentration of JLOS services:

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Further improvements on rationalised physical presence of prosecutorial services over the next FY 2016/17 will be stimulated with the establishment of 8 new offices and recruitment of State Attorney. These undertakings will contribute to the efforts geared to increasing prosecution service area coverage that should reach out to the furthest of communities therefore guaranteeing prompt justice process.

Service Delivery standards met:

The attainment of this output requires the Directorate to lay emphasis on approaches of obtaining feedback from the public. The Directorate has continuously encouraged feedback and in the next FY 2016/17, it is targeting to address at least 85% of complaints reported from the public against its staff performance and conduct, resolve 90% of complaints registered from the public dissatisfied with the way their matters are being handled in criminal justice process. All these while ensuring that at least 95% of the Directorates offices' operations meet the set minimum performance standards (i.e. the quality of legal opinions).

Aware of cross border crimes and the challenges associated, the Directorate set out to prosecute at 70% of reported cross border cases and to respond to incoming Mutual Legal Assistance requests within average time of 20 working days.

The Directorate will continue handling cases involving war crimes, crimes against humanity, terrorism, human trafficking, and other international crimes that fall under the International Crimes. It has set to ensure that at least 80% of cases in each of these case categories are promptly prosecuted.

#### **OUTCOME 3: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY PROMOTED**

External JLOS accountability promoted:

The DPP recognizes the need for a comprehensive countrywide civic education program on rights and responsibilities of the public in the criminal justice system. This will be achieved through a public information campaign/outreach program where information will be disseminated through various avenues which include the DPP Client Charter, Radio/TV talk shows, press conferences, press releases, open day events and meetings with various stakeholders at regional level among others. These gatherings will serve to publicise and obtain information and feedback respectively on matters/issues of concern to the public and the criminal justice practitioners.

JLOS Internal accountability promoted:

The DPP is at the heart of promoting internal accountability and will therefore, carry on the responsibility of nurturing the accountability spirit amongst its officers.

In the FY 2016/17, the DPP through its Internal Audit program will produce 4 reports each on status of accountabilities for advances verified, procurement compliancy with relevant regulations, adequacy of existing controls on vehicle maintenance and fuel utilization issued, pay roll, compliance with set guide lines on stores management, the status of implementation of all ongoing projects, truthfulness and fairness of the financial statements issued and budget performance. These will help in improving internal checks and balances of the Directorate.

The Directorate will continue with its operations within activity work plans to ensure appropriate implementation of plans while ensuring value for money.

Anti-Corruption measures in JLOS adopted and implemented:

Addressing corruption and its related activities is one of the priority areas the DPP considers when contributing to the overall country's development. To this end, in the FY 2016/17, the DPP will continue implementing the JLOS Anti-Corruption Strategy, collaborate with Police and other Anti-Corruption Agencies at national, regional and international level in handling corruption related cases and matters. In addition, the DPP will continue to encourage feedback from the public and addressing complaints arising from public's dissatisfaction of the criminal justice processes and staff conduct as they arise. These approaches provide ways of fostering integrity and encouraging observance of professional work ethics while allowing the public an opportunity to appreciate the services the Directorate is offering, hence building public trust in the process. Including embracing a performance based approach by strengthening

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performance appraisal systems to recognition, reward and sanctions.

Mainstreaming cross cutting issues of Gender and Equity, HIV/AIDS and Environment

The Directorate recognises cross cutting issues as essential in the execution of budget strategies and priorities.

**Gender and Equity Mainstreaming**

The Directorate is committed to being seen as an institution devoid of gender discrimination, guaranteeing equal access to political, social and economic wealth creation of opportunities for women and men; and developing a culture that places premium on the protection of all including children. In furtherance of this goal, it encourages the equitable participation of both women and men in all affairs of the institution, Progress has been made in formulation of gender and equity responsive regulatory framework including policies, plans and strategies.

The Directorate recognises gender and equity as key in the achievement of objectives and therefore takes requisite actions to promote gender equality in all spheres. Its aware that women and children represent over 50% of the population of Uganda, and yet their rights are not well protected in the justice system. They face immense challenges which include limited access to justice. Children are widely recognized as a vulnerable group with boys being more likely to be arrested for minor thefts and held in detention with adults, while girls are more likely to be sexually assaulted and exploited. Single mothers seeking to enforce rights to property, spousal and child support, often encounter gender inequalities in accessing the justice system.

The DPP is committed to stimulating gender equality, and works to promote it in its staffing structures and services. It is this commitment that informed the creation of the specialized Gender, Children and Sexual Offences Department to oversee the effective handling and prosecution of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and child related cases, including promoting gender mainstreaming in the DPPs objectives, programmes and activities as well as in staffing and human resources.

The DPP has prepared a proposal for the development of a Gender Equality Strategy and Gender Reference Tool to serve as its internal gender mainstreaming guidelines in line with the Uganda Gender Policy. Its purpose is to codify the DPP equality policies to better support gender mainstreaming and accountability throughout the execution of prosecution service. It is meant to be an additional management tool to support the DPP leadership and staff in gender mainstreaming.

The Tool will draw on best practices and lessons learned, and provide hands-on guidance on how to systematically take women and men, girls and boys, and poor and wealthy in all their diversity into consideration. Its only awareness of the differences and inequalities between women and men, girls and boys, and poor and wealthy and the underlying power structures that fuel inequality, will it be priority to adequately address and redress gender and equity inequality in prosecution services.

Gender is only one social aspect that impacts a person's life. An equity lens will be used at every stage of the prosecution cycle, policy development, research, information gathering and consultation, training, communication, planning and evaluation activity development and service delivery (investigations, prosecutions, sentencing, feedback to complainants etc. and in the case of children, during rehabilitation and resettlement),.

Persons with disabilities face various forms of barriers ranging from negative societal attitudes, discrimination, inaccessible physical environment, and information and communication to those resulting from disability insensitive regulatory frameworks. As a means of promoting equity therefore, the Directorate will continue, in the FY 2016/17, ensuring that all DPP premises both rented and owned, have wheelchair ramps for people with physical disabilities to enable them to physically access prosecution services, and translation services for persons who are not able to read, write or speak in English.

**HIV/AIDS:**

The Directorate recognises that HIV/AIDS affects and infects persons in one way or the other. This comes

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with issues associated with negative impacts and therefore calls for continuous mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues within the Directorate. Integrating HIV/AIDS issues within the Directorate will put emphasis on addressing concerns on how HIV/AIDS negatively impacts on the Directorate's operations. In particular, concentration in the FY 2015/16 will be on; Identifying and training peer counsellors, training DPP HIV/AIDS committee members, organising awareness retreats/seminars and campaigns, conducting field stations' visits to provide HIV/AIDS prevention services and organizing 2 (bi-annual) HIV/AIDS awareness, counselling and testing programs.

#### Environment:

In recognition of the importance of integrating environmental conservation in all aspects of development process, the Directorate intends to continue; raising awareness amongst its officers on the need to protect the environment, planting trees, grass and flowers to act as wind breakers in compounds of its offices, preventers of soil erosion, desertification, flooding, and ensuring proper disposal of absolute items.

The Directorate will continue handling cases resulting from violation of laws that protect ecological and wildlife resources. In addition, training will be undertaken to ensure that officers handling environmental laws' violations have skills to ably handle cases associated to degradation of the environment.

Collaboration under environmental umbrella frameworks will be maintained with other activists and institutions responsible for environmental conservation both at national, regional and international levels such as the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), and urban centre municipalities, Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA) and Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) among others. This will help in strengthening prosecutorial capabilities of the DPP and other prosecutorial support sectors' capacities in the fight against ecological crime.

**Table V2.2: Past and Medium Term Key Vote Output Indicators\***

Vote Function Key Output Indicators and Costs:	2014/15 Outturn	2015/16		MTEF Projections		
		Approved Plan	Outturn by End Sept	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions</b>						
<b>Vote Function: 1255 Public Prosecutions</b>						
Average time (days) taken to conclude prosecution-led-investigations		120	121	120	120	120
Average time (days) taken to peruse a case file for a decision to prosecute or not		30	30	30	30	30
Average time (days) taken to sanction a case to file		2	2	2	2	2
% of cross border cases prosecuted		30	69	30	30	30
Number of new DPP offices opened		10	0	8	10	10
Time (days) taken to respond to incoming Mutual Legal Assistance requests		5	22	5	20	20
% (%) of public complaints against criminal justice processes addressed		95	92	90	90	90
% (%) of public complaints against staff performance and conduct addressed		60	80	85	85	85
% of districts with a functional DPP station		79	90	95	95	95
<b>Vote Function Cost (US\$ bn)</b>	<b>16.282</b>	<b>27.587</b>	<b>4.599</b>	<b>26.984</b>		<b>26.306</b>
<b>Cost of Vote Services (US\$ Bn)</b>	<b>16.282</b>	<b>27.587</b>	<b>4.599</b>	<b>26.984</b>		<b>26.306</b>

#### Medium Term Plans

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1. Expedite criminal case trials and reduce criminal case backlog.
2. Guide and work with criminal investigative agencies.
3. Ensure quality prosecution services.
4. Handle International Mutual Legal Assistance obligations and Extradition matters.
5. Provide free legal advice to the public.
6. Recruit, deploy and expand office coverage to all districts and counties with extra focus on conflict affected areas in order to improve access to justice for all.
7. Train staff for enhancement of service delivery.
8. Enhance criminal case data collection and analysis, maintenance and management.
9. Improve transport facilitation.
10. Ensure public sensitization on criminal justice.
11. Ensure high staff morale in execution of their duties.

### (ii) Efficiency of Vote Budget Allocations

#### PLANS TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND VALUE FOR MONEY

- Computerization of prosecution case management.
- Operationalizing regional offices.
- Procurement of vehicles to facilitate movement of State attorneys to and from court and hard-to-reach areas.
- Establishing new offices.
- Construction of office premises.
- Construction of residential premises in hard-to live areas.
- Staff recruitment and development.
- Negotiations for equitable staff remunerations.
- Improving staff morale by creating clear career growth paths.
- Ensuring zero tolerance to corruption and corrupt tendencies.
- Ensuring quality prosecution services.
- Establishing and operationalising Victims' Rights Desk.
- Adherence to human rights principles.
- Mainstreaming crosscutting issues of gender & equity, HIV/AIDS and environment.
- Fast-tracking implementation of the new structure.
- Operationalising specialist departments.
- Maintaining collaboration with regional and international criminal investigating entities.

#### JUSTIFICATIONS OF THE ALLOCATIONS TO SERVICE DELIVERY AND KEY SECTOR OUTPUTS

- Computerization for easy case information/records retrieval and management.
- Recruitment of State Attorneys, establishment and operationalization of new offices to improve access to prosecution services and reduce incidence of backlog.
- Procurement of transport facilities for upcountry stations to reduce risks associated with sharing public transport with suspects while on transit to and from court and or in possession of prosecution case files and related documents.
- Negotiations for equitable staff remunerations to attract and retain experienced staff, and improve their morale.
- Staff development to equip officers with skills to cope with new crime trends.
- Mainstreaming crosscutting issues of gender & equity, HIV/AIDS to avoid discrimination while handling prosecution matters.
- Promoting an environment that stimulates a friendly climate conducive for mainstreaming crosscutting matters
- Ensuring quality prosecution services as a means to save government from losing vital resources in form of compensation as a result of suits lost.
- Establishing and operationalising Complaints and Victims' Rights Desk to improve complaints and victims' handling mechanisms.

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Adherence to human rights principles.

Fast-tracking implementation of the new structure to fill established posts and address prosecution manpower gaps.

Operationalising specialist departments to ably handle complex cases.

Maintaining collaboration with regional and international criminal investigating entities to enable easy handling of criminal cases committed across countries and maintain good working relationship with partner states.

**Table V2.3: Allocations to Key Sector and Service Delivery Outputs over the Medium Term**

Billion Uganda Shillings	(i) Allocation (Shs Bn)				(ii) % Vote Budget			
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Key Sector	12.3	12.0	12.5		44.4%	44.3%	65.8%	0.0%
Service Delivery	12.3	12.0	12.5		44.4%	44.3%	65.8%	0.0%

Exchange rates & inflationary pressures stay stable for prosecution of cases.

Prosecutors have modern skills to cope with new crime trends.

There's improved Prosecutor case-load ratio.

Financial, logistical resources, technical expertise and information are available to undertake Prosecution-led-investigations activities.

Clear complaint/victims handling mechanisms are in place and public is aware of where to lodge their complaints.

Funds are available & Staff are willing to train in specialised skills & cross-cutting issues.

Witnesses are willing to testify in court.

Office tools and equipment are up and running.

There is no political interference in prosecution matters.

Funds are available to run the operations of the Directorate.

Existence of cooperation between member states.

All states are signatories to the major treaties.

Security is guaranteed to DPP officers.

**Table V2.4: Key Unit Costs of Services Provided and Services Funded (Shs '000)**

Unit Cost Description	Actual 2014/15	Planned 2015/16	Actual by Sept	Proposed 2016/17	Costing Assumptions and Reasons for any Changes and Variations from Plan
<i>Vote Function: 1255 Public Prosecutions</i>					
Trans-national criminal cases handled	3,000	2,250			Exchange rates & inflationary pressures stay stable for prosecuting transnational cases & extraditions. Prosecutors skills can cope with new crime trends, improved Prosecutor case-load ratio. Budget constraint
Staff trained in specialised skills & cross-cutting issues	1,500	1,667			Funds are available & Staff are willing to train in specialised skills & cross-cutting issues. Budget constraint
Routine & adhoc field offices inspections carried out	36,000	36,000			Financial, logistical resources, technical expertise & information are available to carry out field offices inspections. No variation because of budget constraint
Research assignments undertaken	20,000	25,000			Financial, logical, technical expertise, reference materials and information resource centers are available to undertake required research. Budget constraint

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Unit Cost Description	Actual 2014/15	Planned 2015/16	Actual by Sept	Proposed 2016/17	Costing Assumptions and Reasons for any Changes and Variations from Plan
Public Complaints handled	11	8			Clear complaint handling mechanisms in place, public is aware of where to lodge complaints.
Prosecution led investigations	83	75			Financial, logistical resources, technical expertise & information are available to undertake Prosecution led investigations activities.
Policy, Planning, Budgeting, Financial and Procurement & Disposal documents Produced	4,000	4,000			Financial, logistical resources, technical expertise & information are available to process Policy, Planning, Budgeting, Financial and Procurement & Disposal documents. Inflation
Performance reports (value for money) produced	6,667	6,000			Financial & human resources are available to assess performance. No variation
New field offices opened and operationalised	23,333	20,000			Financial & human resources are available to open and operationalise. Inflation affecting cost of inputs and equipments
mini registries /Libraries in field offices created and all including one at HQs maintained	25,000	25,000			Financial & human resources are available to create & maintain mini registries in field offices & at HQs. Inflation affecting the cost of inputs
Management and professional support provided to field offices	1,133	708			Financial & human resources are available provide to support field offices.
ICT equipment provided and maintained	4,950	6,600			Financial & human resources are available to provide & maintain ICT equipment.
Field Inspection reports produced	35,000	9,500			Financial & human resources are available & inspectors have expertise to perform inspectorate function. No variation
Extraditions proceedings & mutual legal assistance requests handled	34	36			Exchange rates & inflationary pressures stay stable for prosecuting transnational cases & extraditions. Prosecutors skills can cope with new crime trends, improved Prosecutor case-load ratio.
Average cost of prosecuting a Criminal case	0	0			Exchange rates & inflationary pressures stay stable for prosecuting transnational cases & extraditions, and domestic cases respectively. Prosecutors have modern skills to cope with new crime trends, there's improved Prosecutor case-load ratio.

### (iii) Vote Investment Plans

The Directorate needs to rollout the Prosecution Case Management Information System (PROCAMIS) to all its stations across the country to enable easy retrieval of case information and support general case

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management. Furtherance to that, it is important to facilitate the Directorate's officers to travel to and from court. This is to avoid the risk of sharing public means of transport with suspects and or their accomplices while in possession of case files and related documents while in transit to and from transacting prosecution business.

The Directorate invested and continues to invest in construction of office premises. This has partly saved government from rental expense burdens. However, these premises need to be properly maintained through renovations to avoid losing them.

**Table V2.5: Allocations to Capital Investment over the Medium Term**

Billion Uganda Shillings	(i) Allocation (Shs Bn)				(ii) % Vote Budget			
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Consumption Expenditure(Outputs Provided)	20.6	20.0	16.9	0.0	74.7%	74.1%	89.0%	0.0%
Investment (Capital Purchases)	7.0	7.0	2.1		25.3%	25.9%	11.0%	0.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Business Application (PROCAMIS) re-engineered

13 printers, 13 photocopiers and 30 work stations procured.

Network OS, Security, and Office Applications and Operating Systems Software acquired for all Offices

LAN Established in Regional and District Offices

WAN established in Regional and District Offices

6 pick-ups, 2 station wagons, 1 Lorry, 1 Coaster and 1 salon car procured.

5 office buildings of Nebbi, Mukono, Rukungiri, Kitgum and Bushenyi stations renovated.

5 office buildings of Paidha, Moyo, Luwero, Nakawa and Mubende gets minor renovations.

5 Guard houses and outside toilets constructed in Jinja, Masindi, Adjuman, Isingiro and Ntungamo.

**Table V2.6: Major Capital Investments**

Project, Programme Vote Function Output <i>US\$ Thousand</i>	2015/16		2016/17
	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by September (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
<b>Project 0364 Assistance to Prosecution</b>			
<b>125572 Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure</b>	3 office buildings of Soroti, Kabale and Masindi stations renovated. 4 office buildings gets minor renovations.	Activity scheduled for Q2&Q3.	5 office buildings of Nebbi, Mukono, Rukungiri, Kitgum and Bushenyi stations renovated. 5 office buildings of Paidha, Moyo, Luwero, Nakawa and Mubende gets minor renovations. 5 Guard houses and outside toilets constructed in Jinja, Masindi, Adjuman, Isingiro and Tungamo.
<b>Total</b>	<b>520,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,150,351</b>
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>520,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,150,351</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>125575 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment</b>	3 pick-ups, 4 station wagons, 1 mini-bus, 3 salon cars and 2 motor cycles procured.	Nil	6 pick-ups, 2 station wagons, 1Lorry, 1 Coaster and 1 salon car procured.
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,539,900</b>	<b>52,374</b>	<b>1,870,000</b>
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>1,539,900</i>	<i>52,374</i>	<i>1,870,000</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>125576 Purchase of Office and ICT Equipment,</b>	PROCAMIS and its rollout. 13 laptops, for regional offices,	Nil	Business Application (PROCAMIS) re-engineered

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Project, Programme Vote Function Output <i>US\$ Thousands</i>	2015/16		2016/17
	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by September (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
<b>including Software</b>	25 work stations, 15 ipads for Top management 10 photocopiers and short consultancy		13 printers, 13 photocopiers and 30 work stations procured. Network OS, Security, and Office Applications and Operating Systems Software acquired for all Offices LAN Established in Regional and District Offices WAN established in Regional and District Offices
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,165,316</b>	<b>35,104</b>	<b>2,695,000</b>
<b>GoU Development</b>	<b>5,165,316</b>	<b>35,104</b>	<b>2,695,000</b>
<b>External Financing</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>125578 Purchase of Office and Residential Furniture and Fittings</b>	10 new stations furnished and working furniture for 140 States Attorneys procured. Furniture for 13 regional offices Bookshelves for the Documentation Centre procured.	Furniture for 96 State Attorneys procured. Furniture for 26 regional officers (9 regional offices) procured.	Furniture and fittings for 15 field offices, 100 units of furniture and fittings for field offices and 5 furniture and fittings for headquarters procured.
<b>Total</b>	<b>705,035</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>900,000</b>
<b>GoU Development</b>	<b>705,035</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>900,000</b>
<b>External Financing</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### (iv) Vote Actions to improve Priority Sector Outcomes

#### PERFORMANCE ISSUES

Inadequate country wide coverage of DPP services

Inadequate staffing, staff training and development

Inadequate financial and logistical support

#### POLICY ACTIONS

Establishment of offices in all districts and where possible at county level.

Computerization of prosecution services

Initiation of recruitment process for additional officers and their deployment to handle criminal cases in all courts of law except the court martial.

Capacity building for officers in specialised skills.

#### PROCESS ACTIONS

Establish & operationalize 8 offices.

Rollout implementation of PROCAMIS for easy retrieval and management of case data.

Arrange training for officers in relevant courses.

Procure 7 vehicles to facilitate movement of officers to and from court.

### Table V2.7: Priority Vote Actions to Improve Sector Performance

2015/16 Planned Actions:	2015/16 Actions by Sept:	2016/17 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
<b>Sector Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</b>			
Vote Function: 1255 Public Prosecutions			
VF Performance Issue: -Inadequate financial and logistical support			
3 Pickup vehicles, 4 station wagons, 1 mini-bus, 3 saloon	Nil.	Lobby for increase in the Directorate funding allotment	Fill all vacant posts as per establishment, Lobby for

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2015/16 Planned Actions:	2015/16 Actions by Sept:	2016/17 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
cars & 2 Motorcycles procured.		for improved logistics. Procure 11 vehicles.	increased funding, Develop viable project proposals, facilitate the development of an enabling law, Provide transport facilities & travel expenses
<b>Sector Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</b>			
Vote Function: 12 55 Public Prosecutions			
<i>VF Performance Issue: -Inadequate staffing, staff training and development</i>			
40 SAs, 30 Secretaries, 7 Drivers & 1 Data Entry Clerk's recruitment initiated.	Nil.	Initiate recruitment process for additional officers and deploy them. Arrange training for officers in relevant courses.	Train 592 staff in relevant management skills.(such as new performance appraisal, records mgt), Induct all new staff; conduct a training needs assessment, develop & implement a capacity building programme; Attach staff to different MDA's
<i>VF Performance Issue: -Inadquate country wide coverage of DPP services</i>			
Open & operationalise 10 new field offices	Nil	Establish & operationalize 8 offices. Overhaul the implementation of PROCAMIS for easy retrieval and management of case data.	Solicit for increment in development funding to enable the Directorate construct at least 8 DPP offices per year in districts ; Recruit and deploy 106 new staff to fill the establishment (664), purchase file & storage server for information systems

## V3 Proposed Budget Allocations for 2016/17 and the Medium Term

This section sets out the proposed vote budget allocations for 2016/17 and the medium term, including major areas of expenditures and any notable changes in allocations.

**Table V3.1: Past Outturns and Medium Term Projections by Vote Function\***

	2014/15 Outturn	2015/16		MTEF Budget Projections		
		Appr. Budget	Spent by End Sept	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions</b>						
1255 Public Prosecutions	16.282	27.587	4.599	26.984	22.979	26.306
<b>Total for Vote:</b>	<b>16.282</b>	<b>27.587</b>	<b>4.599</b>	<b>26.984</b>	<b>22.979</b>	<b>26.306</b>

### (i) The Total Budget over the Medium Term

For the fiscal years 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19, the total resource allocations to the Directorate over the medium term are as follows; UG Shs26.98bn, UG Shs. 22.98bn (excl. development budget) and Shs. 26.31bn (excl. development budget) respectively.

The earmarked resources will be devoted to the following areas among others:

Prosecution-led-investigations particularly in; High profile Corruption and other serious crimes, international crimes and reduction of case backlog,

Operationalization of regional offices in High court circuit areas,

Preparation of cases and pre-trial interviews of state witnesses,

Rent for office premises at Headquarters, regional offices, districts and counties,

Payment of salaries for all DPP staff,

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Fuel, service and maintenance of vehicles for inland travel to courts and court circuits,  
 Purchase of ICT equipment, furniture, transport equipment, photocopiers, scanners and Legal Reference Material,  
 Training of prosecutors in specialized skills and in new crime areas,  
 Training of officers in managerial skills,  
 Opening and operationalizing new offices in districts and counties,  
 Handling International and transnational criminal cases, extradition cases and Legal Mutual Assistance requests,  
 Recruitment, induction and deployment of prosecutors and support staff,  
 Payment of Utilities (water, electricity, telecommunications and internet) costs,  
 Strengthening planning, monitoring and evaluation functions,  
 Public awareness and relations activities.  
 Operationalizing Complaints and Victims' Rights Desk.

### (ii) The major expenditure allocations in the Vote for 2016/17

The Directorate's (Vote 133) T FY 2016/17 major expenditure areas encompass;  
 Prosecution-led-investigations particularly in; High profile Corruption cases' investigation & prosecution,  
 Inquiries into the mismanagement of funds in the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Public Service's diversion and misuse of pension funds, War Crime cases, theft of drugs cases in the Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education inquiries into misuse of funds and other serious crimes, election related offences,  
 Preparation of cases and pre-trial interviews of state witnesses,  
 Rent for office premises at Headquarters, districts and counties,  
 Fuel, service and maintenance of vehicles for inland travel to courts and court circuits  
 Purchase of blade servers, ICT equipment, furniture, transport equipment, photocopiers, scanners, Legal Reference Material.  
 Training of prosecutors in specialized skills and in new crime areas,  
 Opening and operationalising new offices in districts and counties,  
 Handling International and transnational criminal cases, extradition cases and Legal Mutual Assistance requests,  
 Recruitment, induction and deployment of prosecutors and support staff,  
 Payment of Utilities (water, electricity, telecommunications and internet) costs,  
 Renovation of office buildings,  
 Strengthening the planning, monitoring and evaluation functions,  
 Developing and review of internal policies,  
 Public awareness and relations,  
 Staff remunerations and motivation

### (iii) The major planned changes in resource allocations within the Vote for 2016/17

There are no major planned changes because the MTEF ceiling remained the same as the current financial year.

**Table V3.2: Key Changes in Vote Resource Allocation**

Changes in Budget Allocations and Outputs from 2015/16 Planned Levels:				Justification for proposed Changes in Expenditure and Outputs
2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
<i>Vote Function: 1201 Public Prosecutions</i>				
<b>Output: 1255 01 Criminal Prosecutions</b>				
<i>US\$ Bn:</i>	<i>-1.056</i>	<i>US\$ Bn: 2.389</i>	<i>US\$ Bn: -5.037</i>	<i>New crime trends. Complexity of crime Need to travel to counterpart countries to investigate and inform prosecution of offences committed across countries.</i>
Prosn-led investigations & prosecution of white collar crime esp. corruption, war crimes, terrorism, human	Prosn-led investigations & prosecution of white collar crime esp. corruption, war crimes, terrorism, human	Prosn-led investigations & prosecution of white collar crime esp. corruption, war crimes, terrorism, human		

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Changes in Budget Allocations and Outputs from 2015/16 Planned Levels:			Justification for proposed Changes in Expenditure and Outputs
2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
&drug trafficking& money laundering cases, election offences, Drug theft, new crime areas. Sufficiently interview & prepare witnesses.	&drug trafficking& money laundering cases, election offences, Drug theft, new crime areas. Sufficiently interview & prepare witnesses.	&drug trafficking& money laundering cases, election offences, Drug theft, new crime areas. Sufficiently interview & prepare witnesses.	
<b>Output: 1255 03 International Affairs &amp; Field Operations</b>			
<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 0.800	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> -2.952	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> -6.152	<i>New crime trends. Complexity of crime Need to travel to counterpart countries to investigate and inform prosecution of offences committed across countries.</i>
Prosn-led investigations & prosecution of white collar crime esp. corruption, war crimes, terrorism, human &drug trafficking& money laundering cases, election offences, Drug theft, new crime areas. Sufficiently interview & prepare witnesses.	Prosn-led investigations & prosecution of white collar crime esp. corruption, war crimes, terrorism, human &drug trafficking& money laundering cases, election offences, Drug theft, new crime areas. Sufficiently interview & prepare witnesses.	Prosn-led investigations & prosecution of white collar crime esp. corruption, war crimes, terrorism, human &drug trafficking& money laundering cases, election offences, Drug theft, new crime areas. Sufficiently interview & prepare witnesses.	
<b>Output: 1255 72 Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure</b>			
<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 0.630	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> -0.520	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> -0.520	
<b>Output: 1255 75 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment</b>			
<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 0.565	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> -0.405	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> -1.305	
<b>Output: 1255 76 Purchase of Office and ICT Equipment, including Software</b>			
<i>US\$ Bn:</i> -1.750	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> -3.245	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> -4.445	

## V4: Vote Challenges for 2016/17 and the Medium Term

This section sets out the major challenges the vote faces in 2016/17 and the medium term which the vote has been unable to address in its spending plans.

### Underfunded priorities

1.Non-equitable Staff remunerations. Comparing the salary structure of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) with that of various institutions such as the Inspectorate of Government, Uganda Law Reform Commission and Uganda Registration Service Bureau, the Directorate staff earn much less compared to the effort and workload the same institutions put in. For instance, the IGG earns UGShs. 17,875,000 per month, and the Registrar General –URSB earns UG Shs. 38,466,000 per month while the DPP earns UG Shs.9,026,743 per month. This clearly exhibits disparities in remuneration for the workload involved and effort put in by respective officers in the aforementioned institutions.

### 2.Criminal Prosecutions

a.Conducting witness pre-trial interviews. This envisages taking witnesses through court procedures and their obligations during trial. On average, five witnesses are required for each case, and these need facilitation in form of transport, feeding and per diem, where deemed necessary. Where this approach has been applied, successful prosecution has always been attained thus saving government from losing vital resources in compensation for suits which would otherwise have been lost. This requires a total of Ushs.0.70 bn.

b.Prosecution of serious criminal offences that include cases of Corruption in public offices, drug and human trafficking, cybercrimes, war crimes, terrorism, money laundering, environment crimes and crimes against humanity, among others, remains financially constrained. This is as a result of upward trend in occurrence, prevalence and complexity of such crimes. This requires a funding of UG Shs. 2.5 bn.

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Important to note is that the average cost of prosecuting such cases is Shs. 3,105,495.

3.Criminal Prosecutions Case Database and Prosecution Case Management Information System (PROCAMIS) hardware and software rollout. The Directorate is in the process of computerising its case data management system. For full operationalisation, this needs to be rolled out to all DPP stations across the country. The rollout exercise requires additional funding to cover software upgrades, disaster recovery and hardware (e.g. computer work stations, scanners and photocopiers) acquisition, and PROCAMIS annual license renewal. The required funding is UG Shs. 4.24 bn.

4.Establishing Local Area Networks (LAN) and Interconnections (Wide Area Network) in one hundred (111) offices. The Directorate believes that effective coordination and collaboration will present fertile ground for performance excellence in an institutional setting that expands nearly all districts in the country. To support these attributes therefore, the Directorate has planned to establish a unified communication system linking all offices and officers through desk phones, mobile phones, teleconferencing, and emails systems over a single platform. This strategy has immense advantage of drastically reducing communication costs and yet enhancing productivity. This endeavour requires a funding of Ushs.1.740 bn.

5.Need to specialize prosecution services. Following the emergence and occurrence of diverse forms of crime trends, the increasingly sophisticated techniques adopted by criminals and changing societal morals, there is need to continuously train prosecutors on specialized skills to empower them expertly handle all sorts of crime trials. In particular, the Directorate's focus is on developing expertise in handling; cybercrime, environmental crimes, drug and human trafficking crimes, money laundering crimes, including corruption, terrorism, war crimes and crimes against humanity among others. This needs to go hand-in-hand with training officers in management disciplines to improve administrative functions. This requirement needs funding of UG Shs. 1.030 bn.

6.Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Children related cases are some of the most prevalent cases in the world. The Directorate is committed to address such cases and has dedicated a department (the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Children department) to lead and direct the expeditious and efficient investigations, prosecution and handling of domestic violence cases, SGBV cases, prevention of trafficking in persons cases and cases involving children. This department continues to face challenges including but not limited to understaffing, lack of adequate office equipment, lack of specialized training for officers and adequate funding to sufficiently facilitate its operations. This will require a funding of UG Shs. 0.820 bn.

7.Strengthening coordination, collaboration, supervision, communication and information technologies, and inspectorate and quality assurance functions is very vital for responding to the rapid increase in office country coverage and staff population. This is aimed at ensuring effective and efficient operations of criminal prosecution processes and the Directorate in general. These requirements are underfunded and therefore need additional funding of UG Shs. 0.880 bn.

8.Operationalizing Lands Department. The Directorate recognises that land related crimes are on the rise and will rise further with an increasing population, and therefore require special and immediate attention. Land fraud and other land related crimes are complex in nature because they involve complex transactions sometimes with collusion from public officials thereby posing a unique challenge. Aside from violence, people engage in all sorts of fraud and falsehoods to acquire, retain or possess land. The situation is compounded in scenarios of fraudulent successions, subdivisions and transfers creating third party rights all of which have to be addressed. These have negative resultant effects of; loss of lives, property, livelihood, homelessness, destitution, and injuries to both life and property, among others.

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In response, the Directorate established a specialized department responsible for handling these cases and coordinate activities and investigations relating to land, while complimenting efforts from sister institutions such as Uganda Police Force- CIID Department of Land Protection Police Unit, High Court - Land division. Due to the complexity of land related cases, there is need for specialist training in handling criminal land matters, preparing and protecting witnesses, leading Police investigations into land matters, supervising and coordinating handling land related criminal matters at regional and district level among others. This is budgeted to cost UG Shs. 0.800 bn.

9.Security requirements needs for the Directorate's officers and assets. Aware that the Directorate officers handle very sensitive cases most often exposing them to high risks of attacks by friends, associates and accomplices of the suspects, it becomes very important to ensure officers' safety against these threats by providing corresponding security measures to protect not only the Directorate's officers but premises and residences as well, especially for those in the highest risk category, from any spiteful acts. Practical measures to espouse are; provision of walk through metal detectors, body guards, and home guards for those in extreme risk. The amount required for this activity is UG Shs. 1.037bn

10.Operations of stations. Much as DPP stations are functional, the funding for their operations remain inadequate. This affects prosecution of commonplace cases and the overall management of the stations. To address this funding problem and the results effects on the workload, the Directorate requires UG Shs.5.0 bn.

11.Operations of International Crimes Division (ICD). Cognisant of the trends in international crimes and the fright to society associated with it, which includes Terrorism, War Crimes, human trafficking, among others, it is appropriate to that special attention be placed in these fast escalating crimes in order to guarantee security to persons. For this division to effectively carryout the tasks that can guarantee effective prosecution of these crimes, it needs shs.1.0bn.

12.Establishment of 6 new offices. It's in the interest of the Directorate to ensure physical visibility in every district established and this therefore involves establishing office in every district in which there is none. The purpose is to deconcentrate services to the wider populace in effect increasing public access to these services. The Directorate needs shs.0.360bn to achieve these requirement.

The total underfunded gap for FY 2016/17 amounts to UG Shs.20.197bn.

#### **UNFUNDED PRIORITIES FOR FY 2016/17**

1.Improving access to justice. The Directorate's approach to improving justice is to make residential presence in all areas where there is a court of law except the court martial. This involves leasing of office space, and undertaking construction. At present the DPP owns 52 office premises and desires to construct a minimum of 8 office buildings annually to cover the gap (i.e. 3 regional offices and 5 field offices) and furnishing them. However, due to the inadequate development budget allotment, this is not possible. While construction activities are going on the, the Directorate will continue opening offices through sharing occupancy with the courts where possible and leasing from the public. Out of 112 districts, the Directorate's presence is visible in 92 districts which translates to 82% district coverage with 112 district offices and 13 regional offices spread across. Still outstanding is the need to match DPP physical district presence with her sister criminal justice institutions particularly the courts of judicature. Addressing this mismatch requires a funding of UG shs. 4.2 bn.

2.Equipping of the Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture Unit. Subsequent to the registered success of

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the anti-corruption court and the need to fill the gap of inability to recover assets acquired using stolen public funds, the Directorate established the Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture unit that will be in charge of confiscating assets acquired using public funds. Due to the nature of the work involved to run the unit, officers will need specialist training, office equipment, transport equipment, furniture, and operational funds. The establishment of this unit requires a total funding of UG Shs.0.9 bn.

3. Restocking and equipping the Documentation Centre. For attorneys to effectively prosecute in court, they need to be well equipped with relevant references and precedents to the cases at hand. The Directorate's desire is to fully equip the documentation centre with all the necessary and up to date legal-reference-materials, and other necessary items and equipment (e.g. bookshelves, chairs, reading desks, computer workstations, heavy duty printer, heavy duty scanner, DVD recorder and player. Restocking and equipping the documentation centres is estimated to cost UG Shs.0.8 bn.

4. Establishment of the Prosecutors Academy. Just as it is in other professional criminal justice agencies: the Judiciary has a Judicial Studies Academy; Police and Prisons too have training schools, the Directorate realises the need to establish a professional academy for training of prosecutors as a means to professionalizing prosecution services. All along the DPP has depended on lawyers who have acquired general legal practicing Diplomas from the LDC. Once appointed prosecutors, these legal practitioners remain with a skills gap to handle prosecution matter and therefore need to be taken through specialised hands-on training on prosecution processes and procedures. This is aimed at enabling them to transact prosecution business in an effective and efficient manner. This kind of training can only be realised by adopting a multifunctional approach of establishing a Prosecutors' Academy to provide unique and invaluable training opportunities for the intended prosecutors. This activity is unfunded and requires funding amounting to UG Shs.6.174bn.

5. Need to set up a Victims Assistance desk. Crime affects people in different ways. Being a victim of crime is often a traumatic, bewildering and frightening experience. The harm can be either physical, psychological, and includes emotional suffering, grief and economic loss. This has a bearing on the prosecution process and therefore calls for the need to set up mechanisms for support and assistance to victims of crime. Assistance can range from information and psychosocial support among others. Often, funding for this area of support and assistance to victims is woefully inadequate. The Directorate has initiated the process of establishing a desk to handle victims of crime and therefore requires UG Shs.0.600bn

6. Witness protection funding gap. Inadequate witness protection is a major impediment to justice especially on crimes such as war crimes, terrorism and SGBV cases among others. A case of witness intimidation and harassment are widespread, many witnesses are not willing to come forward to testify for fear for their lives. There is need for adequate protection to ensure that evidence is preserved and witnesses identified for future prosecution. This is one of the areas that has been left out. The Directorate needs to be facilitated to work with the Police to protect prosecution witnesses and save government from losing cases. The DPP is in need of funding amounting to UG Shs.1.5bn to cater for this activity.

7. Funding to handle elections cases. The country is entering into an electioneering period and there is a likelihood of the process being marred by violence, intimidation, rigging and other related electoral offences. These call for redress and the Directorate is not well positioned to handle such cases within its limited funding. A funding gap of UG Shs.0.700bn needs to be filled to enable the DPP handle such cases.

The total funding requirement for the unfunded activities is UG Shs.14.874bn.

The grand total funding requirement (for both underfunded and unfunded activities) is UG Shs.35.071bn.

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**Table V4.1: Additional Output Funding Requests**

Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2016/17:	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
<i>Vote Function: 1201 Public Prosecutions</i>	
<b>Output: 1255 01 Criminal Prosecutions</b>	
<i>US\$ Bn: 6.045</i> Prosn-led investigations & prosecution of white collar crime esp. corruption, war crimes, terrorism, human & drug trafficking & money laundering cases, election offences, Drug theft, new crime areas. Sufficiently interview & prepare witnesses.	<i>The DPP being one of the JLOS institutions contributes to enhanced access to Justice and promotion of accountability. This is also in line with the JLOS's Anti-Corruption Strategy and contributes directly to NDP's thematic area of Crime Reduction &amp; Good Governance.</i>
<b>Output: 1255 02 Information Management and Communication</b>	
<i>US\$ Bn:</i>	
<b>Output: 1255 04 Human Resource and Administration support</b>	
<i>US\$ Bn:</i> Improved geographical coverage of prosecution services and staffing thus increasing DPP presence across the country including facilitating staff in hard-to-reach and hard to stay areas. Training of DPP staff in various skills	<i>Increase in number of staff, need for increased access to justice for all especially the poor &amp; marginalised; and timely disposal of cases</i>
<b>Output: 1255 75 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment</b>	
<i>US\$ Bn:</i>  	<i>Improved delivery of prosecution services &amp; coordination in order to enhance justice for all especially the poor and marginalised (geographical coverage), preventing officer from sharing public transport means with accused persons and their sympathiser while in possession of case files.</i>
<b>Output: 1255 76 Purchase of Office and ICT Equipment, including Software</b>	
<i>US\$ Bn:</i>  	<i>Improved prosecutions case information management which is critical to in the efficient and effective delivery of justice to all especially the poor and marginalised</i>

*This section discusses how the vote's plans will address and respond to the cross-cutting policy, issues of gender and equity; HIV/AIDS; and the Environment, and other budgetary issues such as Arrears and NTR..*

### (i) Cross-cutting Policy Issues

#### (i) Gender and Equity

<b>Objective:</b> To ensure that the public enjoys easy access to criminal prosecution services. To ensure gender and equity mainstreaming in the Directorate. To adequately address and redress gender and equity inequality in prosecution services.
<i>Issue of Concern :</i>
<i>Proposed Interventions</i>
<i>Budget Allocations UGX billion</i> 0.06
<i>Performance Indicators</i>

#### (ii) HIV/AIDS

<b>Objective:</b> To continue mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues within the Directorate.
<i>Issue of Concern :</i>

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*Proposed Interventions*

*Budget Allocations* UGX billion      0.05

*Performance Indicators*

*(iii) Environment*

**Objective:** To promote environmental conservation and preservation within the Directorate.  
To ably handle environmental criminal related matters.

*Issue of Concern :*

*Proposed Interventions*

*Budget Allocations* UGX billion

*Performance Indicators*

#### **(ii) Payment Arrears**

The table below shows all the payment arrears outstanding for the Vote:

N/A

#### **(ii) Non Tax Revenue Collections**

The table below shows Non-Tax Revenues that will be collected under the Vote:

N/A