



*A Transformative  
Prosecution Service*

PARLIAMENT  
OF KENYA  
LIBRARY



2024-2025

# ANNUAL REPORT

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS





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## MANDATE

The Mandate of the ODPP as provided under Article 157 of the Constitution of Kenya is to exercise state powers of prosecution in criminal matters and other aspects incidental thereto.



## VISION

The vision of the ODPP is a just, fair, independent and people-centred prosecution service.



## MISSION

The mission is to provide an impartial, innovative, efficient and effective prosecution service.



## CORE VALUES

- ◆ Integrity
- ◆ Accountability
- ◆ Independence
- ◆ Transparency
- ◆ Professionalism
- ◆ Team spirit

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

**Rt. Hon. Dr. Moses M. Wetang'ula, EGH, MP,  
Speaker of the National Assembly.**

Hon. Speaker Sir,

### **ODPP ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024/2025**


Pursuant to Article 254 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, and section 7 of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Act, Cap 6B, it is with honor that I submit to you the Annual Report for the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) for the Financial Year 2024/25.

This report outlines the ODPP's key achievements, challenges and strategic interventions in fulfilling its constitutional mandate during the reporting period.

Honorable Speaker, please accept the assurances of my highest esteem.



**RENSON M. INGONGA, CBS, OGW  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS**

 <b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID</b>	
<b>DATE:</b> 21 APR 2026	<b>DAY:</b> TUESDAY
<b>TABLED BY:</b>	HON. SILYANUS OSORO, MP MAJORITY PARTY WHIP
<b>CLERK-AT THE TABLE:</b>	INZOFU MWACE

This report is presented to the President and to Parliament pursuant to Article 254 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 7 of the ODPP Act CAP 6B



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## PICTORIALS

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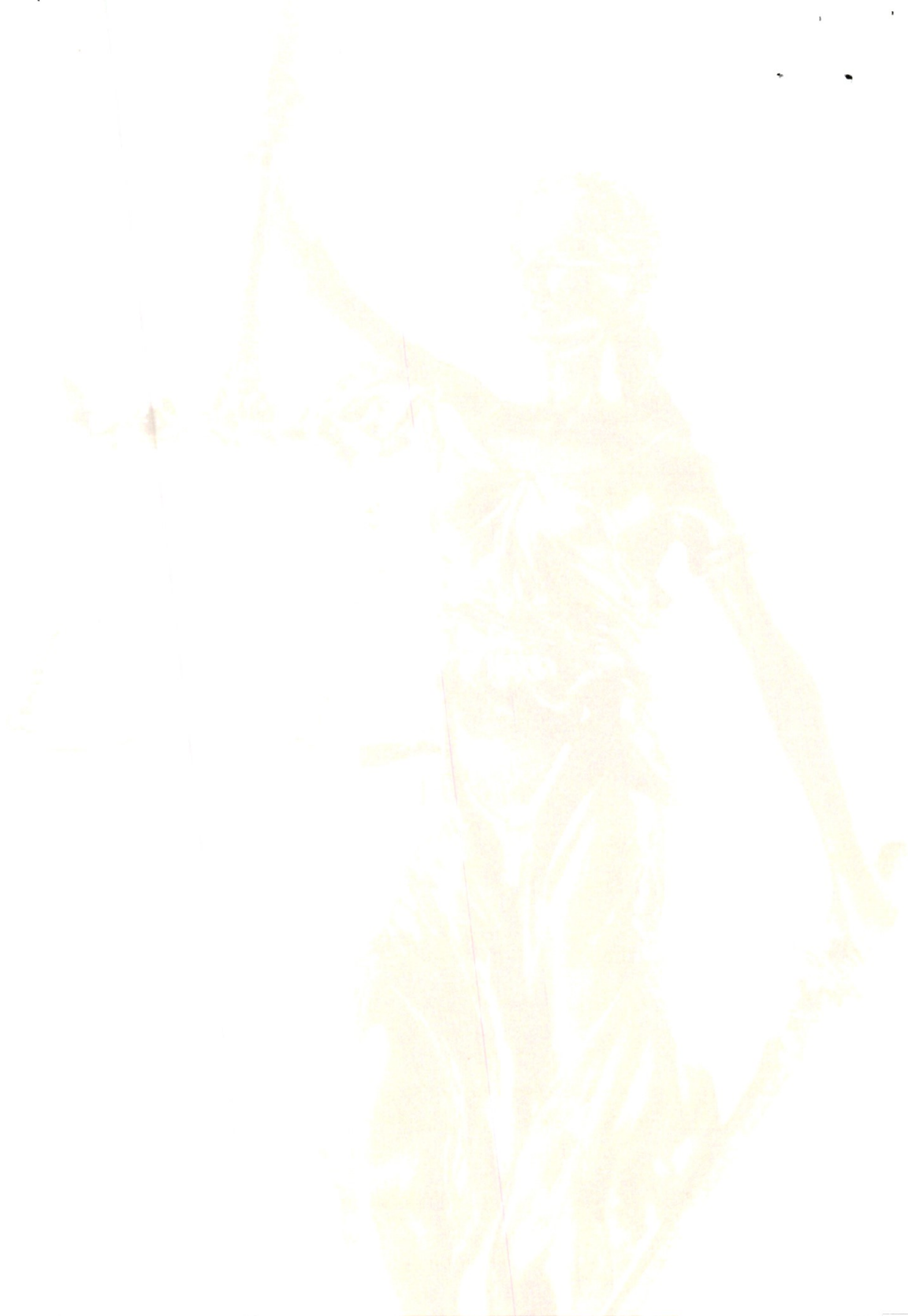
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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>APA</b>	Africa Prosecutors Association
<b>ATPU</b>	Anti-Terrorism Police Unit
<b>BFIU</b>	Bank Fraud Investigation Unit
<b>BHC</b>	British High Commission
<b>CAP</b>	Chapter
<b>CFS</b>	Central Facilitation Services
<b>CMS</b>	Case Management System
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organisations
<b>CT-TOC</b>	Counter Terrorism and Transnational Organised Crime
<b>CUC</b>	Court Users Committee
<b>DCI</b>	Directorate of Criminal Investigations
<b>DPP</b>	Director of Public Prosecutions
<b>DTC</b>	Decision to Charge
<b>EAAP</b>	Eastern Africa Association of Prosecutors
<b>ERP</b>	Enterprise Resource Planning
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>FY</b>	Financial Year
<b>HR</b>	Human Resources
<b>IACA</b>	International Anti-Corruption Academy
<b>IAP</b>	International Association of Prosecutors
<b>IASK</b>	International Aids Services Kenya
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication System
<b>IDLO</b>	International Development Law Organisation
<b>IEC</b>	Information Education Communication Materials
<b>IJM</b>	International Justice Mission
<b>ILEA</b>	International Law Enforcement Academies
<b>INL</b>	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
<b>IPOA</b>	Independent Police Oversight Authority
<b>JTTF</b>	Joint Terrorism Task Force (Kenya)
<b>KNCHR</b>	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
<b>KDF</b>	Kenya Defence Forces
<b>KPS</b>	Kenya Prisons Service
<b>LEA</b>	Law Enforcement Agency
<b>LSK</b>	Law Society of Kenya

<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
<b>MELR</b>	Monitoring, Evaluating, Learning and Reporting
<b>MLA</b>	Mutual Legal Assistance
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NCAJ</b>	National Council on the Administration of Justice
<b>NCIC</b>	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
<b>NGAO's</b>	National Government Administration Officers
<b>NHIF</b>	National Health Insurance Fund
<b>NIS</b>	National Intelligence Service
<b>NPP</b>	National Prosecution Policy
<b>OCSEA</b>	Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>ODPP</b>	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>PCPS</b>	People-Centred Prosecution Service
<b>PESTEL</b>	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, and Legal
<b>PLEAD</b>	Programme for Legal Empowerment and Aid Delivery in Kenya
<b>PPC</b>	Principal Prosecution Counsel
<b>PTI</b>	Prosecution Training Institute
<b>RRI</b>	Rapid Result Initiative
<b>SAGAs</b>	Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>SHIF</b>	Social Health Insurance Fund
<b>SRC</b>	Salaries and Remuneration Commission
<b>SWOT</b>	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats
<b>UNOCT</b>	United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>USDOJ</b>	United States Department of Justice



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Report outlines the performance of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) for the Financial Year 2024/2025.

The Report examines the Office's implementation of its constitutional mandate while underscoring its adherence to established statutory and policy frameworks. It presents key achievements and significant progress made in enhancing prosecutorial service delivery. This is measured through case outcomes, operational efficiency, and stakeholder engagement.

The Report concludes by acknowledging that a transformative prosecution service is essential for addressing contemporary challenges and for achieving the Office's vision of a just, fair, independent and people centred prosecution service.

The Report is presented in Seven (7) chapters as summarised below:

**Chapter 1** outlines the establishment of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) pursuant to Article 157 of the Constitution, detailing its mandate, core functions, and organisational structure.

**Chapter 2** analyses the strategic initiatives as set out in the ODPP Strategic Plan 2023-2027. The chapter highlights the strategies used to achieve a transformative prosecution service in line with the overall vision and mission of the Office.

**Chapter 3** offers a structured analysis of prosecutorial performance, focusing on the caseload and criminal trial statistical data. It evaluates criminal court outcomes and performance while also examining specific, notable and jurisprudential cases during the reporting period.

**Chapter 4** provides an analysis of the Office's financial accountability as well as the utilisation of resources from the budgetary allocation.

**Chapter 5** highlights the milestones achieved and progress made pursuant to the ODPP Strategic Plan 2023-2027.

**Chapter 6** presents the challenges and strategic actions thereto.

**Chapter 7** provides the Office's projections which will leverage on technology, policy development and innovation geared towards an improved service delivery.



## STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS



*It is my great pleasure to present to you the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) Report for the Financial Year 2024/2025 (FY 2024/2025). The report highlights the Office's progress in fulfilling its core mandate, with a focus on combating corruption, upholding constitutional principles, strengthening the rule of law, and promoting the responsible use of public resources.*

During the reporting period, the Office handled a total of **343,889** cases. This shows an increase in the cases as compared to the FY 2022/2023 (**319,177**) and FY 2023/2024 (**343,622**). Out of these cases, **116,872** were successfully concluded with **1,408** being finalised through diversion; **991** through plea bargain; **82,939** through plea of guilty and **31,534** after a full trial process.

In its continued focus on combating corruption, the ODPP prioritised high-profile corruption and economic crimes cases through specialised prosecution teams. This strategy resulted in securing convictions in high profile cases. These successes were also made possible through the support and cooperation of the Executive, the National Assembly (both at the national and county level), the Judiciary, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) and other state agencies. Further, the ODPP launched 'The Guidelines on the Prosecution of Corruption and Economic Crimes, 2025' which aims to strengthen Kenya's response to graft, economic crime, and the abuse of public office.

In execution of our strategic agenda for a People Centred Prosecution Service, the Office undertook an organisational restructuring. This was designed to reflect an expanded mandate, improve service delivery, and strengthen

governance. The revised structure comprises the Executive Office of the DPP and the expansion of the ODPP departments from six to eight: Economic Crimes; International, Transnational & Organised Crimes; Conventional & Related Crimes; Regional, County Affairs & Regulatory Prosecutions; Prosecution Training Institute; Inspectorate & Quality Assurance; Public Affairs & Corporate Communications and Corporate Services. The organisational restructure incorporates specialised divisions such as Anti-Money Laundering, Counter Terrorism, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, and Victims and Witness Facilitation. Additionally, there are eight Regional Offices supervising forty-seven County Offices and their respective sub-counties. This realignment ensures that staffing and reporting lines meet the needs of contemporary prosecutorial demands and Kenya's devolved system of governance.

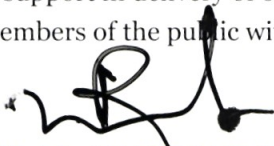
The Office further undertook continuous public engagements throughout the country. These engagements were done through community dialogues, digital platforms, and radio broadcasts in our national and vernacular languages. These initiatives created public awareness on the mandate and role of the ODPP.

In recognition of the critical role of the ODPP staff in the promotion of access to justice, the Office with the support of the Government improved the terms and conditions of service. This positive adjustment not only recognises the invaluable contributions of staff but also serves as a major boost to morale and productivity.

Notwithstanding the gains made, the discharge of our mandate was not without hurdles because the Office was allocated **Kshs. 4,226M** against a proposed budget of **Kshs. 5,160M**. This posed challenges in the execution of the Office's operations, processes, programme implementation, infrastructural development as well as continuous professional development of staff. Further, our current staffing is at 1,568 against the staff establishment of 3,997. This gap is attributed to a limited budgetary allocation that hinders staff recruitment and terms of service that match the current market rate.

Additionally, the rapid expansion of courts in Kenya by the Judiciary has also added a strain on the already strained ODPP resources. It is my hope that through continuous stakeholder engagement, these expansions will be a consultative exercise taking into consideration the needs of all relevant stakeholders.

I take this opportunity to thank all staff for their commitment, the Government of Kenya, our partners in the justice system, all stakeholders including the members of the public for their continued support in delivery of our prosecution service. We renew our unwavering commitment to serve members of the public without fear or favour in fulfilling our mandate.



**RENSON M. INGONGA, CBS, OGW**  
**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS**

The Office also leveraged on its networks both on the national, regional and international fronts in execution of its mandate.

This networks were instrumental in continuous capacity building, experience sharing and best practice and strengthening inter-agency collaboration. Additionally, the Office has continued to equip the PTI as a centre of excellence for capacity building within the justice system in Kenya and beyond.

All the above milestones would not have been possible without the invaluable leadership of the DPP. I further extend my gratitude to the members of the ODPP Advisory Board and all staff for their continued support and cooperation.



**ALLOYS KEMO, OGW**  
**SECRETARY PROSECUTION SERVICES &**  
**HEAD PROSECUTION TRAINING INSTITUTE**

## STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY PROSECUTION SERVICES



This FY 2024/2025 witnessed the Office make great progress in furtherance of its mandate and strategic objectives as outlined in the ODPP Strategic Plan 2023-2027. The initiatives undertaken aimed at advancing the Office's core mandate of delivering independent, effective, and People Centred Prosecution Services throughout the reporting period.

The revision of the ODPP organisational structure in terms of reporting lines and grading of staff led to improved service delivery and strengthened internal governance. The reporting lines as outlined in the structure also improved decision making and accountability in that staff have been assigned roles with specific responsibilities. The structure has also strengthened internal controls through Audit & Risk, Inspectorate and Internal Compliance Divisions. The Office further undertook recruitment and promotion of staff, ensuring career growth as envisaged by the ODPP Career Progression Guidelines.

The ODPP received various accolades in recognition for its service. The Office was awarded the Overall Best Stand at the third Employment and Labour Relations Annual Symposium and Exhibition. In addition, the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) was personally honoured at the prestigious Diversity and Inclusion Awards, which recognises the Office's impactful work. Individual staff members from ODPP Tigania team were also awarded by NCAJ for their exemplary service.

During the reporting period, the ODPP implemented its Rewards and Recognition Policy through which members of staff were feted in recognition of their excellent performance. The reward and recognition of staff aim at motivating continued innovation and dedication.

**STATEMENT BY THE SENIOR  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF  
CONVENTIONAL AND  
RELATED CRIMES**



The Conventional and Related Crimes (CRC) Department is responsible for prosecuting a wide range of offences, including murder, assault, sexual and gender-based violence, and children matters. The Department comprises of specialised Divisions such as: General Offences, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, Juvenile Justice, Constitutional Petitions & Judicial Review, Supreme Court and Appeals.

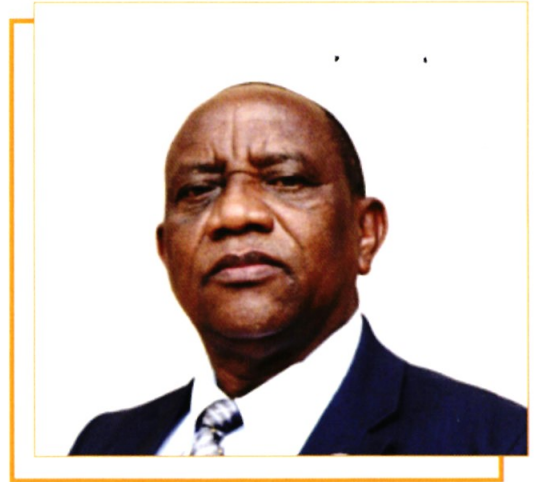
During this reporting period, the Department fulfilled its mandate through prosecution, provision of prosecutorial guidance to investigative agencies and supervision of criminal investigations. The Department also handled complex and high-profile matters, advanced prosecution-guided investigations, conducted case strategy reviews, and strengthened inter-agency collaboration with institutions such as the DCI, IPOA, Judiciary. It also prioritised capacity building of prosecution counsel through specialised trainings, and simulations.

Key milestones during the reporting period included: improved case disposal, uptake of plea bargaining & diversion, enhanced prosecution of homicide matters, SGBV, child justice, and human rights violations.

In conclusion, the Department remained steadfast in upholding prosecutorial integrity in the effective service delivery. I take this opportunity to thank my Department and members of ODPP staff for their support in ensuring that justice is served to all.

**JACINTA NYAMOSI, OGW  
SENIOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS,  
DEPARTMENT OF CONVENTIONAL AND RELATED CRIMES**

**STATEMENT BY THE SENIOR  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF  
CORPORATE SERVICES**



The Department of Central Facilitation Services (CFS) continues to play a critical role in the facilitation in enabling the execution of the Office mandate. Its function is to coordinate and facilitate the administration and management of the Office. The CFS comprises of the Human Resource Management (HRM), Human Resource Development (HRD), Administration, Finance, Accounting, ICT, Supply Chain Management, Strategy & Planning, and Records & Registry Management Divisions.

During the FY 2024/2025, the CFS Department recorded notable progress in supporting the Office's strategic objective of delivering efficient, People Centred Prosecutorial Services.

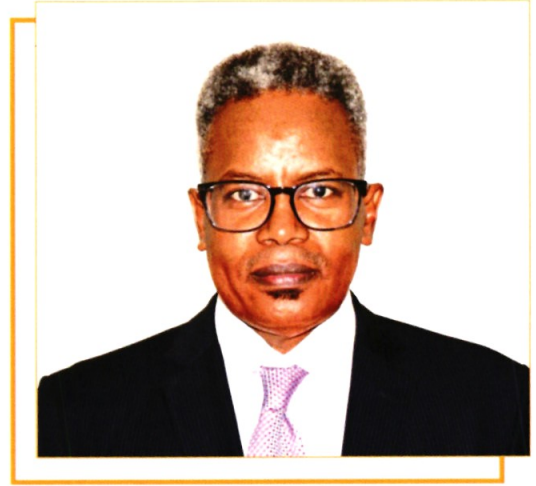
Key achievements during the period included securing alternative government-owned office spaces in several counties, implementation of transport and occupational safety and health policies, rollout of the Uadilifu Case Management System to additional stations, deployment of ICT infrastructure including Starlink connectivity, and attainment of unmodified audit opinions for both the Prosecution Fund and the main financial statements. The Department also supported strategic planning through the preparation of budgetary reports, staff training initiatives, and facilitation of major institutional events and digitisation programmes.

In conclusion, enhanced budgetary support, accelerated deployment of ERP and ICT systems, strategic recruitment of technical staff, improved infrastructure, and strengthened inter-departmental coordination remain imperative for consolidating achieved gains and sustaining effective service delivery across the ODPP. I remain grateful to my team and the entire ODPP staff whose efforts culminated in the success of the Office.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nkaduda Hiribae'. The signature is written over a faint, light-colored rectangular box.

**NKADUDA HIRIBAE  
SENIOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS,  
DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATE SERVICES**

## STATEMENT BY THE SENIOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INSPECTORATE AND QUALITY ASSURANCE



The Inspectorate and Quality Assurance (IQA) Department comprises three divisions which are : Inspectorate & Quality assurance, Internal Compliance & Ethics and Complaints & Compliments. This Department is responsible for promoting accountability, integrity, and excellence within the ODPP. The Department's core functions include conducting inspections and audits of prosecutorial processes, monitoring compliance with legal, policy, and ethical standards, investigating allegations of professional misconduct, managing complaints and stakeholder feedback, and recommending institutional, policy, and administrative reforms to enhance prosecutorial service delivery.

During this reporting period, the Department undertook inspections and internal audits across prosecutorial units, monitored adherence to professional and ethical obligations, and investigated complaints relating to alleged misconduct. The Department also advanced the implementation of the ODPP code of conduct and ethics. Further, it engaged stakeholders across the criminal justice system to enhance inter-agency coordination and promote shared standards of professionalism and quality assurance.

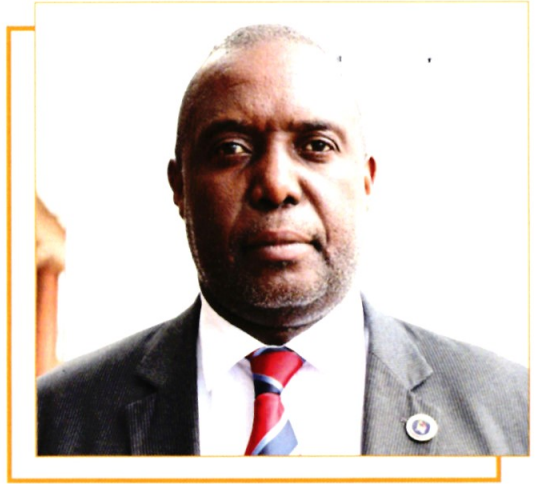
The Department recorded notable milestones such as the successful resolution of over 80% of complaints received.

I wish to thank members of staff in the Department for their critical role in strengthening oversight, accountability, and public confidence in the ODPP.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. Abdi', positioned above the printed name.

**HASSAN ABDI**  
**SENIOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS,**  
**DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTORATE AND QUALTY ASSURANCE**

## STATEMENT BY THE SENIOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF COUNTY AFFAIRS AND REGULATORY PROSECUTIONS



The Department of Regional, County Affairs and Regulatory Prosecutions is responsible for supervising ODPP Regional and County offices. The Department ensures uniform application of prosecutorial policies, standards and guidelines across the country.

During the reporting period, the Department enhanced access to justice through the operationalisation and expansion of ODPP offices in several counties and sub-counties. It enhanced prosecutorial capacity through targeted trainings on emerging crimes, strengthened multi-agency collaboration, and provided legal guidance to investigative agencies and county stakeholders. The Department also undertook community outreach initiatives aimed at public sensitisation, and promotion of alternative to prosecution.

Key achievements included the deployment of prosecutors to new court stations, establishment of additional ODPP offices, implementation of community engagement programmes, and enhanced coordination of regulatory prosecutions. Despite these gains, the Department faced challenges relating to inadequate infrastructure, insecurity in some regions, witness interference, and limited rescue facilities in some regions. Addressing infrastructural, security, and resource constraints remains essential to sustaining effective service delivery and public confidence in the ODPP.

In conclusion, I thank all the staff who have been instrumental in advancing of the Department's notable progress in decentralising prosecution services and strengthening county-level operations.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'VINCENT MONDA', written over a horizontal line.

**VINCENT MONDA, OGW, 'ndc' (K)  
SENIOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS,  
DEPARTMENT OF COUNTY AFFAIRS AND REGULATORY  
PROSECUTIONS**

## STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ECONOMIC ORGANISED AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMES



The Economic, Organised and International Crimes Department (EO&IC) is mandated to combat economic, transnational and organised crimes. In fulfilling this mandate, the Department oversees the prosecution of complex crimes, strengthens collaboration with key stakeholders, provides specialised legal and strategic guidance to investigative agencies, and advances innovative prosecutorial approaches to effectively address emerging crime trends.

During the FY 2024/2025, the Department reviewed a significant volume of files forwarded by investigative agencies, achieving a high turnaround rate in decision-making and ensuring timely communication of decisions. It also constituted case teams for high profile matters and supported prosecution-guided investigations.

Throughout the reporting period, the Department prioritised effective case management through pre-trial conferences, witness facilitation, and the use of alternative to prosecution where appropriate. The Department further engaged stakeholders through inter-agency meetings, Court Users Committee forums, public awareness initiatives, and national anti-corruption events.

During the reporting period, the Department finalised and launched the Guidelines on the Prosecution of Corruption and Economic Crimes, 2025. However, implementation of some planned activities was constrained by budgetary limitations, staff shortages, and inadequate office equipment. Addressing capacity and funding gaps remains essential to sustaining effective delivery of its mandate.

In conclusion, the Department demonstrated resilience and commitment in advancing accountability and integrity in the prosecution of economic crimes, notwithstanding resource constraints.

**JOSEPH RIUNGU, OGW**  
**DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF**  
**ECONOMIC ORGANISED AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMES**

## STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE DPP



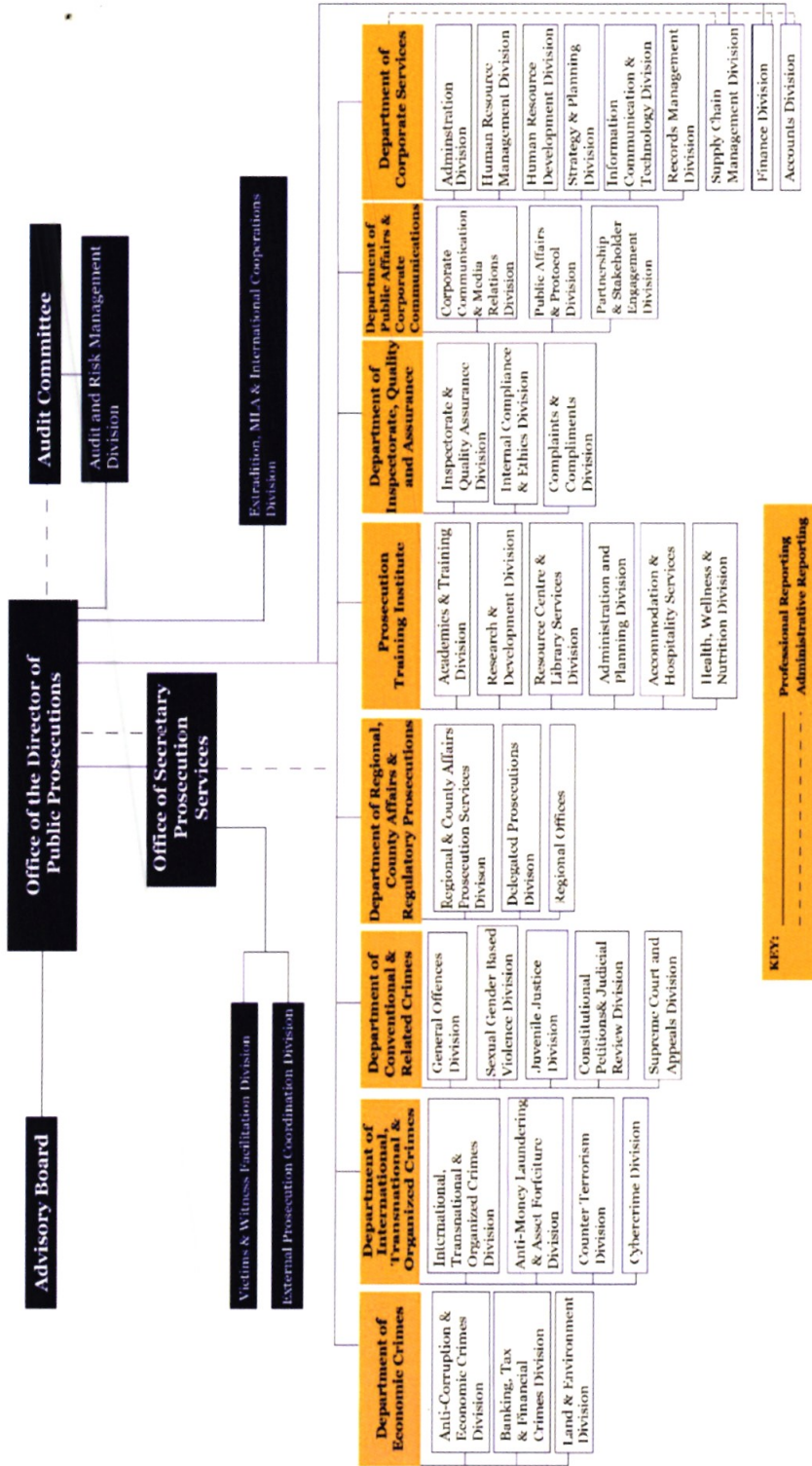
The Executive Office of the DPP is responsible for implementing the DPP's programs throughout the organisation. It carries out this role by providing legal advice, preparing briefs, analysing crime statistics, preparing statutory reports, developing policies, and undertaking innovative strategies for the Office in consultation with the ODPP management in line with the Strategic Plan 2023 - 2027.

During the period under review, the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) was unanimously elected as a Supernumerary Member of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP). This position is a great achievement for both Kenya and Africa as a whole, reaffirming the continent's growing influence in shaping international prosecutorial discourse.

The Division also spearheaded the successful hosting by the ODPP of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Commonwealth Heads of Prosecuting Agencies Conference (HOPAC) in Mombasa, Kenya, in June 2025 with the focus being on the fight against Transnational Organised Crime. This event which was graced by His Excellency the President of Kenya brought together 19 Heads of Prosecuting Authorities from the Commonwealth.

I take this opportunity to appreciate every member of staff in this division for going the extra mile. I extend my appreciation to the ODPP Annual Report Team, in particular, Gladys Kariuki, ADPP; Laura Spira, ADPP; Angela Okallo, PPC; Emily Kiu, PPC; Samita Mang'oli, PPC; Mercy Nyaroita, PPC; Ivy Atieno, PC; Samson Mugaisi, PCO; Mohamed Abubakari Saidi, SA; Peter Muthomi, SRO; Millan Lekalja, SRO; Stella Nkatha, SOA; Gerry Aballa, ICTO; Amos Muriithi and Zachary Daido who were instrumental in the preparation of this report.

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



Last, but not least, I want to thank the DPP for his leadership and guidance. The success of the Office is due to his steadfast and visionary leadership in transforming prosecution service into a responsive and people centred service.

The Executive Office of the DPP continues to affirm its support to the DPP and all staff to ensure quality and effective service delivery through its clarion call of “*Mashtaka Yenye Haki na Usawa*”.



**IRENE W. MAINA, HSC**

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS,  
CHIEF OF STAFF & HEAD OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE DPP**



# CHAPTER ONE

## OVERVIEW OF THE OFFICE



# 1. OVERVIEW OF THE OFFICE

## 1.1 Introduction

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) is established under Article 157 of the Constitution of Kenya as the National Prosecuting Authority, vested with the state's powers of prosecution. The Office is led by the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), who is nominated and vetted by the National Assembly.

The DPP exercises constitutional independence in the execution of the Office's mandate, including the authority to direct investigative agencies to investigate information or allegations of criminal conduct as provided for in Article 157(10) of the Constitution.

The ODPP is a member of the Eastern Africa Association of Prosecutors (EAAP), the Africa Prosecutors Association (APA), and the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP). Through these memberships, the Office leverages on regional and international partnerships to coordinate responses to transnational organised crime, facilitate information sharing, and cooperate and collaborate on mutual legal assistance.

In executing its mandate, the ODPP is guided by the Constitution of Kenya, the ODPP Act CAP 6B, other relevant legislation, and internal policies and guidelines, and shall have regard to public interest, administration of justice and the prevention of abuse of the legal process.

## 1.2 Office's Mandate and Core Functions

### 1.2.1 Mandate

The ODPP is established under Article 157 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 7 of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Act CAP 6B. The Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) exercises constitutional independence and is responsible for exercising the state's prosecutorial powers and directing criminal investigations where necessary.

### 1.2.2 Core Functions

The constitutional mandate of the ODPP is to exercise state powers of prosecution. In realising its mandate, the ODPP performs the following functions:

- i. Institute and undertake criminal proceedings against any person before any court of law other than a court martial in respect of any offences alleged to have been committed by that person;
- ii. Take over and continue any criminal proceedings instituted or undertaken by another person or authority;

- iii. Discontinue at any stage before judgment is delivered any criminal proceedings;
- iv. Direct investigation and guide the conduct of criminal investigations;
- v. Handle matters relating to international relations including extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA);
- vi. Advise government Ministries, Departments, Agencies and County Governments on matters pertaining to the development and application of criminal law;
- vii. Monitor, train, appoint and gazette public prosecutors;
- viii. Facilitate victims of crime and witnesses during prosecution;
- ix. Contribute and influence policy, procedure and law reform; and
- x. Address complaints raised by ODPP clients that is within our mandate.

#### **Other functions include:**

- Ensure due regard to the public interest, the interest of the administration of justice and the prevention and avoidance of abuse of legal process;
- Undertake public prosecution of cases forwarded by all investigation agencies including the Police, Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission, Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), Banking Fraud Investigation Units (BFIU), and cases taken over from private prosecutors;
- Represent the State in all criminal cases, criminal applications and appeals;
- Expound and disseminate the National Prosecution Policy (NPP) and the Code of Conduct for Prosecutors;
- Address parliamentary questions relating to administration of criminal justice;
- Address complaints raised by members of the public, watchdog bodies and other institutions; and
- Undertake other administrative roles relating to efficient and effective administration of criminal law in the country

#### **1.2.3 Accountability and Reporting**

The ODPP is required to submit an Annual Report to the President and to Parliament in accordance with Article 254(1) of the Constitution, Section 7 of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Act and Section 37 of the Anti-corruption Economic and Crimes Act(ACECA).

### 1.3 Organisational Structure and Governance

**Table 1: Summary of the ODPP Structure**

<b>SNO</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>DIVISION / OFFICE</b>	<b>SECTION / UNIT</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE</b>			
1)	<b>Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Secretariat Unit</li> <li>ii. Civil Litigation Unit</li> <li>iii. Prosecution Fund Unit</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Audit and Risk Division</li> <li>ii. Management Division</li> <li>iii. Extradition MLA and International Cooperation Division</li> </ul>	
2)	<b>Advisory Board</b>		
3)	<b>Office of the Secretary Prosecution Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Victims and Witness Facilitation Division</li> <li>ii. External Prosecution Co-ordination Division</li> </ul>	
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>			
4)	<b>Department of Economic Crimes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Anti-Corruption &amp; Economic Crimes Division</li> <li>ii. Banking, Tax and Financial Crimes Division</li> <li>iii. Land and Environment Division</li> </ul>	

SNO	CATEGORY	DIVISION / OFFICE	SECTION / UNIT
5)	<b>Department of International, Transnational &amp; Organised Crimes</b>	i. International, Transnational & Organised Crimes Division	ii. Organised Crime Section iii. Cyber Crime Section iv. Piracy and Maritime Section v. Counter Trafficking in Persons Section vi. Drugs & Anti-Narcotics Section vii. Wildlife Offences Section
		ii. Anti-Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture Division iii. Counter Terrorism Division	
6)	<b>Department of Conventional and Related Crimes</b>	i. General Offences Division	i. Offences Against the Person Section ii. Homicide Section iii. Traffic Offences Section
		ii. Sexual and Gender Based Violence Division	i. Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Section
		ii. Juvenile Justice Division	
		iii. Constitutional Petitions and Judicial Review Division	i. Judicial Review Section ii. Human Rights Section iii. Hate Speech and Election Justice Section
		v. Supreme Court and Appeals Division	
7)	<b>Department of Regional, County Affairs and Regulatory Prosecutions</b>	i. Regional and County Affairs Prosecution Services Division ii. Delegated Prosecutions Division	
		iii. Regional Offices	i. Forty-Seven (47) County Offices and respective Sub-Counties

SNO	CATEGORY	DIVISION / OFFICE	SECTION / UNIT
8)	<b>Prosecution Training Institute</b>	i. Academics and Training Division	i. Continuing Education ii. Legal Studies Interdisciplinary Studies
		ii. Research and Development Division	
		iii. Resource Centre and Library Services Division	
		iv. Administration and Planning Division	i. Security and Safety Services Section ii. Cleaning and Gardening Section
		v. Accommodation and Hospitality Division	i. Hospitality and Housekeeping Services Section ii. Waiter Services & Kitchen Section
		vi. Health, Wellness and Nutrition Division	i. Medical and Clinical Services Section ii. Nutrition and Dietetics Services Section
9)	<b>Department of Inspectorate and Quality Assurance</b>	i. Inspectorate and Quality Assurance Division	
		ii. Internal Compliance and Ethics Division	
		iii. Complaints and Compliments Division	
10)	<b>Department of Public Affairs and Corporate Communication</b>	i. Corporate Communication, Media Relations Division	
		ii. Public Affairs and Protocol Division	
		iii. Partnership and Stakeholder Engagement Division	

SNO	CATEGORY	DIVISION / OFFICE	SECTION / UNIT
11)	<b>Department of Corporate Services.</b>	i. Administration Division	i. Fleet Management Section ii. Facilities Management Section
		ii. Human Resource Management Division	i. Recruitment and Deployment Section ii. Payroll Administration Section iii. Benefits and Staff Welfare Section iv. Human Resource Advisory Committee Section v. Records Management Section
		iii. Human Resource Development Division	
		iv. Strategy and Planning Division	i. Strategy, Policy and Performance Management Section ii. Monitoring and Evaluation Section iii. Data and Statistics Management Section
		v. Supply Chain Management Division	i. Procurement Section ii. Stores Section
		vi. Finance Division	
		vii. Accounts Division	i. Expenditure Section ii. Financial Reporting Section iii. Cash Office Section
		viii. Information Communication Technology Division	
		ix. Records Management Division	i. Mail Registry Section ii. Criminal Registry Section iii. Secret registry Section iv. Archives Section

## 1.4 Classification of Regional and County Offices

### 1.4.1 Regional Classification

Regional offices are organised into eight administrative regions: Coast, Eastern, North Eastern, Central, Nairobi, Rift Valley, Western and Nyanza.

Each region is headed by a Regional Coordinator who is accountable for administration, operational coordination and performance oversight.

### 1.4.2 Regional Headquarters and County Coverage

Regional offices supervise county and sub-county prosecution units to ensure timely case management, consistent application of prosecution policy, and effective engagement with local stakeholders, including investigative agencies, courts, and community actors.

Each Regional Office has supervisory role over a designated cluster of County Prosecution Offices as set out in the table below:

**Table 2: Classification of Regional Offices**

SNO	REGION	COUNTIES	SUB -COUNTIES	HEADQUARTERS
1	Coast	i) Mombasa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tononoka</li> <li>Mariakani</li> <li>Shanzu</li> </ul>	Mombasa
		ii) TaitaTaveta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wundanyi</li> <li>Taveta</li> <li>Voi</li> </ul>	
		iii) Kwale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Msambweni</li> </ul>	
		iv) Lamu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lamu</li> <li>Faza Island</li> <li>Mpeketoni</li> </ul>	
		v) Tana River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Garsen</li> <li>Hola</li> </ul>	
		vi) Kilifi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kaloleni</li> <li>Kilifi</li> <li>Malindi</li> </ul>	

SNO	REGION	COUNTIES	SUB -COUNTIES	HEADQUARTERS
2	Eastern	i) Kitui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutomo</li> <li>• Mwingi</li> <li>• Kyuso</li> </ul>	Embu
		ii) Embu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Runyenjes</li> <li>• Siakago</li> </ul>	
		iii) Meru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nkubu</li> <li>• Maua</li> <li>• Githongo</li> <li>• Tigania</li> </ul>	
		iv) Tharaka Nithi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marimanti</li> <li>• Chuka</li> </ul>	
3	North Eastern	i) Isiolo		Garissa
		ii) Marsabit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyale</li> </ul>	
		iii) Wajir		
		iv) Mandera		
		v) Garissa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dadaab</li> </ul>	
4	Central	i) Nyeri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Othaya</li> <li>• Karatina</li> <li>• Mukurweini</li> </ul>	Nyeri
		ii) Kirinyaga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baricho</li> <li>• Gichugu</li> <li>• Wanguru</li> <li>• Kerugoya</li> </ul>	
		iii) Murang'a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kangema</li> <li>• Kigumo</li> <li>• Kandara</li> <li>• Kenol</li> </ul>	
		iv) Nyandarua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engineer</li> <li>• Ol'kalou</li> </ul>	

SNO	REGION	COUNTIES	SUB -COUNTIES	HEADQUARTERS
5	Nairobi	i) Kiambu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thika</li> <li>• Gatundu</li> <li>• Githunguri</li> <li>• Kikuyu</li> <li>• Limuru</li> <li>• Ruiru</li> </ul>	Nairobi
		ii) Nairobi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Milimani</li> <li>• Makadara</li> <li>• Kibera</li> <li>• City Court</li> <li>• JKIA Court</li> <li>• Kahawa</li> <li>• Dagoreti</li> </ul>	
		iii) Machakos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kithimani</li> <li>• Kangundo</li> <li>• Mavoko</li> <li>• Wamunyu</li> </ul>	
		iv) Kajiado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loitoktok</li> <li>• Ngong</li> </ul>	
		v) Makueni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tawa</li> <li>• Kilungu</li> <li>• Makindu</li> </ul>	
6	Rift Valley	i) Narok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kilgoris</li> </ul>	Nakuru
		ii) Kericho		
		iii) Bomet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sotik</li> </ul>	
		iv) Nakuru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Molo</li> <li>• Naivasha</li> </ul>	
		v) Baringo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eldama Ravine</li> <li>• Kabarnet</li> </ul>	
		vi) Laikipia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nyahururu</li> <li>• Nanyuki</li> <li>• Rumuruti</li> </ul>	

SNO	REGION	COUNTIES	SUB-COUNTIES	HEADQUARTERS
	Rift Valley	vii) Turkana	• <i>Kakuma</i>	Nakuru
		viii) West Pokot		
		ix) Uasin-Gishu		
		x) Trans-Nzoia	• <i>Moiben</i>	
		xi) Nandi	• <i>Tinderet</i> • <i>Maraba/Tindiret</i> • <i>Kabiyet</i>	
		xii) Elgeyo Marak-wet		
		xiii) Samburu		
7	Western	i) Kakamega	• <i>Mumias</i> • <i>Butere</i> • <i>Butali</i>	Kakamega
		ii) Bungoma	• <i>Webuye</i> • <i>Kimilili</i> • <i>Sirisia</i>	
		iii) Busia		
		iv) Vihiga	• <i>Hamisi</i>	
8	Nyanza	i) Migori	• <i>Rongo</i> • <i>Kehancha</i>	Kisumu
		ii) Kisii	• <i>Ogembo</i> • <i>Etago</i>	
		iii) Nyamira	• <i>Keroka</i>	
		iv) Kisumu	• <i>Winam</i> • <i>Maseno</i> • <i>Nyando</i> • <i>Tamu</i>	
		v) Siaya	• <i>Bondo</i> • <i>Ukwala</i> • <i>Madiany</i>	
		vi) Homabay	• <i>Oyugis</i> • <i>Ndhiwa</i> • <i>Mbita</i>	

## **1.5 Values, Ethics and Institutional Culture**

### **1.5.1 The ODPP Value System**

The ODPP affirms its constitutional mandate to deliver prosecution services that are impartial, innovative, effective, and efficient.

The ODPP affirms its commitment to the national values set out in Article 10 of the Constitution, which are; the rule of law, human dignity, equity, inclusiveness, integrity, transparency and accountability.

The ODPP further undertakes to adhere to the fundamental principles and ethical obligations set out in the ODPP Code of Conduct.

### **1.5.2 The ODPP Core Values**

In the execution of its constitutional mandate, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) is guided by the following core values as articulated in the ODPP Strategic Plan 2023-2027:

#### **1.5.2.1 Integrity**

The Office shall consistently uphold the highest standards of honesty, ethical conduct, and confidentiality in all its undertakings.

#### **1.5.2.2 Independence**

The ODPP shall operate solely within the framework of the Constitution and shall remain free from the control, direction, or influence of any individual or authority.

#### **1.5.2.3 Transparency**

The Office shall conduct its prosecutorial functions with candour and openness, ensuring that relevant information is shared with stakeholders and the public in a timely and appropriate manner.

#### **1.5.2.4 Accountability**

The ODPP shall remain answerable to the people of Kenya in the discharge of its mandate, demonstrating responsibility and responsiveness in all its actions.

### **1.5.2.5 Professionalism**

The Office has institutionalised excellence, efficiency, and effectiveness as foundational pillars of service delivery. It is committed to timeliness, continuous improvement, innovation, and the promotion of individual initiative across all operations.

### **1.5.2.6 Team Spirit**

The ODPP shall foster unity, collaboration, and respect for diversity within its organisational framework, thereby strengthening cohesion and inclusivity in the pursuit of justice.

### **1.5.3 Complementary Ethical Values**

The ODPP Code of Conduct further provides for ethical values to be adhered to by staff, whose values complement the core values.

These are as follows: -

- a. Confidentiality
- b. Humanness
- c. Respect for Diversity and Inclusiveness
- d. Self-discipline
- e. Service Orientation
- f. Impartiality
- g. Propriety
- h. Respect
- i. Courtesy
- j. Responsible Leadership.

### 1.5.4 Birds eye view of the ODPP Core Values and Other Ethical Values





# CHAPTER TWO

## STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

## 2. STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

In alignment with the Office's Strategic Plan 2023-2027, this chapter is focused on actionable and structured roadmap for transforming its vision into measurable outcomes. These initiatives are designed to advance the core mandate of delivering independent, effective, and people-centered prosecution services throughout the reporting period.

### **2.1 A Transformed and Accountable Prosecution Service**

This goal as enshrined in the strategic plan 2023-2027, accounts for the innovative approaches the Office has undertaken towards delivery of its mandate during the reporting period. These includes;

#### **2.1.1 Operationalisation of the Innovation Council**

The Council was established during the FY 2023/2024 with the responsibility of overseeing the development and implementation of innovative programmes that align with the Office's mandate. During the reporting period, members were appointed to the innovation council with stipulated terms of reference and modalities of operation.

#### **2.1.2 Gazettement of the Prosecution Fund**

The Office finalised the development of the public finance management (Prosecutions Fund) which was gazetted during the reporting period. The operationalisation of this Fund will offer the Office an additional source of fund which will enable the Office address some of its financial challenges.

#### **2.1.3 Development of IEC Materials**

The ODPP's Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Division in partnership with United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) held a two-day workshop to develop IEC materials. The IEC materials are a key tool on the prevention and response of gender-based violence (GBV), aimed at educating the public about gender-based violence (GBV) and empowering communities to actively combat it.



*The Head SGBV Division during the opening of IEC material development workshop.*

## **2.2 Enhanced Funding and Resources**

The Office continues to champion for an adequately funded Office towards being a 21<sup>st</sup> century prosecution service. This was achieved through the following initiatives:

### **2.2.1 Gazettement of the Prosecution Fund**

The Office finalised the development of the Fund and had the same gazetted. This will enable the Office to operationalise the Fund and utilise the proceeds as an additional source of income thereby address the existing financial gaps within the Office.

### **2.2.2 Continuous Engagement with Development Partners**

The Office leveraged on the existing relation with donor partners, harnessing on support towards capacity building, on equipment, skills enhancement and trainings. During the reporting period the Office received support in training on GBV and related matters, Counter terrorism and children related matters.

### **2.2.3 Acquisition of New Offices and Office Spaces**

During the reporting period the office acquired new office spaces for rent/lease in various stations. Further the Office acquired land for construction in 12 stations that namely: Msambweni, Kwale, Lodwar, Kakuma, Wajir, Siakago, Tigania, Kitale, Siaya, Mpeketoni, Baringo and Eldoret.

## **2.3 Competitive Terms and Conditions of Service**

The Office in recognition of the importance of staff welfare continues to work towards improvement of its terms of service. During the reporting period, this was achieved through:

### **2.3.1 Harmonisation of House Allowance**

The Office, on approval by SRC, implemented the harmonised house allowance for all staff across the country in their different cadres.

### **2.3.2 Regularisation of the Revised Career Guidelines**

The Office operationalised the revised structure by implementing the grading system in the revised career guidelines.

### **2.3.3 Enhancement of the Staff Assistance Programs**

During the reporting period, the Office through the Human Resource Division engaged staff across the country on several staff wellness programs.

### **2.3.4 Continued Engagement with Relevant Agencies on Review Terms of Service**

The Office continues to engage the SRC, PSC and treasury on improvement of terms of service to match the current market rates.

### **2.4 Human Resource Capacity Development**

The Office conducted intensive trainings on E-filing in Bomet County and Engineer, Nyahururu and Rumuruti Sub-counties. ODPP Bomet transitioned to E-filing after the intensive two-day training on Uadilifu and E-filing Systems.

Staff at ODPP Runyenjes participated in an awareness training which was aimed at empowering court users on matters of personal security. The training covered a wide range of topics, including strategies to respond and prevent attacks by remaining alert, being aware of our surroundings at all times, avoidance of routine among others.



*Participants during the awareness training at Runyenjes*

The ODPP through the Children Division, DCI, Anti Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit (AHTCPU) facilitated a training on Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA) in Kilifi County. Participants were drawn from the ODPP, NPS, Department of Children Services (DCS), Judiciary, Probation & After Care Services and Children protection Volunteers (CPVs).

They were sensitised on different topics on OCSEA which included: emerging trends, investigation and prosecution of OCSEA related matters and adoption of a child centered and trauma informed approach in OCSEA cases.



*Participants during the OCSEA Training in Kilifi*

The ODPP Rift Valley region under the leadership of its coordinator, undertook a comprehensive two-day training in Nakuru on Uadilifu and Data Report Compilation. This pioneering initiative was the first of its kind in the region, bringing together participants from the North and South Rift areas. The training enhanced staff proficiency in utilizing the Uadilifu interface and mastering data report compilation which is a critical component in the efficient management of prosecution records and case tracking.



*ODPP Rift Valley staff during a training on Uadilifu and data report compilation*

The ODPP in partnership with IJM-Kenya conducted a two-day training workshop on the Decision to Charge Guidelines for prosecutors in the Nyanza, Nairobi and North Eastern Regions. This initiative aimed at strengthening the justice system by enhancing the capacity of prosecutors to make an informed decision to charge while adhering to the ethical standards and guidelines.



*ODPP Nairobi Region staff during Decision to Charge Training*



*The DPP addressing participants during the training on the Decision to Charge, Nairobi*



*Participants during the DTC training at Nairobi*



*Participants during the DTC training at Garissa*



*Nyanza Region staff attending the DTC training*



*The SPS addressing participants during the Nyanza region training*

The ODPP Nyanza Region organized a two-day in-house training for Clerical Officers and Prosecution Clerks. The initiative was aimed at equipping participants with critical skills and knowledge to enhance service delivery in ODPP Case Management Systems, ODPP Classification Index and Document Tracking, Management of Complaints and Advisory Files and Data Management.



*Staff from the Nyanza Region during a training for Clerical Officers and Prosecution Clerks on the Uadilifu Case Management System*

The SGBV Division engaged GBV survivors in the commemoration of International Women's Day celebration. Participants were sensitized on the mandate of the ODPP, the trial process, and alternative justice mechanisms such as diversion and plea bargaining. The team emphasized a victim-centered and trauma-informed approach, which is designed to protect GBV survivors throughout the prosecution process. Additionally, survivors were guided on available legal and psychosocial support services to help them navigate the aftermath of GBV, reinforcing the ODPP's commitment to justice and survivor empowerment.



*The SGBV Division during the commemoration of International Women's Day celebration*

The ODPP in collaboration with the Equality Effect's '160 Girls Project', hosted a three-day training program to enhance their skills on prosecution of defilement and sexual violence cases. Participants were introduced to trauma-informed prosecution practices, evidence application, the role of substantive equality analysis in securing justice for victims.



*Participants during a training program on prosecution of defilement and sexual violence cases*

## **2.5 Inter-agency Collaboration and Cooperation**

The ODPP in collaboration with other stakeholders commemorated the African Anti-Corruption Day, themed “Effective Whistle-blower Protection Mechanism.” The Office reiterated its commitment towards combating corruption. This will be achieved through strengthening its whistle-blower protection mechanisms to create a supportive environment in the fight against corruption.



*Participants commemorating the African Anti-Corruption Day*

The Office participated in the national launch of the Safe Homes, Safe Spaces initiative in Kakamega County. The initiative is aimed at providing a safe refuge for victims of GBV as well as accord them a chance to fully and freely participate in the trial process. In addition, the Office sensitised the Boda Boda community on the critical role the ODPP plays in addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) cases. The Boda Boda riders were empowered to support the fight against SGBV, emphasising their role as advocates for the rights of women, men, boys, and girls, rather than enablers of violence.



*The DPP together with other stakeholders during the launch of the Safe Homes Safe Space Initiative in Kakamega*

The ODPP through Team Mashtaka participated in various sporting activities across the country to promote partnerships and collaboration with key criminal justice stakeholders. These sporting activities provided the Office with a platform to interact with various stakeholders in the criminal justice system outside the courtroom setting.

ODPP Team Mashtaka participated in the LSK Justice Games themed 'Fair Play, Where Law Meets Sport'. The team participated in a variety of games, including football, basketball, and board games, and came in first place in chess and runners-up in basketball.



*The ODPP football team during the Justice Cup 2025 in Mombasa*



*The ODPP Basketball team at the Justice Cup Tournament*

The ODPP Trans Nzoia, joined Kenya Forest officers and other stakeholders in conducting aerial surveillance in the North Rift Conservancy in an initiative to monitor and protect forested areas from illegal activities. The involvement of ODPP in such operations underscores the role of prosecution in environmental conservation and ensuring violations of environmental laws are met with appropriate legal action.



*ODPP staff with KFS officials during surveillance of the North Rift Conservancy*

ODPP Naivasha held a collaborative meeting with the Sub County Criminal Investigation Officer (SCCIO) to discuss several key issues affecting their areas of operation. Participants discussed the implementation of plea bargain and diversion policies and emphasised the need for effective communication to ensure smooth coordination and enhanced professionalism in their operations.



*ODPP staff during a collaborative meeting with the Sub County Criminal Investigation Officer (SCCIO)*

The ODPP Makeni joined other stakeholders in the launch of the Makeni Children Court Users Committee. Participants were briefed on the role of the Children’s Court Users Committee and its guidelines. The ODPP reiterated its commitment to ensuring the best interests of the child are taken into consideration when handling all matters involving children.



*ODPP Participants during the Makeni CUC launch*

The ODPP Rift Valley Regional Coordinator paid a courtesy visit to the Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA). They discussed issues of collaboration, coordination and building mutual trust in their working relations to achieve a common goal in the criminal justice system.



*North and South Rift Regional Coordinator pays a courtesy visit to IPOA Nakuru*

The ODPP Elgeyo Marakwet attended and participated in a two-day Stakeholder Gender Data Training and Advocacy workshop held in Iten. The participants were sensitised on how to collate and maintain accurate data related to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence to facilitate informed decision-making.



*ODPP Elgeyo Marakwet during a Stakeholder Gender Data Training and Advocacy workshop*

The ODPP Vihiga participated in a public baraza at Ekamanji location in Luanda sub-county which was organised to address issues affecting the smooth flow of delivery of justice in the County. The discussions were centered on non-attendance of witnesses during the trial, late reporting of defilement cases, and non-cooperation of the members of public with investigating agencies. The public was also sensitised on the ODPP policies on Diversion and Plea bargain.



*ODPP Vihiga staff and other stakeholders at a public baraza*

ODPP Gichugu Law Courts participated in the Gichugu Law Courts CUC open day. The theme for the open day was dubbed ‘*Kutana na Mahakama Ulipo*’ was an initiative where court users met face to face with the public to identify and resolve grievances bedeviling the public in the administration of justice. During the launch, the ODPP sensitised the public on plea bargaining and diversion options in the criminal justice system.



*Stakeholders during the Gichugu Law Courts CUC open day*

The ODPP Mwingi sub-county participated in a one-day workshop focused on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and Refugee Protection. The training was aimed at building the capacity of Court Users Committee members to better address SGBV and enhance protection systems for refugees. Key topics included an overview of SGBV, relevant legal frameworks, referral pathways, judicial perspectives, and victim-centered approaches to support survivors. The workshop brought together various criminal justice stakeholders, medical practitioners and religious leaders to foster a collaborative and multi-disciplinary approach to tackle SGBV and support refugees.



*Participants during the SGBV workshop*

The ODPP Baringo County convened a roundtable meeting with police from Eldama Ravine to strengthen institutional cooperation and improve the effectiveness of justice delivery. Discussions were centred on establishing structured communication channels for accurate and timely information exchange, streamlining case management processes, and enhancing overall inter-agency coordination to expedite case handling. The meeting also served as a platform to educate police officers on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, such as diversion and plea bargaining, to broaden their understanding of alternative options available for case resolution.



*Inter-agency meeting between ODPP and NPS Baringo*

ODPP Uasin Gishu office held discussions on the office's operationalisation after the establishment of the Moiben Law Courts by the Judiciary. The Head of County encouraged prosecution counsel to utilise the Plea-Bargaining Guidelines, and Diversion policy.



*ODPP Uasin Ngishu inter-agency meeting with Moiben Judiciary*

During the reporting period, the Office hosted officers from various MDAs to discuss areas of mutual interest and strategies to enhance cooperation and collaboration in furtherance to their respective mandates.



*The DPP hosts the Director of Criminal Investigations, Kenya*



*The DPP hosts a delegation from IPOA, Kenya*



*The DPP meeting with a team from Asset Recovery Agency*



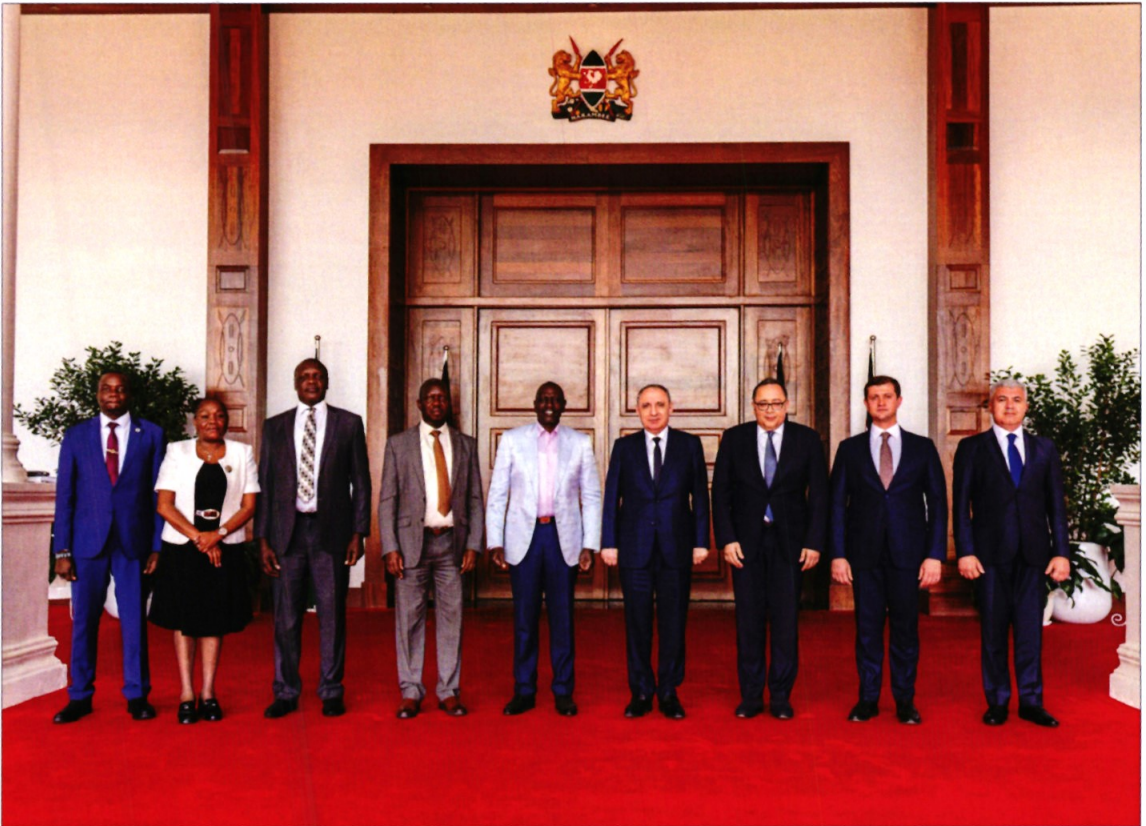
*The DPP during a courtesy visit by the PS Mining, Kenya during a meeting*



*ODPP meeting with a delegation from the Tourism Regulatory Authority*

## 2.6 International Cooperation

During the Heads of Prosecuting Authorities Conference, the DPP together with the Prosecutor General of Azerbaijan and the Ambassador of Azerbaijan to Kenya met with the President of the Republic of Kenya, H.E. Dr. William Ruto, at State House, Nairobi. The meeting marked a significant step towards enhancing bilateral cooperation between Kenya and Azerbaijan, particularly in the areas of justice, governance, and institutional development. Discussions centred on deepening diplomatic relations and exploring strategic partnerships aimed at strengthening prosecutorial systems, promoting legal reforms, and enhancing collaboration in the fight against transnational crime and corruption. The President welcomed the initiative, emphasising Kenya's commitment to fostering strong international partnerships that support the country's justice and governance agenda. He reaffirmed Kenya's openness to learning from global best practices and working closely with Azerbaijan to build resilient and transparent legal institutions.



*The DPP and the Azerbaijan delegation during a courtesy visit to the President*

The DPP hosted the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco, in a meeting aimed at strengthening bilateral ties and enhancing legal and prosecutorial cooperation between Kenya and Morocco



*The ODPP hosts the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco*

The ODPP hosted the Deputy Attorney General of the Republic of Mozambique and her delegation in a meeting aimed at strengthening bilateral ties and enhancing collaboration in combating transnational organised crime and terrorism.



*The ODPP hosts Deputy Attorney General of the Republic of Mozambique*

During the reporting period, the ODPP hosted the 23rd Commonwealth Heads of Prosecuting Agencies Conference (HOPAC) in Mombasa. The conference focused on the fight against Transnational Organised Crime. The President graced the closing ceremony of the conference during which he addressed the increasing complexity and global nature of these crimes. He noted that criminal networks are rapidly adapting to technological advancements, encrypted digital platforms, and cross border financial systems to conduct illicit activities.



*We live in a world where the threat of transnational organised crime continues to grow in scale and sophistication," the President said. "Whether it is terrorism, money laundering, or human trafficking, these threats transcend borders and demand united, well-coordinated responses.*

*H.E. Dr. William Ruto,  
President of the Republic of Kenya.*



*Our effectiveness depends on trust, cooperation, and sustained engagements. We must deepen our partnerships, harmonise our approaches and remain agile in responding to emerging threats.*

*Renson M. Ingonga, CBS, OGW  
Director of Public Prosecutions*



The President called for the harmonisation of legal frameworks across countries, strengthened asset recovery regimes, and intensified cross border collaboration to disrupt and dismantle criminal syndicates.



*The DPP welcomes H.E. Dr. William Ruto to the HOPAC in Mombasa*



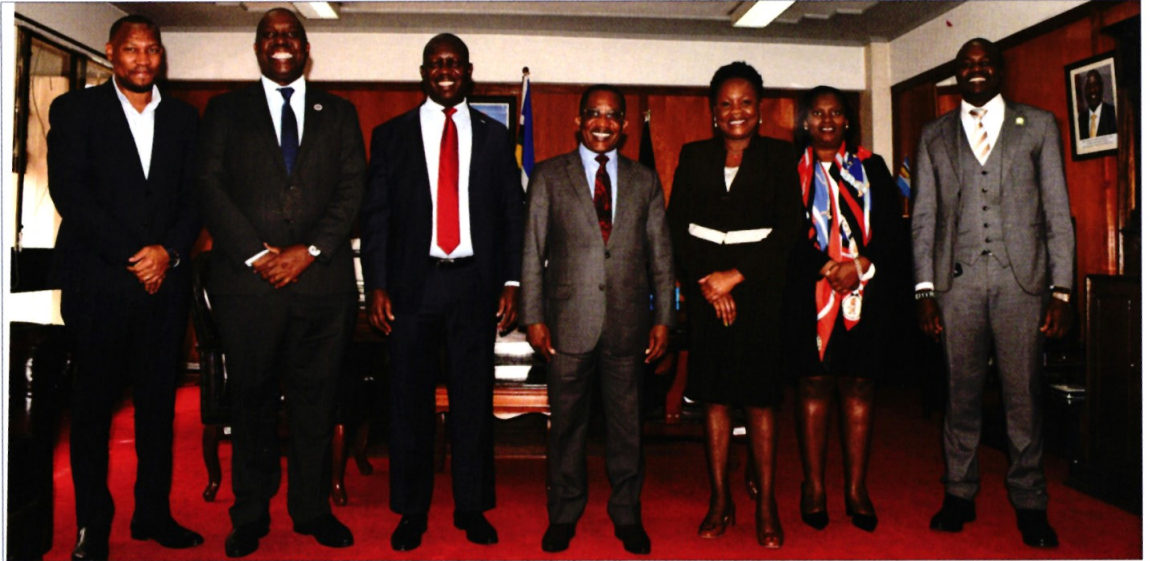
*H.E. Dr. William Ruto, The DPP, Governor Mombasa and Heads of Prosecuting Authorities from Commonwealth countries during HOPAC*

During a courtesy visit to the High Commissioner of Rwanda to Kenya, the DPP reaffirmed his commitment to supporting Mutual Legal Assistance matters with the Republic of Rwanda. The DPP highlighted the collaborative efforts between Kenya and Rwanda in upholding the rule of law, and emphasised that continued bilateral engagements have significantly strengthened prosecutorial relations between the two countries. Discussions also centered on enhancing cooperation, including the possibility of exchange programs for prosecutors from both nations. The High Commissioner expressed his commitment to fostering continued cooperation in justice delivery between Kenya and Rwanda.



*The DPP pays a courtesy visit to the High Commissioner of Rwanda to Kenya*

The DPP paid a courtesy visit to the High Commissioner of the United Republic of Tanzania to Kenya to explore opportunities for mutual interest and collaboration between the ODPR Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania. Both parties expressed a strong commitment to working together to advance justice in their respective countries.



*DPP pays a courtesy visit to the High Commissioner of Tanzania to Kenya*

The Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) hosted a meeting with the Director of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) to strengthen the partnership between the institutions. Discussions focused on enhancing prosecutorial capacity through specialised training in cybercrime, cryptocurrency, wildlife crime, drug and human trafficking, terrorism, and corruption. The meeting emphasised the need for improved inter-agency collaboration to effectively combat transnational organised crime and highlighted the role of advocacy in promoting human rights and constitutionalism within the criminal justice system.



*The DPP during a meeting with officials from INL*



*The DPP during the Regional Multiagency Forum on Combating Human Trafficking, Terrorism, and Corruption*



*The DPP, HTI Officials and Participants During the Regional Multiagency Forum on Combating Human Trafficking, Terrorism, and Corruption*

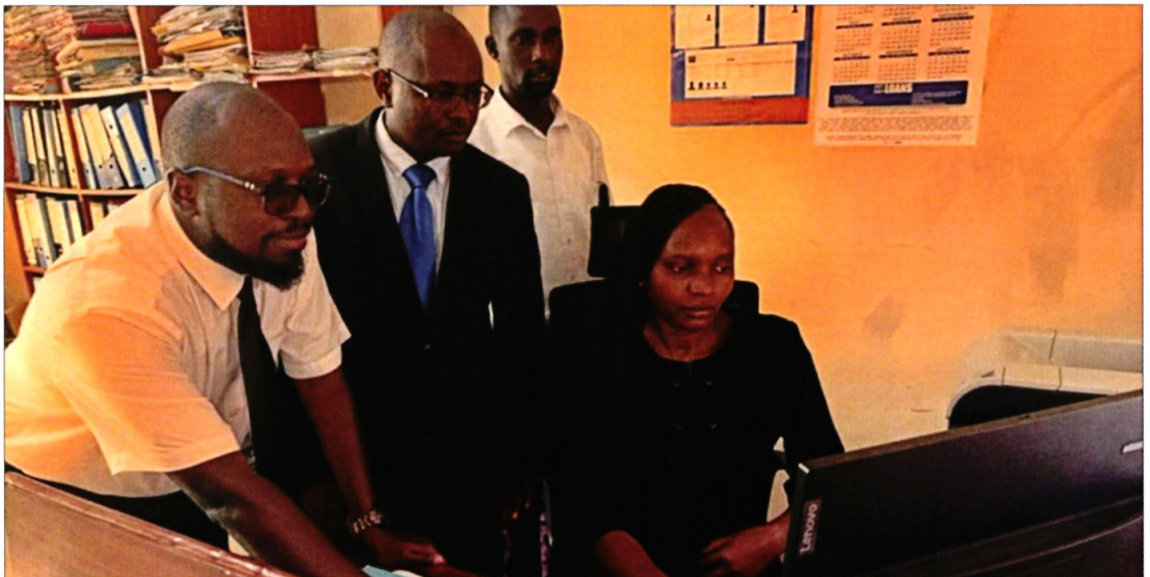


*The leadership of CIVIPOL paid a courtesy visit to the ODPP*

## **2.7 Strengthened Institutional Capacity**

### **2.7.1 Uadilifu**

The ODPP Bomet office transitioned to e-filing after intensive training on Uadilifu and E-filing Systems. The station was also supplied with heavy-duty scanners to support these new processes.



*ODPP Bomet staff during training on Uadilifu*

### 2.7.2 Code of Conduct and Ethics

The ODPP undertook a sensitisation workshop on the ODPP Code of Conduct and Ethics. All Heads of Department and Regional Coordinators were urged by the DPP to uphold integrity as a bedrock of securing public trust and making informed decisions guided by the principles of fairness, transparency and accountability.



*HODs signing the ODPP Code of Conduct and Ethics*

### 2.7.3 Staff Wellness

The ODPP held a medical sensitisation campaign for its staff in Nairobi, Nyeri, Nyandarua, Murang'a, Garissa and Kirinyaga. The initiative was led by the ODPP Medical and Wellness Clinic which aimed to create awareness on mental health, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), and the importance of work-life balance. The campaign underscored the ODPP's commitment to fostering a healthy and supportive work environment and staff wellness.



*ODPP staff during a health wellness campaign in Garissa*

## **2.8 Implementation of Policies and Guidelines**

The ODPP Embu County in conjunction with ‘Crime Si Poa’, an NGO, visited the Embu G.K. Main Prison for a sensitisation session on plea bargaining and diversion. A total of 64 remandees were taken through the legal provisions for plea bargaining and diversion, and the concerns they had about the policies were adequately addressed.



*ODPP staff and stakeholders at the Embu GK Prison*



*Embu Regional Coordinator addressing remandees at Embu GK Prison*

The ODPP Eldama Ravine staff attended a sensitisation session for chiefs and assistant chiefs from Koibatek Sub-county. This session was organised by the DCC Koibatek in collaboration with Dandelion Africa. The ODPP had the opportunity to brief the participants on the Office's mandate, DPP's strategic agenda, plea bargaining and diversion policies as well as emphasizing the importance of coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime.



*ODPP Eldama Ravine with stakeholders during the sensitisation session*

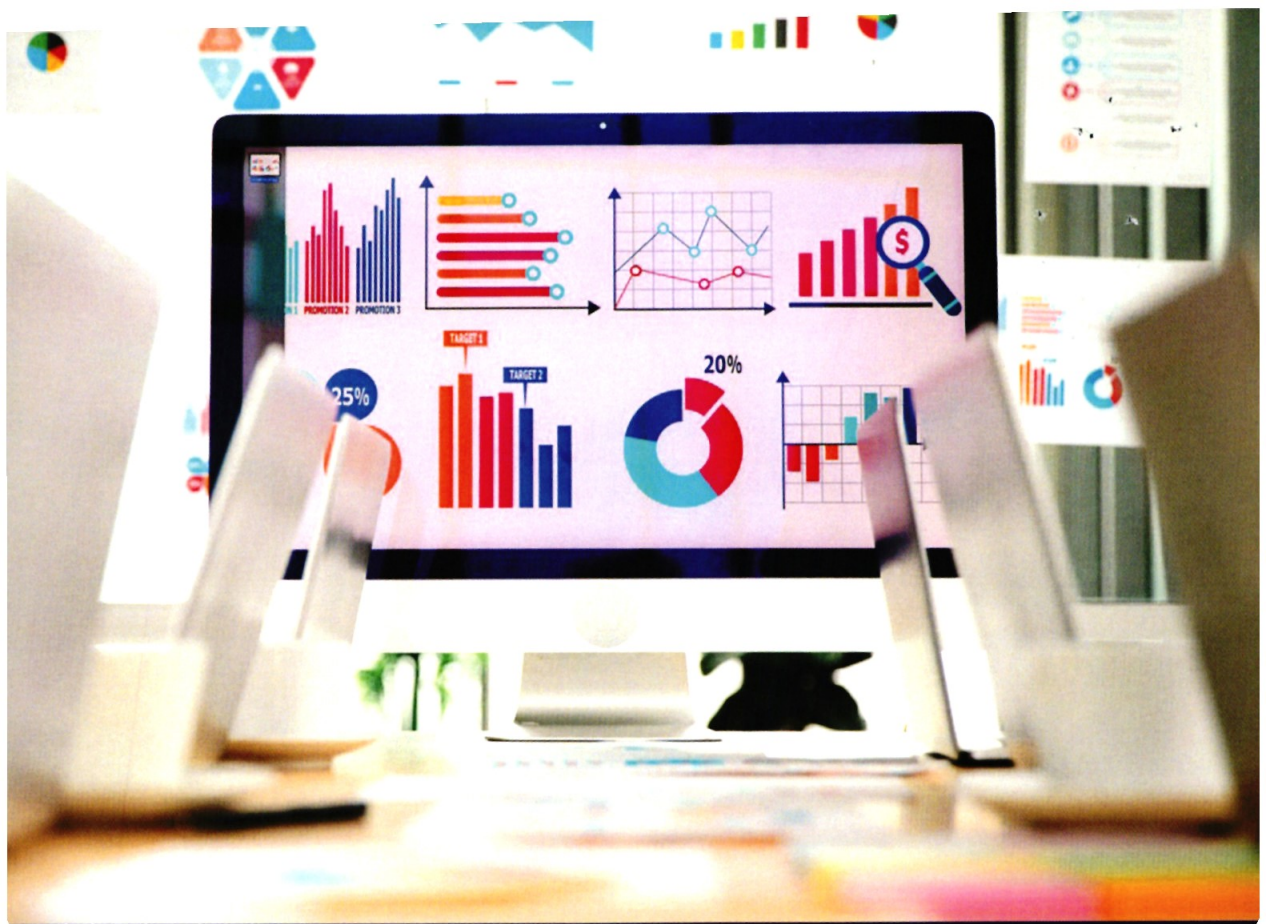
ODPP Mwingi and Kyuso office conducted civic education at Mwingi GK Prison, an initiative aimed at educating remandees of their legal rights and to promote access to justice. The team educated the remandees on alternatives to prosecution, such as the Plea-Bargaining Guidelines and the Diversion Policy.



*ODPP staff sensitising remandees at Mwingi GK Prison*

2.9 ODPP Strategic Initiatives at a Glance





# CHAPTER THREE

## PROSECUTION PERFORMANCE DATA

## 3. PROSECUTION PERFORMANCE

### 3.1 Overview of the Prosecution Performance

This chapter presents an analysis of the ODPP's performance on the execution of its mandate. The chapter sets out a summary of the caseload, criminal trials statistical analysis, jurisprudential and noteworthy cases handled during the reporting period. The data demonstrates ODPP's commitment to providing impartial, innovative, effective, and efficient prosecution services.

### 3.2 Caseload Analysis

The criminal matters handled by the Office centre on broad thematic areas which include criminal litigation, appeals and applications, extradition and MLA, advice files and complaints. The prosecution's performance is assessed based on accurate, verifiable and informative data.

#### 3.2.1 National Caseload Summary

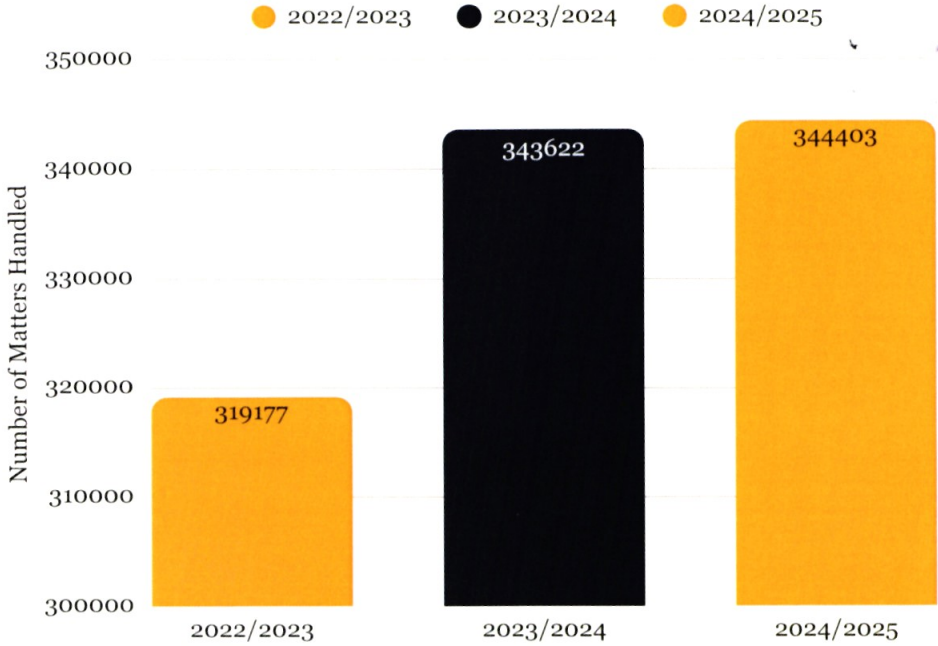
The overall caseload in the FY 2024/2025 was 344,403 representing the total number of matters handled. This was an increase compared to the FY 2022/2023 and FY 2023/2024.

Total number of  
matters handled in  
FY 2024/2025

**344,403**

The table below represents a comparison of criminal matters handled in the last 3 financial years.

Item Description	Matters Handled		
	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024	2024 / 2025
Criminal Trials	294,037	315,503	315,800
Appeals	9,211	9,104	8,884
Applications	7,888	8,774	9,062
Extraditions and MLA	48	24	25
Advice Files	6,413	8,243	7,798
Complaints	1,580	1,974	2,320
<b>Total</b>	<b>319,177</b>	<b>343,622</b>	<b>343,886</b>



Bar chart representing matters handled in the last 3 reporting periods

### 3.2.2 Case Conclusion Rate

The case conclusion rates for the FY 2024/2025 were 51.48% in comparison to 54.44% and 51.09% for the FY 2022/2023 and FY 2023/2024, respectively.

Summary of cases concluded

Item Description	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024	2024 / 2025
Plea-bargain	1,849	816	1,011
Diversion	3,178	2,146	1,408
Conviction	115,059	116,500	114,480
Acquittal	9,837	8,812	8,625
Withdrawal	30,170	32,907	37,330
<b>Total</b>	<b>160, 093</b>	<b>161, 181</b>	<b>162, 854</b>
<b>Case conclusion rate</b>	<b>50.15%</b>	<b>48.84%</b>	<b>51.48%</b>

### 3.2.3 Criminal Trials Statistical Analysis

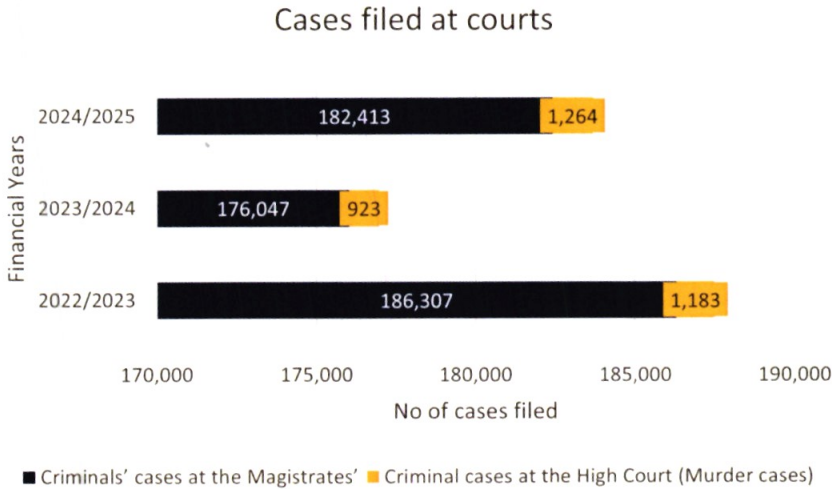
Criminal trials are undertaken at the High Court and the Magistrates’ Courts. However, murder cases are exclusively tried at the High Court.

Overall number of criminal cases filed in courts for the F/Y 2024/25 was 183,677 with 182,413 filed at the Magistrate Courts and 1,264 filed at the High Court.

The table below represents the criminal cases filed in courts during the last 3 financial years:

Sno	Description	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
1.	Criminals' cases at the Magistrates' Court	186,307	176,047	182,413
2.	Criminal cases at the High Court (Murder cases)	1,183	923	1,264
<b>Total</b>		<b>187,490</b>	<b>176,970</b>	<b>183,677</b>

Chart representing Cases filed in last 3 reporting periods



### 3.2.4 Analysis of Criminal Cases per Region

This section provides an analysis of the total number of cases registered by the Office in each region during the reporting period.

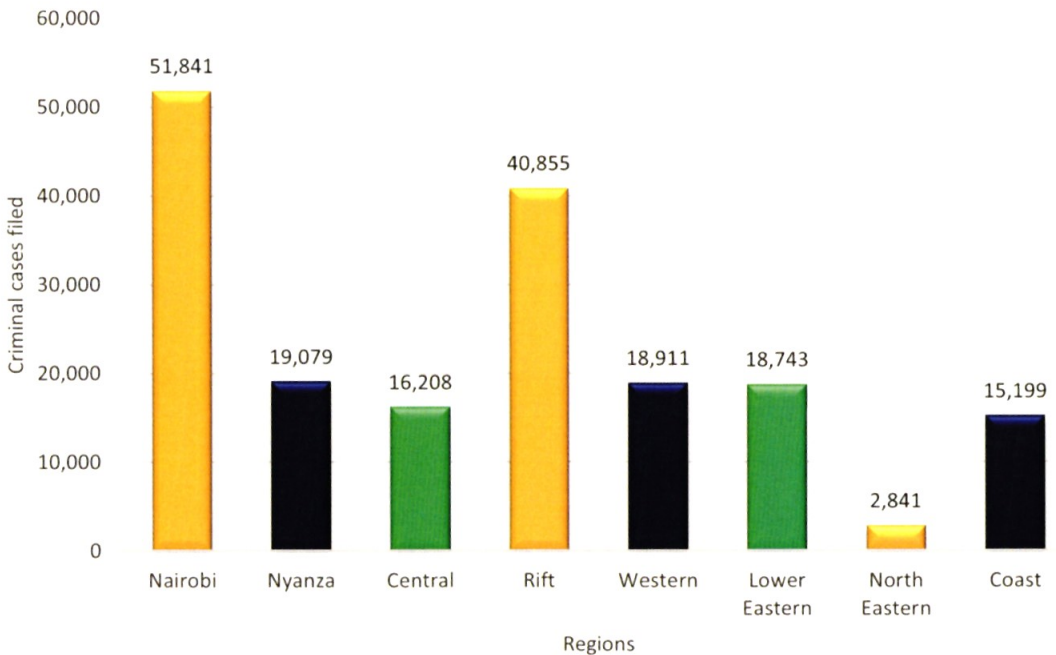
Sno	Region	Cases filed at the Magistrates' Courts	Criminal Cases filed at the High Court (Murder cases)	Total
1.	Nairobi	51,627	214	51,841
2.	Nyanza	18,824	255	19,079
3.	Central	16,127	81	16,208
4.	Rift	40,553	302	40,855
5.	Western	18,751	160	18,911
6.	Lower Eastern	18,563	180	18,743
7.	North Eastern	2,816	25	2,841
8.	Coast	15,152	47	15,199
<b>Total</b>		<b>182,413</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>183,677</b>

The table above presents the number of cases filed across all the 8 regions, particularly, cases filed at the Magistrates' Courts and murder cases at the High Court. The total number of cases filed across all regions is 183,677, of which 1,264 are murder cases.

- Nairobi recorded the highest number of cases overall (51,841), with 51,627 filed in Magistrates' Courts and 214 murder cases at the High Court.
- Rift Valley follows with 40,855 total cases, including the highest number of High Court murder cases (302).
- Nyanza also shows a relatively high number of murder cases (255) compared to its total filings (19,079).
- North Eastern had the lowest number of cases overall (2,841), with only 25 murder cases.
- Other regions such as Central, Western, Lower Eastern, and Coast show moderate case volumes.

In summary, regions with larger populations such as Nairobi and Rift Valley recorded significantly higher case volumes, while less populated regions such as North Eastern recorded a lower caseload.

*Line graph below illustrates the cases filed per region during the reporting period*



### 3.2.5 Outcome of Concluded Cases per Region

The table below shows the distribution of various case outcomes across 8 regions. Overall, 82,939 cases ended in convictions on a plea of guilty, making it the most common outcome nationally.

Outcome of Concluded cases							
Sno	Region	Diversion	Conviction on Plea of Guilty	Conviction on Plea Bargain	Conviction after Full Trial	Acquittal	Withdrawn
1.	Nairobi	51	23,548	123	5,980	1,639	6,421
2.	Nyanza	93	7,312	178	3,814	1,080	4,630
3.	Central	102	7,100	139	4,192	1,033	4,318
4.	Rift	112	19,174	228	6,987	1,804	9,338
5.	Western	380	10,015	61	2,663	553	3,821
6.	Lower Eastern	65	8,281	131	5,625	1,576	3,718
7.	North Eastern	91	989	32	455	68	782
8.	Coast	514	6,520	119	1,825	872	4,302
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,408</b>	<b>82,939</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>31,541</b>	<b>8,625</b>	<b>37,330</b>

- Nairobi recorded the highest number of guilty pleas (23,548), convictions after full trial (5,980), and acquittals (1,639).
- Rift Valley region recorded the second-highest number of guilty pleas (19,174).
- Diversion cases accounted for a total of 1,408, with the Coast (514) and Western (380) regions recording the highest number compared to other regions.
- North Eastern region recorded the lowest figures across all outcome categories.

### 3.2.6 Analysis of Select Categories of Offences

The most prevalent offences filed in court during the reporting period were traffic, alcohol related offences, theft, assault and sexual offences.

### 3.2.7 Homicide & Related Offences

Homicide cases include offences relating to murder, manslaughter, infanticide, procuring abortion, concealing birth, aiding suicide, and threats to kill.

*Homicide cases and related offences filed in the FY 2024/2025*

<b>Sno.</b>	<b>Offence</b>	<b>Number of Cases Filed</b>
1.	Murder	1,264
2.	Manslaughter	195
3.	Attempted Murder	253
4.	Threats to Kill	6,079
5.	Conspiracy to Murder	63
6.	Infanticide	18
7.	Attempts to Procure Abortion	9
8.	Killing Unborn Child	6
9.	Concealing Birth	12
10.	Aiding Suicide	5
11.	Attempted Suicide	25
12.	Other offences relating to homicides	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,938</b>

During the period under review, 7,839 cases were filed in courts with the offences of threat to kill and murder being the majority. Threat to kill accounts for most cases at 6,079 representing 76.58% while murder cases at 1,264 represent 15.92% of all listed offences.

**3.2.7.1 Outcome of homicide cases concluded in the FY 2024/2025**

<b>Sno.</b>	<b>Offence</b>	<b>Outcome of Concluded cases</b>					
		<b>Diver- sion</b>	<b>Convic- tion on Plea of Guilty</b>	<b>Con- viction on Plea Bargain</b>	<b>Con- viction after full Trial</b>	<b>Acquit- tal</b>	<b>With- drawn</b>
1.	Murder	-	8	262	469	109	64
2.	Manslaughter	-	12	6	98	39	29
3.	Attempted Mur- der	4	13	6	107	13	73
4.	Threats to kill	36	852	73	1,165	379	2,379
5.	Conspiracy to Murder	1	1	-	11	4	39
6.	Infanticide	-	6	-	13	1	4
7.	Attempts to Pro- cure Abortion	1	-	1	12	1	2
8.	Killing unborn child	0	1	-	2	-	3
9.	Concealing Birth	0	5	-	14	5	2
10.	Aiding Suicide	-	-	-	4	-	1

Sno.	Offence	Outcome of Concluded cases					
		Diver- sion	Convic- tion on Plea of Guilty	Con- viction on Plea Bargain	Con- viction after full Trial	Acquit- tal	With- drawn
11.	Attempted Sui- cide	3	6	-	19	3	28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>2,624</b>

### 3.2.8 Sexual Offences

During the reporting period, a total of 8,245 sexual offence cases were filed. Most of these cases are related to crimes involving minors highlighting a major concern in child protection and sexual violence. Defilement was the most prevalent offence with 4,540 cases, followed by Indecent acts with a child at 1,308 cases.

Other notable offences reported included rape (685 cases), attempted defilement (503 cases), attempted rape (204 cases), sexual assault (241 cases), incest (281 cases), deliberate HIV transmission (4 cases), trafficking for sexual exploitation (9 cases), and bestiality (39 cases).

The table below illustrates sexual offences during the FY 2024/25

Sno.	Offence Description	Cases Filed
1.	Rape	685
2.	Gang Rape	150
3.	Attempted Rape	204
4.	Defilement	4,540
5.	Gang Defilement	82
6.	Attempted Defilement	503
7.	Incest	281
8.	Sexual assault	241
9.	Unnatural offences with animal (Bestiality)	39
10.	Unnatural offences (other categories)	24
11.	Deliberate HIV Transmission	4
12.	Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation	9
13.	Child Prostitution/ Tourism/ Pornography	17
14.	Indecent act with child	1,308
15.	Other Offences related to morality	158
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8,245</b>

**3.2.9 Outcome of Sexual Offences cases concluded in the FY 2024/25**

Sno	Offence	Outcome of Concluded Cases					
		Diver-sion	Convic-tion on Plea of Guilty	Con- viction on Plea Bargain	Convic- tion af- ter full Trial	Acquit- tal	With- drawn
1.	Rape	0	19	0	326	86	228
2.	Gang Rape	0	4	0	67	20	47
3.	Attempted Rape	5	8	2	112	36	86
4.	Defilement	58	101	29	1750	735	1345
5.	Gang Defilement	3	1	0	41	9	25
6.	Attempted Defilement	2	17	3	222	88	121
7.	Incest	0	6	1	172	62	70
8.	Sexual assault	0	12	5	103	38	50
9.	Unnatural offences with animal (Bestiality)	0	7	0	10	3	15
10.	Unnatural offences (other categories)	0	0	0	15	3	20
11.	Deliberate HIV Transmission	0	0	0	2		2
12.	Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation	0	0	0	16	0	0
13.	Child Prostitution/ Tourism/ Pornography	0	2	0	37	4	3
14.	Indecent act with child	18	16	2	454	133	300
15.	Other Offences related to morality	0	8	1	54	10	44
<b>Total</b>		<b>86</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>2,356</b>

**3.2.10 Offences Relating to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) & Harmful Cultural Practices**

During the reporting period, a total of 104 cases on FGM and harmful cultural practices were filed across 8 categories. The offences include performing FGM (13 cases), aiding and abetting FGM (12), procuring a person to perform FGM (2), using premises to perform FGM (7), and failure to report FGM (5). Other offences reported include use of derogatory language (56 cases) and subjecting a child to harmful cultural practices (9 cases).

The table below illustrates various offences related to FGM and harmful cultural practices against children.

Sno	Offence Description	Number of Cases Filed
1.	Performing FGM	13
2.	Aiding and abetting FGM	12
3.	Procuring a person to perform FGM	2
4.	Use of premises to perform FGM	7
5.	Failure to report FGM	5
6.	Use of derogatory language	56
7.	Subjecting a child to harmful cultural practices	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>104</b>

### 3.2.11 Outcome of FGM cases concluded in the FY 2024/25

The table below illustrates cases concluded during the FY 2024/25 related to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and harmful cultural practices against children.

Sno.	Offence	Outcome of Concluded Cases					
		Diversion	Conviction on Plea of Guilty	Conviction on Plea Bargain	Conviction after full Trial	Acquittal	Withdrawn
1.	Performing FGM	0	1	0	7	5	6
2.	Aiding and abetting FGM	0	1	0	3	5	7
3.	Procuring a person to perform FGM	0	0	0	1		1
4.	Use of premises to perform FGM	0	0	1	1	2	5
5.	Failure to report FGM	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Use of derogatory language	0	3	0	22	19	14
7.	Subjecting a child to harmful cultural practices	0	1	0	4	4	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>

### 3.2.12 Robbery and Extortions

During the reporting period, 3,561 cases related to robbery, extortion and associated offences were recorded as illustrated in the table below.

Sno	Offence Description	Number of Cases Filed
1.	Attempted robbery	107
2.	Robbery	349
3.	Robbery with violence	2,874
4.	Attempted Robbery with violence	83
5.	Assault with intent to steal	27
6.	Attempts at extortion by threats to accuse another of a crime.	22
7.	Demanding property with menaces	4
8.	Procuring execution of deeds, etc., by threats	6
9.	Other offences related to robbery and extortions	89
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,561</b>

Robbery with violence was the most prevalent offence, accounting for 2,874 cases, Robbery accounts for 349 cases, while attempted robbery stood at 107 cases. Attempted Robbery with violence cases recorded were 83 while assault with intent to steal were 27.

There are relatively few extortion-related cases recorded. These included attempts at extortion by threats (22 cases), demanding property with menaces (4 cases) and procuring execution of deeds by threats (6 cases).

### 3.2.13 Outcome of Robbery and extortion cases concluded in the F/Y 2024/25

Sno	Offence	Outcome of Concluded Cases					
		Diver- sion	Con- viction on Plea of Guilty	Con- viction on Plea Bar- gain	Convic- tion af- ter full Trial	Ac- quittal	With- drawn
1.	Performing FGM	0	1	0	7	5	6
2.	Aiding and abetting FGM	0	1	0	3	5	7

Sno	Offence	Outcome of Concluded Cases					
		Diver- sion	Con- viction on Plea of Guilty	Con- viction on Plea Bar- gain	Convic- tion af- ter full Trial	Ac- quittal	With- drawn
3.	Procuring a person to perform FGM	0	0	0	1	0	1
4.	Use of premises to perform FGM	0	0	1	1	2	5
5.	Failure to report FGM	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Use of derogatory language	0	3	0	22	19	14
7.	Subjecting a child to harmful cultural practices	0	1	0	4	4	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>

### 3.2.14 Offences Relating to Drugs

During the reporting period, a total of 7,132 drug-related cases were filed as illustrated in the table below.

Sno	Offence Description	Number of Cases Filed
1.	Possession/Usage	5,909
2.	Trafficking	958
3.	Cultivating of prohibited plants	200
4.	Other cases related to drugs	65
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,132</b>

The offence of possession or usage of drugs accounted for (82.8%) of the total caseload. Trafficking cases accounted for 13.4%, while cultivation of prohibited plants made up 2.8%. Other drug-related cases were at 0.9%.

### 3.2.15 Outcome of Offences Relating to Drugs Concluded in the FY 2024/25

During the reporting period, most concluded drug cases resulted in conviction, either through guilty pleas or full trials, while acquittals and withdrawals were relatively low.

Sno.	Offence	Outcome of Concluded Cases					
		Diver-sion	Convic-tion on Plea of Guilty	Con-viction on Plea Bargain	Convic-tion af-ter full Trial	Ac-quittal	With-drawn
1.	Possession/Usage	72	2,930	12	1,696	227	727
2.	Trafficking	2	269	14	357	80	175
3.	Cultivating of pro-hibited plants		69		95	20	30
4.	Other cases related to drugs		29		28	1	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>3,297</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>952</b>

Possession or usage cases resulted in conviction on plea of guilty (2,930 cases) and conviction after full trial (1,696 cases). Only a small number were diverted (72) or acquitted (227). Trafficking cases had a higher proportion of convictions after full trial (357) than plea bargains (269), with 80 acquittals and 175 withdrawals.

### 3.2.16 Human Trafficking Offences and Smuggling of Migrants

During the reporting period, a total of 217 cases were recorded. The most prevalent offence was smuggling of migrants (54 cases), showing a high incidence of irregular movement across borders. Trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation (46 cases) was the most reported type of human trafficking in comparison to trafficking for labour exploitation accounted for (26 cases).

Less frequent but notable offences include child trafficking (7 cases), illegal presence in the country (6), promotion of trafficking (4), and other rare forms such as organ trafficking, servitude, or debt bondage (2).

The table below illustrates recorded cases of Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants

Sno	Offence Description	Number of Cases Filed
1.	Trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation	46
2.	Trafficking in persons for labor exploitation	26
3.	Child trafficking	7
4.	Other forms of trafficking (e.g. Organ trafficking, Slavery, Servitude, begging, Debt Bondage etc.	2
5.	Promotion of trafficking in Persons	4
6.	Acquisition of Travel document by fraud or misrepresentation	8
7.	Facilitating entry into or exit out of the country	1
8.	Smuggling of Migrants	54

Sno	Offence Description	Number of Cases Filed
9.	Being in the country illegally	6
10.	Other offences under the Kenyan Citizenship and Immigration Act	63
<b>Total</b>		<b>217</b>

### 3.2.17 Outcome of Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants cases concluded in the FY 2024/25

Sno.	Offence	Outcome of Concluded Cases					
		Diver- sion	Con- viction on Plea of Guilty	Con- viction on Plea Bar- gain	Convic- tion af- ter full Trial	Ac- quittal	With- drawn
1.	Trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation	-	9	2	39	6	10
2.	Trafficking in persons for labor exploitation	2	-	-	3	4	2
3.	Child trafficking	-	-	-	13	1	-
4.	Other forms of trafficking (e.g. Organ trafficking, Slavery, Servitude, begging, Debt Bondage etc)	-	2	-	1	-	-
5.	Promotion of trafficking in Persons	-	-	-	1	-	-
6.	Acquisition of Travel document by fraud or misrepresentation	-	3	1	4	-	-
7.	Smuggling of Migrants	1	67	1	8	1	6
8.	Being in the country illegally	-	3	-	-	-	1
9.	Other offences under the Kenyan Citizenship and Immigration Act	1	39	-	-	5	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>

### 3.2.18 Appeals and Applications

During the reporting period, the Office handled a total 8,884 Appeals, in which 1,612 were dismissed, 781 were allowed and 585 were withdrawn.

Further, the Office handled applications which consisted of constitutional petitions, judicial review applications, revisions and advisory opinions, among others. A total of 9,058 Applications were handled and 4,255 concluded. Out of the total number, 1,958 applications were dismissed, 1750 were allowed and 587 were withdrawn.

Number of appeals and applications handled during the FY2024/2025 period and Outcomes.

<b>Sno.</b>	<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Matters Handled</b>	<b>Dismissed</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>With-drawn</b>
1.	Appeals	8,884	1,612	781	505
2.	Constitutional Petitions	989	173	45	51
3.	Judicial Reviews	312	62	31	20
4.	Revisions	3,682	903	726	227
5.	Miscellaneous Applications	4,079	780	948	289
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,946</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>1,092</b>

### **3.2.19 Alternatives to Prosecution (Plea Bargaining) and Alternatives to Trial (Diversion)**

The Office is keen to pursue, where applicable, alternatives to trial. The Office developed plea bargaining and diversion policies to guide and streamline this process. During the reporting period the office managed to plea bargain 1,849 cases in 2022/2023, 816 cases in 2023/2024, 1,011 cases in 2024/2025 and diverted 3,178 cases in 2022/2023, 2,146 cases in 2023/2024 and 1,408 cases in 2024/2025.

The implementation of these policies is done in strict adherence to the relevant laws. These policies are key in enhancing service delivery, reducing the time taken to conclude cases, and delivery of justice.

The Diversion Policy provides an alternative approach to resolving criminal cases without resorting to full criminal trials. It embraces the principles of restorative justice, focusing on rehabilitating petty offenders and diverting minors who conflict with the law. By offering rehabilitation programs, counselling, and community-based interventions, the Diversion Policy aims to address the root causes of offending behaviour and provide opportunities for individuals to reintegrate into society.

Plea Bargaining involves negotiations between the ODPP and relevant parties to reach an agreed settlement in criminal cases. This approach expedites the conclusion of cases, thereby reducing case backlogs in courts. Plea bargaining is encouraged by the ODPP since it helps fast-track the resolution of cases efficiently by encouraging defendants to admit guilt in exchange for reduced charges, lesser sentences, or other outcomes. These mechanisms have resulted to speedy conclusion of cases and the reduction of case backlog.

### 3.2.20 Corruption and Related Offences

Number of Anti-Corruption and Economic Cases Filed in court from July 2024 to June 2025

Sno.	Year	Cases Registered in Court
1.	2024/2025	66
2.	On going cases	385
3.	Total Number of Cases in Court	451

Outcome and Conviction Rate of Concluded Anti-Corruption and Economic Cases during the period July 2024 to June 2025

Sno.	Description	Total Number of Cases
1.	Total Number of Cases Concluded	71
2.	Conviction	36
3.	Acquittal	19
4.	Withdrawal	16
5.	Consolidated	1
6.	Conviction Rate	49.30

### 3.3 Jurisprudential and Noteworthy Cases

#### 3.3.1 Jurisprudential

##### **3.3.1.1 Kenya National Commission on Human Rights & 2 Others v Attorney General Constitutional Petition No. E045/ 2022**

*Jurisprudence: Decriminalisation of Attempted Suicide*

The Petition challenged the constitutionality of section 226 of the Penal Code which criminalises attempted suicide and provides a punishment of two years or, a fine or both upon conviction pursuant to section 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Court found that Section 226 offended Article 27 of the Constitution by criminalising a mental health issue thereby endorsing discrimination based on health. It also indignified and disgraced victims of suicide ideation in the eyes of the community for actions that are beyond mental control which is a violation of Article 28. The existence of section 226 erodes the right of survivors of suicide and potential victims with suicide ideation to the highest attainable standards of health under Article 43 (1) of the Constitution.

##### **3.3.1.2 Republic v Paul Mackenzie Nthenge & 30 Others (Criminal Appeal E029 OF 2024) [2025] KECA 665 KLR (11 April 2025) Judgement**

*Jurisprudence: Number of Counts in a charge sheet*

The Respondents were charged at the High Court of Kenya at Malindi with 191 counts of murder contrary to section 204 of the Penal Code. Before taking plea, the Respondents filed Preliminary Objection that the charge sheet was defective for contravening section 134 of the Criminal Procedure Code as it was overloaded and the number of counts numbering 191 were oppressive and contrary to the Constitution.

The three-judge bench upheld the decision of the DPP to charge the Applicants with 191 counts of murder. The Court stated that the rule in Ochieng vs the Republic (1985) e KLR, recommending a charge sheet should contain 12 counts was just a general rule that does not bind the powers of the DPP to decide on the number of counts in a case.

##### **3.3.1.3 Mugure v Attorney General & 3 Others; Director of Military Prosecution (Interested Party) Petition E002/2023 [2024] KEHC 12449 KLR**

*Jurisprudence: The ODPP's Inherent Authority to Prosecute a Military Officer for Offences under the Penal Code*

The petitioner, a serving Kenya Defence Forces officer, challenged his prosecution for murder arising from the killing of three civilians, arguing that jurisdiction lay exclusively with a Court Martial. The issue was whether the High Court, DCI, and ODPP had jurisdiction to handle the

case. The Court held that murder, charged under sections 203 and 204 of the Penal Code, is not a service offence and is triable by civilian courts. The petition was dismissed.

### **3.3.1.4 Titus Mutune v Republic (Baby Pendo) Cr. E290/2024**

*Jurisprudence: Decision to Charge by DPP under International Crimes Act*

This application arose out of an inquest that recommended that the applicants be charged with the murder of Baby Pendo, a minor that was unlawfully killed during post-election skirmishes in Nyalenda, Kisumu County. The Applicants sought to stay any criminal proceedings against them arguing that there are no rules to guide proceedings in a trial of international crimes under the International Crimes Act. The High Court dismissed their application and found that the applicants failed to prove that their rights had been violated by the decision of the DPP to charge them and by the nature of charges. The Court found that having an arguable appeal does not meet the legal threshold to warrant a stay of criminal proceedings.

### **3.3.1.5 Benson Wafula v Director of Public Prosecutions, EACC & 2 Others (Interested Parties) Petition 045/ 2024 [2025] KESC 46(KLR)**

*Jurisprudence: Power of the DPP to transpose a witness to an accused person*

The appellant in this case had been scheduled to testify as a prosecution witness following allegations of misappropriation of funds at the Nzoia Sugar Company. However, the appellant was later arrested and charged with several offences in relation to the same case based on further investigations. The Appellant sought orders among others that the High Court quash the decision of the investigative agency recommending charges against him and orders prohibiting the DPP from prosecuting him. The High Court in its decision found that while the Appellant had been treated initially as a prosecution witness, the Respondents had sufficient reason to transpose him into an accused person based on sufficient evidence.

The appellant unsuccessfully appealed to the Court of Appeal and subsequently moved to the Supreme Court which also dismissed the Appellants' application. The Court upheld the DPP's decision to charge while affirming prosecutorial independence.

## **3.3.2 Noteworthy Cases**

### **3.3.2.1 Republic v Bile Philippe Jean Assemian (Chief Magistrates Criminal Courts at Milimani) E2811/2025**

In this case Bile Jean Philippe Assemian, a Cote d'Ivoirian and a former United Nations Support Officer in Somalia (UNSOs), was arrested in Kenya pursuant to a Request from the United


States of America (U.S.). The court made an order of his extradition to the US to face allegations of participating in an international firearms-smuggling conspiracy. Assemian was accused of working with partners to buy dozens of guns in the U.S and export them illegally to Côte d'Ivoire between 2018 and 2020, concealing weapons in shipments disguised as household goods.

**3.3.2.2 Republic v Catherine Eshituku Malaika (Chief Magistrates Court at JKIA E003/2024 (move to noteworthy) **

The ODPP successfully obtained evidentiary material from Seychelles to support criminal charges against Catherine Eshituku Malaika through mutual legal assistance. Catherine Eshituku was charged in Kenya with conspiracy to traffic narcotic drugs contrary to section 4B(4) as read with section 4B(5) of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act, No. 4 of 1994, arising from the trafficking of approximately 1,750 grams of cocaine valued at KShs. 3,000,000. The central issue was establishing the nexus between the accused persons through evidence recovered in Seychelles against Stella Wangari Wairimu who had been charged in Seychelles.

**3.3.2.3 Republic v Faraj Ahmed Sambul alias Faragon & Another (Chief Magistrates Court at Garissa) E976/2019 **

The two accused persons were jointly charged with committing a terrorist act contrary to section 4(2) of the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA), 2012, and being a member of a terrorist group contrary to section 24 of the Act. The prosecution established that the accused persons detonated an improvised explosive device and executed an armed ambush on a GSU Land Cruiser, killing eleven GSU officers. They were arrested in Doble, Somalia, repatriated to Kenya, and found to be in possession of firearms, ammunition, and Al-Shabaab paraphernalia. Relying on ballistic, forensic, and circumstantial evidence, the court convicted both accused and sentenced each to thirty years' imprisonment for the terrorist act and ten years for membership in a terrorist group.

**3.3.2.4 Republic v Koskei alias Nicholas Korir HCCR. 14/2017 [2025] KEHC 2686 (KLR) **

The accused was charged with the murder of his wife following her death at a hotel. The evidence proved that the accused had booked a hotel room and was the last person to be seen with the deceased. Medical and forensic evidence established that she died from asphyxia due to mechanical strangulation, and that her body was placed in the bathtub post-mortem. The court found that the prosecution had proved all the elements of murder through consistent circumstantial evidence, medical findings, and the doctrine of "last seen." The accused was convicted of murder and was sentenced to death.

### **3.3.2.5 *Republic v Emmanuel Wambwa Wakali E033/2024 [2025] KEHC 12655 (KLR)***

The accused was convicted and sentenced to fifty years' imprisonment for the murder of his father. The prosecution proved that the accused forcibly gained entry into his father's house after earlier being denied access, assaulted the deceased using an electric cable and a rungu, and persisted in the attack despite intervention by family members. Medical and eyewitness evidence confirmed that the deceased succumbed to injuries arising from the assault.

The court rejected the accused's defence of intoxication, holding that his conduct demonstrated deliberation and control, was inconsistent with his alleged loss of capacity. In sentencing, the court cited aggravating factors including prior assaults on the deceased, lack of remorse, and non-cooperation during probation inquiries, and emphasised the gravity of domestic homicide and the need for deterrence.

### **3.3.2.6 *Republic v Lennox Chengek Chestit and Alfric Odhiambo Otieno and Kenneth Sinzore Isundu (Chief Magistrate's Court at JKIA) Cr. 192/2017***

The accused persons who were all employees of Kenya Airways were convicted on two counts of trafficking of narcotic drugs under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act. The prosecution proved that the accused persons abused their positions within a critical national institution, to traffic substantial quantities of heroin through Kenya's primary international gateway.

The court rejected mitigation for non-custodial sentences, citing the gravity of the offences and statutory sentencing constraints. Each accused was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment and fined between KES 88 million and KES 90 million, with one year's imprisonment in default. This case underscored the state's intolerance for narcotics trafficking within aviation and border-control systems.

### **3.3.2.7 *Republic v Okwudili Cletus Onuh Cr. E034/2022***

The accused a Nigerian, was convicted and sentenced after pleading guilty to multiple counts of trafficking in narcotic drugs under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act. The change of plea followed the presentation of compelling prosecution evidence. Upon conviction, the court imposed a fine of KShs 46,500,000 in respect of Counts I, III and IV, with a default sentence of twenty (20) years' imprisonment on each count, the custodial terms to run concurrently, taking into account three years already spent in remand.

### **3.3.2.8 *Republic v Kepha Sagini Nyakundi ACC 2/2022***

The accused person, a former MCA for Kegogi Ward in Kisii County was charged with the offences of forgery, uttering a false documents and providing false information.

The court found that the accused intentionally misled the EACC by submitting falsified information

and presenting forged academic credentials. He was further convicted of personation under the Penal Code.

In its judgment, the court held that the prosecution had adduced overwhelming evidence to demonstrate that the accused was not the rightful holder of the KCSE certificate he had submitted to the EACC in order to be cleared to contest for the Member of County Assembly seat in Kisii County.

### **3.3.2.9 Ferdinand Waititu v Republic (Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Appeal E006 of 2025) [2025] KEHC 5678 (KLR) (Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes)**

The appellant, had been convicted on four counts of corruption and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment or an alternative fine of KShs 53,500,000. He filed an appeal against the conviction and sentence. This specific application before the High Court was his second attempt to secure bail pending the hearing and determination of that appeal, the first application having been dismissed.

The applicant urged the court to find that his appeal had overwhelming chances of success and that there were exceptional circumstances to warrant bail, such as the option to pay a fine in lieu of imprisonment should the appeal fail, which he argued made continued imprisonment unfair.

The DPP opposed the application and raised preliminary objections, arguing that the application was *res judicata* because a similar application seeking the same orders had previously been dismissed, and the new grounds could have been raised initially therefore, the court was functus officio. The DPP also argued that the applicant had failed to demonstrate a change in circumstances necessary to review the previous order.

The Court found that the application offended the principle of *res judicata* and held that allowing the application would violate the public interest principle and that litigation must come to an end.

### **3.3.2.10 DPP v Mike Sonko Mbuvi & 2 others ACC E016/2022**

The accused persons had been charged with multiple counts related to the extortion of KShs 20 million from a supplier to facilitate payments for work done at Nairobi County. The accused persons were acquitted on the grounds that the prosecution failed to establish a *prima facie* case and that the charge sheet was defective. The DPP appealed this ruling and the High Court found that that the trial court had misdirected itself by relying on the original charge sheet, which was considered “dead” after an amended one was substituted. Further, the High Court set aside the acquittal and ordered for the case to proceed.

### **3.3.2.11 Amos Kimunya & 2 others v Republic Cr. Appeal E052/2023**

The appellants in this case had previously been charged with offences of abuse of office, fraudulent disposal of public property, breach of trust and fraudulent acquisition of public property. The trial

court found that the prosecution had not established a prima facie case and proceeded to acquit the accused persons under section 210 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The DPP dissatisfied with this decision appealed to the High Court. The court allowed the appeal and held that the prosecution had met the threshold of prima facie case and set aside the trial court's orders. The accused filed a further appeal to the COA. The COA ordered that the file be remitted back to the Magistrates Court for further hearing but before any other court other than the one that took the evidence of the prosecution.

### **3.3.2.12 R v Daniel Waithaka Mwangi(ex-Nyandarua Governor) ACC 1/2018**

The accused person the former Nyandarua County Governor, was charged with the offences of willful failure to comply with the law relating to procurement and abuse of office. The prosecution proved that the accused had failed to comply with the Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2006 by unlawfully procuring the services of M/s TAHAL Consulting Engineers Limited without following the required public procurement process. The accused was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment or in default to pay a fine of KShs.500,000 in respect of each count.

### **3.3.2.13 Republic v Dunstan Indimuli & 4 others Anti-corruption Case No. 029 of 2021**

The accused persons who were public officers, were involved in a corruption scandal at the Kenyatta University (KU). They jointly defrauded KU KES 288,000 through a scheme that involved making unauthorized payments to a private company called Mnetwork Solutions for the supply of 200 bales of wheat flour that were never delivered.

The accused persons were charged with conspiracy to commit an economic crime and abuse of office under the Anti-Corruption and Economic crimes Act. The 1st and the 6th accused, were further charged with the offence of money laundering under the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act.

The 1st accused was convicted on two counts of abuse of office and money laundering. He was sentenced to a fine of KES 900,000 or 7 years of imprisonment. Additionally, he was ordered to pay a mandatory fine of KES 1,022,000, equivalent to double the amount that was misappropriated or fraudulently acquired.

In relation to the money laundering charge, the 1st accused was fined Kes 3 million or faced a 7-year imprisonment in default.

### **3.3.2.14 Republic v Samuel Odera, Alphonse M. Mwanyolo & 2 Others (Chief Magistrates Court at JKIA) E034/2022**

The four accused persons were charged with multiple offences arising from a human trafficking scheme perpetrated at the JKIA. The prosecution proved that the 1st accused, a Kenya Airways


customer service agent, and 2nd accused, a Duty Service Manager, abused their official positions to facilitate the attempted illegal exit of three Ethiopian nationals through manipulation of airline and airport procedures.

The victims had been deceived about their travel arrangements, denied valid documentation, and rendered vulnerable after failed exit attempts through Malawi. The court considered whether the accused facilitated trafficking in persons, aided and conspired to commit a felony, neglected official duty, and failed to prevent the commission of a felony. On the basis of extensive testimonial, documentary, electronic, and CCTV evidence, the court found that the 1st and 2nd accused coordinated gate changes, improper boarding-pass clearance, and bypassed exit controls, thereby facilitating trafficking under the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010, and conspiracy to commit a felony under the Penal Code. Both the 1st accused and 2nd accused were convicted and sentenced to a cumulative term of 30 years imprisonment.

**3.3.2.15 Republic v Geoffrey Amenity Nyanhoka (Chief Magistrates Court at Kibera) MCSO/E145/2024** 

The accused was charged and convicted to 50-years imprisonment for defiling a minor. The sentence highlights the ODPP's commitment towards tackling sexual gender-based violence against children. The prosecution proved the accused's nefarious acts which included luring the unsuspecting minor to his house and defiling her while recording the incident on his mobile phone.

The court while convicting the accused for defilement and possession of child pornography, termed the offence as callously abusive, explaining the minor had been robbed of her innocence and childhood. Additionally, the ordered that the accused pay the victim KShs 2 million as restitution prescribed under section 24(1) of the Victims Protection Act.

**3.3.2.16 Republic v John Oisa, Angela Saoli and Another (Chief Magistrates Court at Narok) MCCR E028/2021** 

The 1st and 2nd accused persons were charged and convicted for the offence of failing to report the commission of FGM and for aiding and abetting FGM. Each accused was fined KES 200,000, or in default, to serve two (2) years' imprisonment. In addition, both accused were fined KES 15,000 for failing to protect a child from harmful cultural practices, contrary to section 14 of the Children's Act.

The 3rd accused who was the grandfather to the minor and whose premises was used to procure the FGM was convicted to 2 years imprisonment or in default a fine of Kshs. 200,000.

### **3.3.2.17 Republic v Jan In't Veld Alias Teacher Jan, alias DAD (Chief Magistrates Court at Kibera) SO E037/2023**

The accused person a 73-year-old Dutch national, was convicted on 10 counts for various offences on child pornography, sexual communication with a child, indecent act with a child, and child abuse which were committed between April 2022 and November 2023.

The court found that the accused intentionally exposed a 17-year-old boy, to obscene audiovisual materials via WhatsApp, with the intent of encouraging the minor to engage in sexual acts. Further, the prosecution proved that the accused received obscene images of two other minors aged 7 and 10 years through WhatsApp for his own sexual gratification.


Additionally, the accused was found guilty of engaging in sexually explicit communication, indecent act and sexual abuse with another boy aged 16 years. The court further established that the accused unlawfully and indecently touched the private parts of the same minor, thus sexually abusing him on the same bed where the mother who he was in a relationship with, also lay.

The court further noted that the accused actively encouraged PW3 to engage in sexual acts with underage girls and instructed him to take nude photos and videos during those acts, which were then sent to the accused. Jan In't Veld was sentenced to an imprisonment term of ten years and to pay a fine of KES 3 million. Additionally, the court paid all his victims a total amount of Kes. 3 million in accordance with section 24 (1) of the Victims Protection Act. Following the completion of his prison term, the court also ordered the deportation of the accused.

### **3.3.2.18 Republic v Lenroy David & Seppe Lodewijcx Cr. E073/2025; Republic v Duh Hung Nguyen & Another (Chief Magistrates Court at JKIA) E074/2025**

The accused persons, two Belgians, a Vietnamese and Kenyan national were arrested at JKIA after authorities intercepted approximately 5,440 live queen ants, chiefly of the species *Messorcephalotes* concealed in more than 2,200 modified test-tubes and syringes. The ants were recovered from multiple locations within Nairobi and Machakos counties. Additionally, this operation revealed an organised scheme linked to the illegal wildlife trade targeting non-charismatic but ecologically significant species. Both accused pleaded guilty at first instance. The court imposed a fine of US \$7,700 to each offender or in default a 12-month imprisonment.


This was a landmark case against biopiracy trafficking of non-charismatic but ecologically significant species. It further underscores a shift in wildlife-trafficking patterns toward less conspicuous, yet environmentally critical, fauna.

**3.3.2.19 Republic v Moses Tamar Buldoza, Philip Kipyator & Another (Chief Magistrates Court at Baringo) MCCR. E221/2023** 

The accused were found in possession of twelve elephant tusks, which are endangered wildlife trophies under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013.


The prosecution adduced forensic evidence which proved that 7 elephant tusks pieces represented a minimum of 7 elephants.

During sentencing, the court underscored the public and national interest dimension of wildlife crime, emphasising the ecological and economic harm occasioned to the people of Kenya. The 1st and 2nd accused persons were each sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment, while the 3rd accused was sentenced to 5 years in default to pay a fine of KES 3,000,000.

**3.3.2.20 Sylvia Atamba & DPP v Victorine Atemba (High Court of Kenya at Kakamega) Criminal Appeal E064/2024; Consolidated with Criminal Appeal E057/2024** 

The appeals arose from a magistrate's ruling granting the respondent leave to institute a private prosecution against the DPP. The matter had earlier been concluded through a diversion agreement initiated by the DPP, during which the respondent alleged she was not properly consulted hence her filing of the application for private prosecution. The magistrate held that the DPP failed to consider the victim's views and therefore allowed her application.

The DPP appealed the decision at the High Court which held that the magistrate had improperly assumed jurisdiction over a matter that called for Judicial Review of an administrative action. Additionally, the court noted that the respondent had not exhausted ODPP's internal mechanisms for reviewing the decision under the Diversion Policy Guidelines.

**3.3.2.21 Republic v Ayako (Petition E002 of 2024) [2025] KESC 20 (KLR)** 

The respondent had been charged with the offence of defilement contrary to section 8(1) as read with section 8(2) of the Sexual Offences Act. The trial court sentenced him to life imprisonment, being the mandatory sentence under section 8(2) of the Act. The High Court upheld both conviction and sentence. On second appeal, the Court of Appeal set aside the life sentence and substituted it with thirty (30) years' imprisonment, holding that life imprisonment translated to a determinate term.

The ODPP appealed against the decision by the Court of Appeal. The Supreme Court overturned the Court of Appeal's decision, holding that it had acted outside its mandate in redefining life imprisonment. Further, the Supreme Court reinstated the High Court's decision and affirmed that the respondent should serve life imprisonment, as originally imposed by the trial court. This decision reiterated the defining of the parameters relating to life imprisonment as a legislative and not a judicial function.





# CHAPTER FOUR

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

## 4. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an in-depth analysis of the budgetary allocation and financial expenditure by the Office for the financial year 2024/2025. It explores budgetary allocations, both recurrent and development expenditures, and provides detailed insights into the actual spending and absorption rates. Additionally, this chapter examines the financial performance from FY 2021/2022 to FY 2024/2025, analysing trends and identifying key areas of improvement. Through this analysis, we aim to highlight the effectiveness of the budget implementation and the overall financial stewardship of the ODPP.

### 4.2 Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure (FY 2021/2022 – FY 2024/2025)

The ODPP derives its primary revenue from the National Annual Appropriation which allocations covering both Recurrent and Development expenditures. In the financial year 2024/2025, the Office was allocated Kshs 4,007,520,000 which was subsequently revised to Kshs 4,225,920,000 after supplementary estimates. Kshs 4,218,720,000 of the total was expended, reflecting an absorption rate of 99.8%, an increase of about 0.4% from FY 2023/2024. This increase was largely attributed to the implementation of a one-line budget by the Office.

**Table 4.1: Analysis of the Combined Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure (FY 2021/2022 – FY 2024/2025)**

S/No	Financial Year	Budget Allocations (Millions)	Expenditure (Millions)	Absorption Rate
1.	2024/2025	4,225.92	4,218.72	99.8%
2.	2023/2024	4,163.04	4,138.28	99.4%
3.	2022/2023	3,682	3,527	96%
4.	2021/2022	3,476	3,426	98.56%

### 4.3 Recurrent Expenditure

In the FY 2024/2025, an allocation of Kshs 4,176,920,000 was made for Recurrent Expenditure. Out of this amount, the Office expended Kshs 4,174,181,752 achieving an absorption rate of 99.9%. This represents a 0.5% improvement from the previous FY 2023/2024, which recorded an absorption rate of 99.4%.

**Table 4.2: Recurrent Expenditure (2020/2021 - 2023/2024)**

Approved Budget				Actual Expenditure			
2021/ 2022 Kshs million	2022/ 2023 Kshs million	2023/ 2024 Kshs million	2024/ 2025 Kshs million	2020/ 2022 Kshs million	2022/ 2023 Kshs million	2023/ 2024 Kshs million	2024/ 2025 Kshs million
3,326	3,670	4,107.04	4,176.92	3,303	3,520	4,086.13	4,174.18

#### 4.4 Development/ Capital Expenditure

The total capital expenditure for the period under review was Kshs 43.4 million, compared to an approved budget of Kshs 49 million, reflecting an absorption rate of 88.57%. A substantial portion of the budget was effectively utilised for development purposes.

**Table 4.3 Development Expenditure (2021/2022 - 2024/2025)**

Approved Budget				Actual Expenditure			
2021/ 2022 Kshs mil- lion	2022/ 2023 Kshs million	2023/ 2024 Kshs million	2024/ 2025 Kshs million	2021/ 2022 Kshs million	2022/ 2023 Kshs million	2023/ 2024 Kshs million	2024/ 2025 Kshs mil- lion
150	12.1	56	49	119	7.1	52.15	43.4

#### 4.5 Expenditure by Economic Classification

An analysis of the expenditure for the period by economic classification encompassing employee compensation, use of goods and services, and acquisition of assets, among others, is detailed in the table below:

**Table 4.4 Expenditure by Economic Classification**

Description	Approved Budget				Actual Expenditure			
	2021/ 2022 Kshs million	2022/ 2023 Kshs million	2023/ 2024 Kshs million	2024/ 2025 Kshs million	2021/ 2022 Kshs mil- lion	2022/ 2023 Kshs mil- lion	2023/ 2024 Kshs million	2024/ 2025 Kshs million
Current Ex- penditure	3,326	3,670	4,107.04	4,176.92	3,303	3,520	4,086.13	4,174.18

Description	Approved Budget				Actual Expenditure			
	2021/ 2022 Kshs million	2022/ 2023 Kshs million	2023/ 2024 Kshs million	2024/ 2025 Kshs million	2021/ 2022 Kshs mil- lion	2022/ 2023 Kshs mil- lion	2023/ 2024 Kshs million	2024/ 2025 Kshs million
Compensation of employees	2,122	2,378	2,669	2,999.27	2,104	2,367	2,655.99	2,998.24
Use of goods & services	1,117	1,237	1,375	1,173.75	1,115	1,113	1,366.49	1,172.04
Current Grants & Transfers	40	50	0	0	40	30	0	0
Other recurrent	47	5.4	63.63	3.9	144	10.4	63.65	3.9
Total current Expenditure	3,326	3,670	4,107.04	4,176.92	3,303	3,520	4,086.13	4,174.18
Capital Expenditure	150.2	12.1	56	49	119	7.1	52.15	43.4
Acquisition of Non-financial Assets	146.7	12.1	50	40	114	7.1	47.15	39.6
Capital Grants to Government Agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Development Expenditure	3.5	0	6	9	5	0	5	3.8
Total Development Expenditure	150.2	12.1	56	49	119	7.1	52.15	43.4
Total Programme	3,476	3,682	4,163.4	4,225.92	3,303	3,527	4,138.28	4,218.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>4,163.4</b>	<b>4,225.92</b>	<b>3,303</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>4,138.28</b>	<b>4,218.72</b>

Employee compensation constituted the majority of the Recurrent Expenditure at 71%, while the use of goods and services accounted for 28%.

#### 4.6. Analysis of Expenditure by Programmes

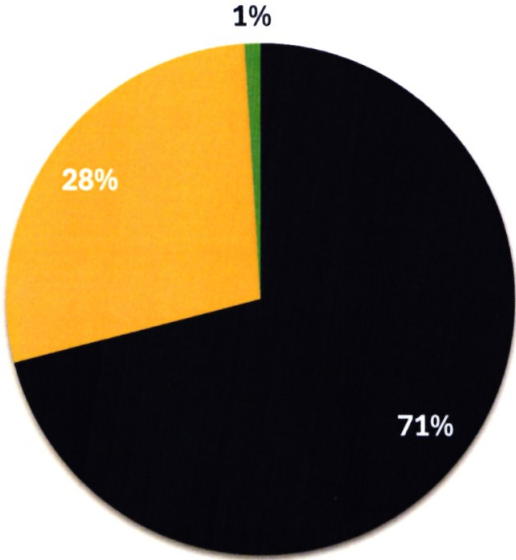
The Office operates under one programme, Public Prosecutions Services, comprising of two sub-programmes; the Prosecution of Criminal Offences, and the General Administration, Planning and Support Services.

The expenditure for the Prosecution of Criminal Offences sub-programme rose from **Kshs 4,138.23 million** in 2023/2024 to **Kshs 4,218.72 million** in 2024/25. This increase was due to the consolidation of the entire budget under a single-line programme.

**Table 4.5: Analysis of Programme Expenditure by the Sub-Programmes:**

Description	Approved Budget				Actual Expenditure			
	2021/ 2022 Kshs million	2022/ 2023 Kshs million	2023/ 2024 Kshs million	2024/ 2025 Kshs million	2021/ 2022 Kshs million	2022/ 2023 Kshs million	2023/ 2024 Kshs million	2024/ 2025 Kshs million
Prosecutions of Criminal Offences	2,634	3,682	4,163.04		2,592	3,527	4,138.23	
General Administration, Planning & Support Services	842	-	-	-	830	-	-	-
<b>Total Programme</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>4,163.04</b>	<b>4,225.92</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>4,138.23</b>	<b>4,218.72</b>
<b>Total Vote</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>4,163.04</b>	<b>4,225.92</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>4,138.23</b>	<b>4,218.72</b>

**Illustration for Financial Statement Percentages:**



- Compensation of employees
- Use of goods & services
- Acquisition of assets

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



**REPORT**

**OF**

**THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**

**ON**

**THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF  
PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30 JUNE, 2025**

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025**

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**PREAMBLE**

I draw your attention to the contents of my report which is in three parts:

- A. Report on Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements;
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure the Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose; and,
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, risk management environment and internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An Unmodified Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General concludes that the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The Report on Financial Statements should be read together with the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources, and the Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management, and Governance.

The three parts of the report aim to address the Auditor-General's statutory roles and responsibilities as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

**REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying transitional IPSAS financial statements of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions set out on pages 1 to 41, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025, and the statement of financial

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*Report of the Auditor-General on Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions for the year ended 30 June, 2025*

performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, the transitional IPSAS financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions as at 30 June, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) including the transitional provisions permitted under IPSAS 33, and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and The National Treasury and Economic Planning Circular No.3 of 14 April, 2025.

### **Basis for Opinion**

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on the Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### **Key Audit Matters**

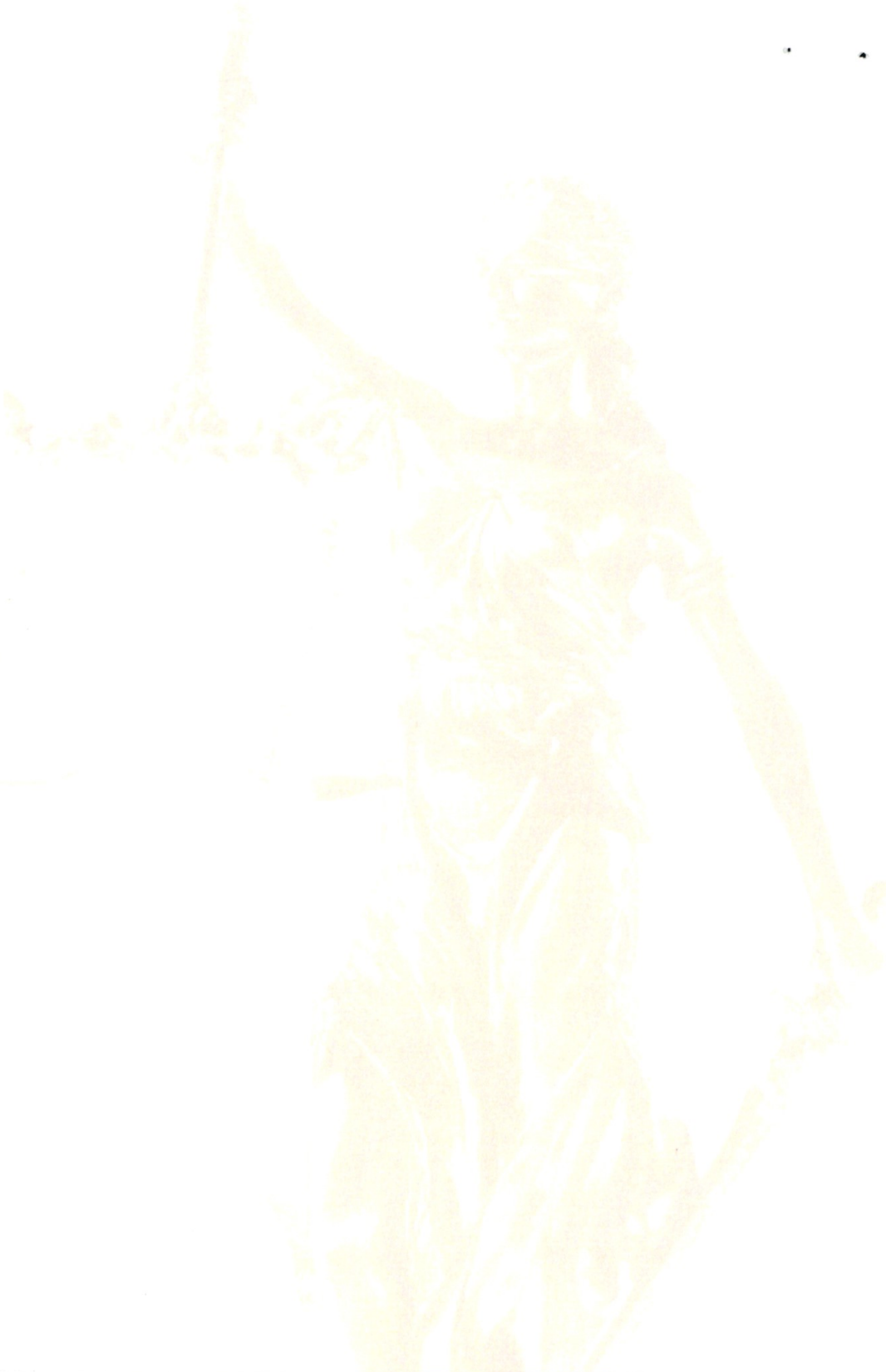
Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

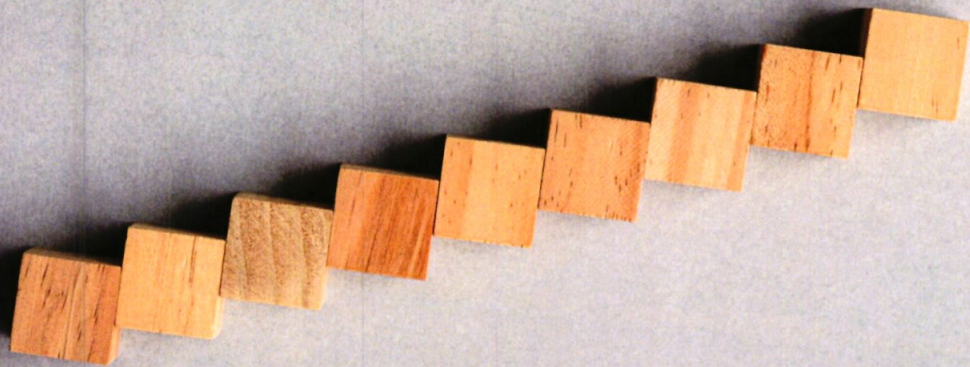
### **Other Matter**

#### **Unresolved Prior Year Matters**

In the prior year's audit report, several issues were raised under Emphasis of Matter, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. Review of the status during audit of the Office in 2024/2025 revealed that the following issues remained unresolved:

<b>No.</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Audit Issue</b>
1	2023/2024	Non-compliance with the one-third of basic salary rule
2	2023/2024	Grounded motor vehicles
3	2023/2024	Failure to update the assets register and lack of ownership documents
4	2023/2024	Enhancement of governance systems for security-related expenditures





# CHAPTER FIVE

MILESTONES

## 5. MILESTONES

This chapter highlights the Office achievements and accolades received during the reporting period.

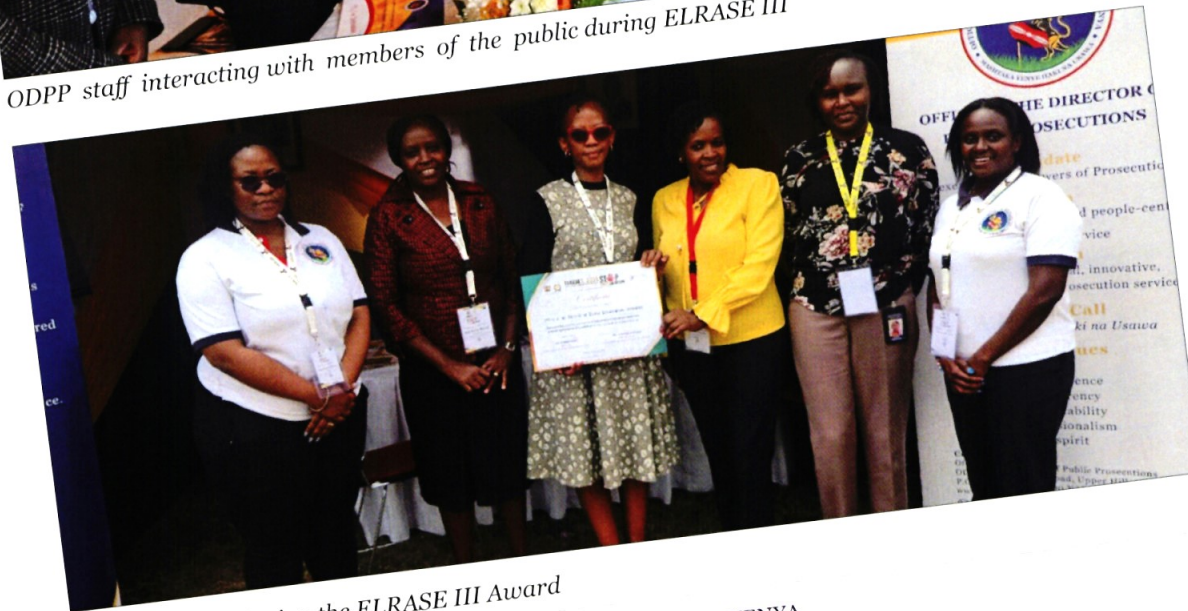
### 5.1 Accolades

#### 5.1.1 Recognition Award for Excellence Labour Service

The Office was recognised for demonstrating excellent public service, at the third Employment and Labour Relations Annual Symposium and Exhibition (ELRASE III) hosted at Strathmore University, Nairobi. The award recognised the Office's role in safeguarding justice, strengthening labour relations through effective prosecution, and protecting the rights of workers and employers within the criminal justice framework.



ODPP staff interacting with members of the public during ELRASE III



ODPP staff displaying the ELRASE III Award



*The Hon. Chief Justice at the ODPP booth during the ELRASE III*

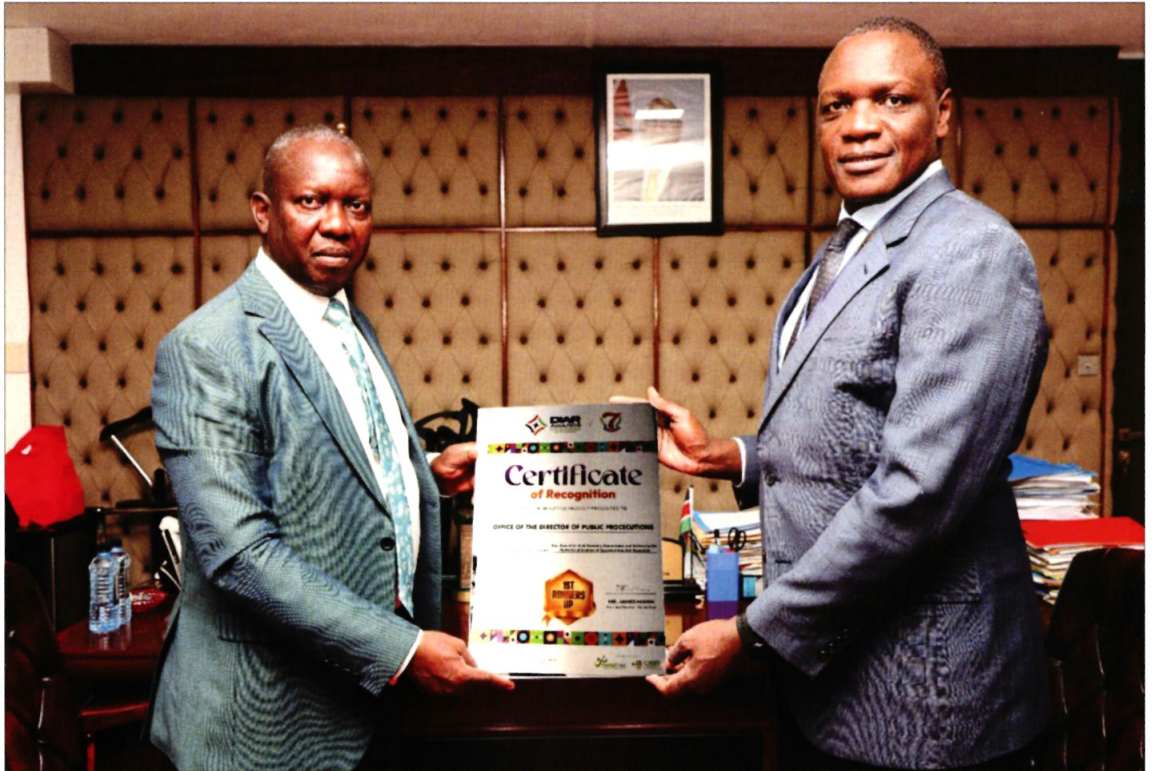
The stand highlighted the Office's role in safeguarding justice, strengthening labour relations through effective prosecution, and protecting the rights of workers and employers within the criminal justice framework.

### **5.1.2 DIAR Awards**

The DPP was feted with the prestigious DIAR Awards. The National Diversity and Inclusion Awards & Recognition (DIAR Awards), recognises and celebrates institutions and employers who catalyse sustainable business, socially cohesive communities and a climate-resilient society. The DPP was presented with this award in recognition of the exceptional work of the Office for making significant contributions in various sectors, including those dedicated to investing in people, protecting the planet, and championing prosperity for future generations.



*The SPS receiving the prestigious DIAR Awards certificate on behalf of the DPP*



*DPP and the SPS displaying the prestigious DIAR Awards certificate*

### 5.1.3 ICT Innovation Awards

The Office was recognised for its innovation in technology and digitisation of its operations and processes during the Digital Transformation, Public Sector Forum and Awards held in Mombasa county.



*DPP receiving the ICT Innovations Award from the ICT Cabinet Secretary*

### 5.1.4 Legal Excellence Awards to Tigania ODPP Prosecutors

The NCAJ Standing Committee on Court Users paid a courtesy visit to the Tigania Law courts where three of our counsel, Ms. Fridah Mbae, Ms. Pauline Mwaniki and Ms. Jane Mbau were awarded with Certificates of Legal Excellence for their exemplary service and outstanding contribution to criminal justice administration in Tigania.



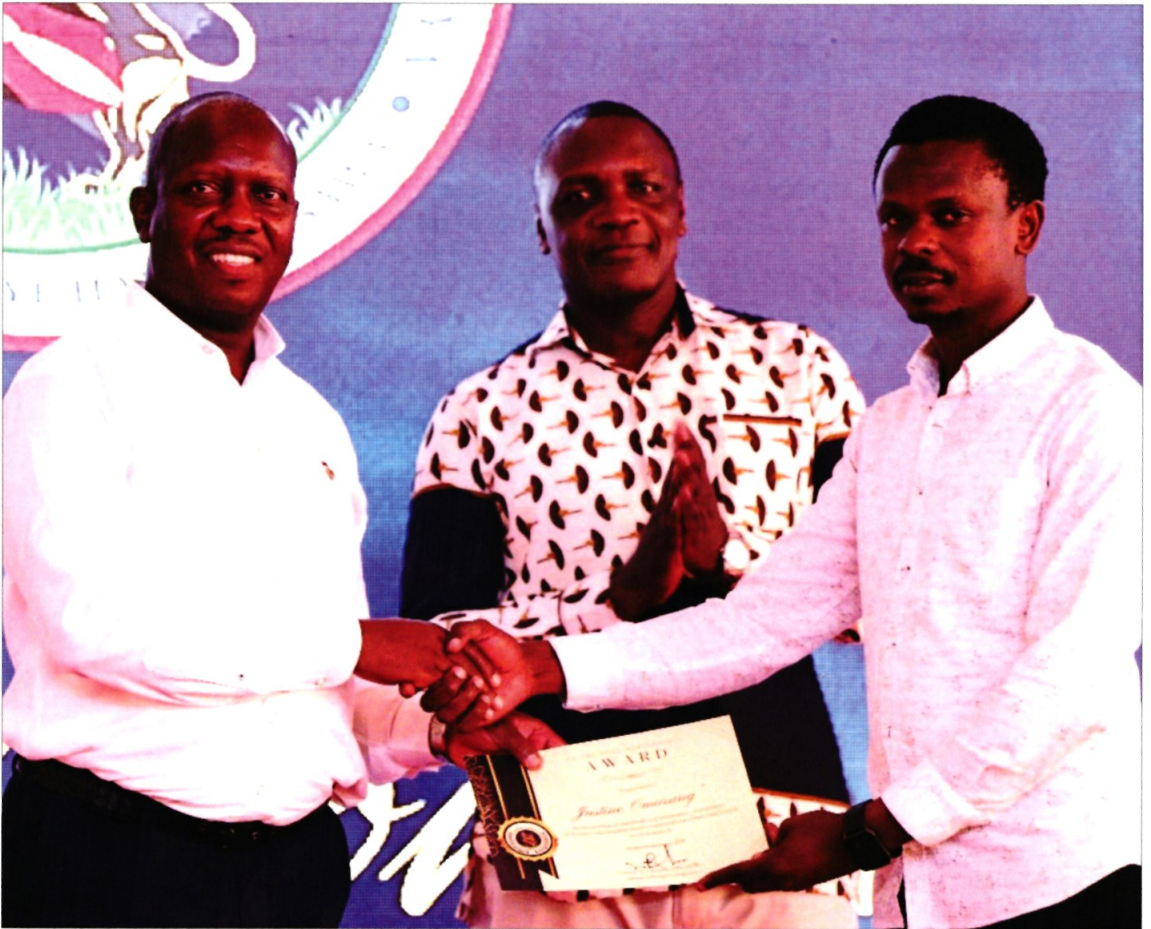
*NCAJ Committee visits Tigania Law Courts, honours prosecutors for exemplary service*

### 5.1.5 Operationalisation of the ODPP Rewards & Recognition Policy

The Office reviewed the Rewards and Recognition Policy and formed a Rewards and Recognition Committee. The committee collated nominees comprising departments, divisions and staff within the ODPP and the following members were awarded in line with the Policy in the ODPP Annual Convention 2025:

#### 5.1.5.1 Staff awarded in the category of On-the-Spot Meritorious Award

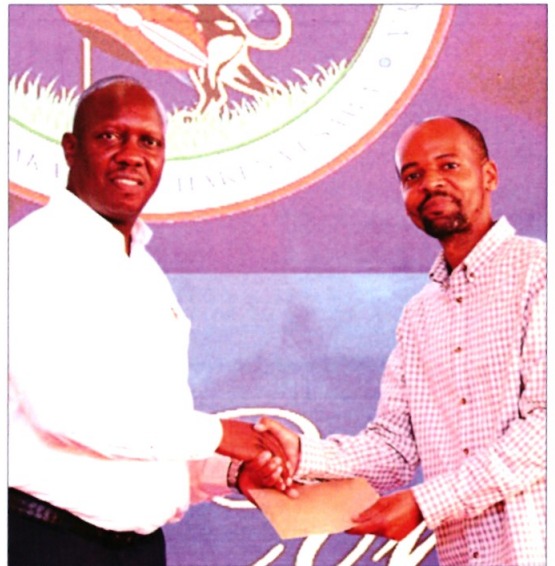
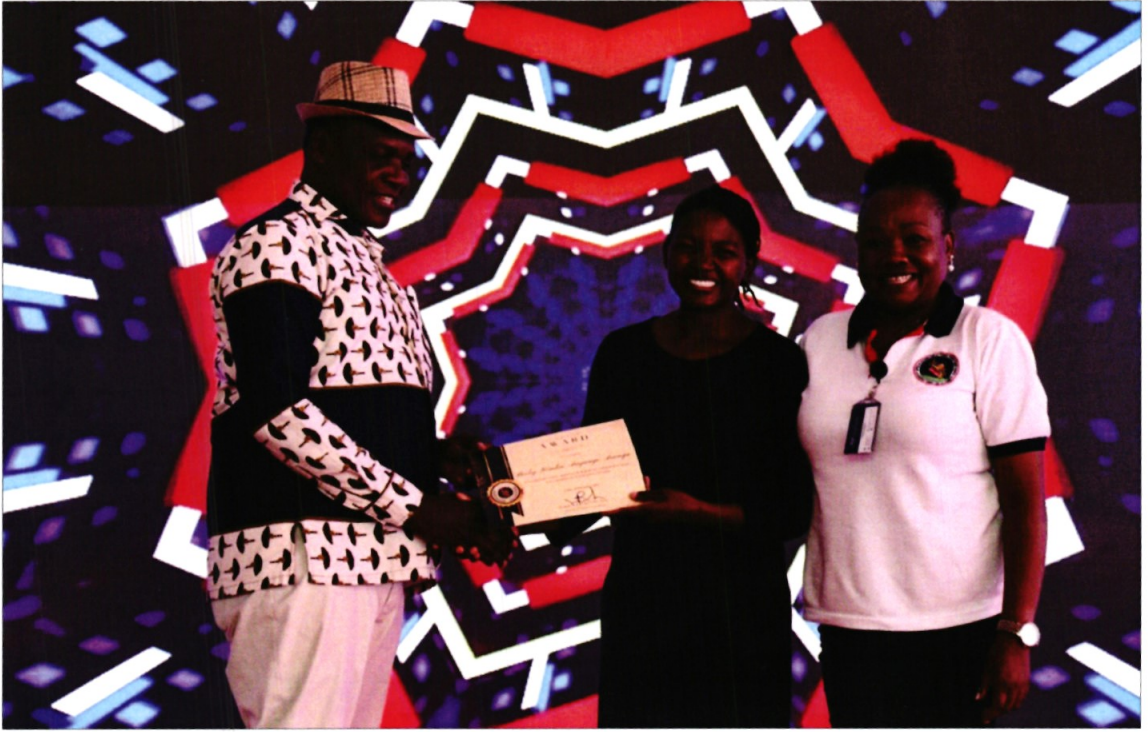
- a) Catherine Mwaniki, OGW
- b) Justine Omurang
- c) Biasha Khalifa



*ODPP Staff awarded in the category of On-the-Spot Meritorious Award*

5.1.5.2 Staff awarded in the Team Player Award

- d) Mr. Peter Birir
- e) Ms. Becky Arunga
- f) Mr. David Mwakio



*ODPP Staff awarded in the category of Team Player Award*

### 5.1.5.3 Employee of the Year Award

- Mr. Mohammed Ali Mire



*ODPP Staff awarded in the category of Employee of the Year Award*

### 5.1.5.4 Length of Service Award

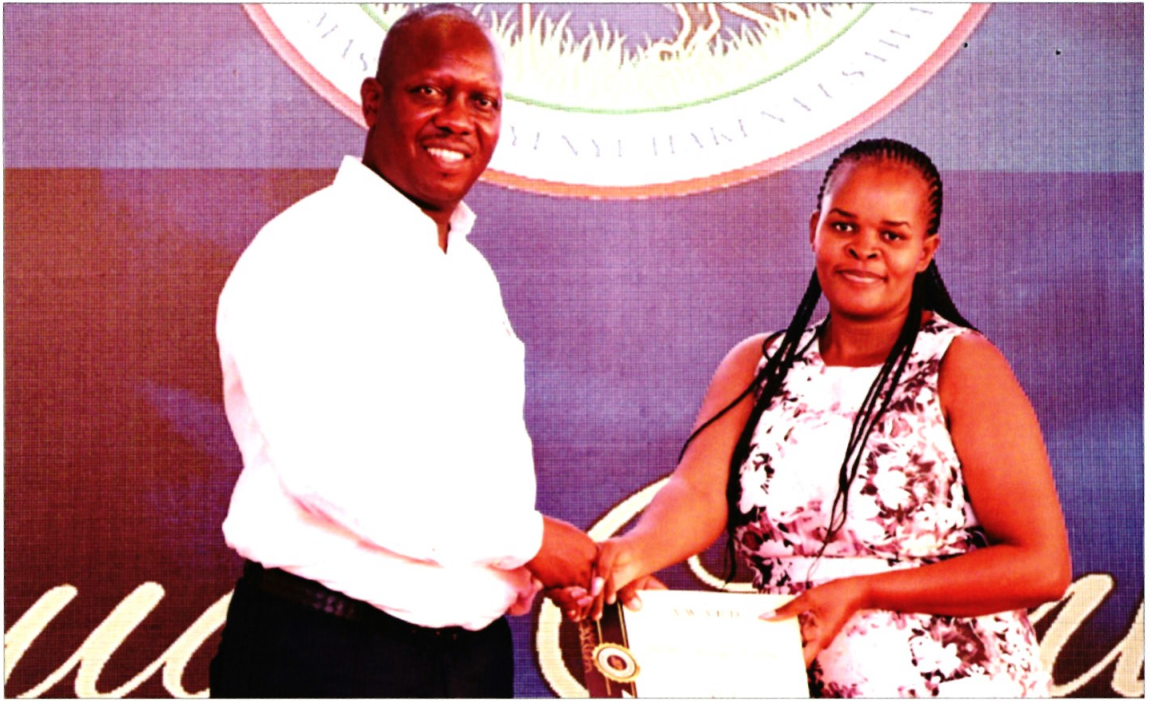
- Zuwena Zeinabu
- Ramadhan Wesonga Fibanda
- Andrew Jeremiah Omutelema
- Emma Jillo
- Martha Nyamasyo, HSC
- David Okachi
- Judith Ayuma
- Peter Mailanyi



*ODPP Staff recognized for their length of service and dedication*

#### **5.1.5.5 Special Achievement Award Category**

- a) Victor Juma Owiti, HSC
- b) Agather Kiwunja



*ODPP Staff awarded in the category of Special Achievement Award*

#### **5.1.5.6 Region of the Year Award**

- North and South Rift region

#### **5.1.5.7 Department of the Year Award**

- Inspectorate and Quality Assurance



*The DPP presents Awards for Department and Region of the Year*

## 5.2 Prosecutorial Networks

The Office continues to leverage on its networks both on the national as well as regional and international fronts. To this end, the following are the key highlights:

### 5.2.1 Regional & National Networks

As part of its interagency collaboration, the Office held various meetings with county governments to enhance access to justice, resource mobilisation and develop best practices in combating prevalent crimes across the country. These initiatives resulted in the Office securing alternative office spaces in West Pokot and Nandi counties, successfully migrating from privately owned premises where substantial rent was paid to government-owned buildings where no rent is incurred. In addition, the Office is in the process of securing land for future office development in 12 county stations which include: - Msambweni, Lodwar, Kakuma, Wajir, Siakago, Tigania, Kitale, Siaya, Mpeketoni, Kabarnet, Eldoret and Kwale.

The Office, in partnership with CIVIPOL organised the first cross border Inception Training and Simulation for investigating and prosecuting human trafficking and identifying and referring the victims to assistance held in Busia, bordering Kenya and Uganda. This training was instrumental in honing both the inter-agency collaboration as well as regional cooperation between the two countries. The DPP Kenya and DPP Uganda officiated over event.



*ODPP staff during the first cross border Inception Training and Simulation for investigating and prosecuting human trafficking and identifying and referring the victims to assistance*

The Office also, in partnership with LWOB successfully convened a High-Level Regional Roundtable on SGBV which brought together justice sector actors from Eastern Africa. This forum provided an opportunity for strengthened inter-agency collaboration, enhanced institutional capacity, and fostered regional cooperation in the fight against SGBV.



*The DPP and other participants during a High-Level Regional Roundtable on SGBV*

## **5.2.2 International Networks**

### **5.2.2.1 Election of the DPP to the Executive Committee of the IAP**

The DPP was unanimously elected as a Supernumerary Member of the Executive Committee of International Prosecutors (IAP). The election took place on 9th September 2025 during the IAP’s 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference and General Meeting in Singapore. This global recognition comes after DPP’s election as President of the Africa Prosecutors Association (APA) during the Association’s 17<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference and General Meeting in Marrakech, Morocco, in July 2024. This election is a proud achievement for Kenya and Africa as a whole, reaffirming the continent’s growing influence in shaping international prosecutorial discourse. It underscores Kenya’s continued to active commitment participation in global justice initiatives and provides a unique platform to address emerging challenges, promote cooperation, and strengthen prosecutorial standards across jurisdictions.



*The DPP after being elected as a Supernumerary Member of the Executive Committee of IAP*

#### 5.2.2.2 HOPAC Conference 2025

The Office successfully hosted the 23<sup>rd</sup> Commonwealth Heads of Prosecuting Agencies Conference (HOPAC) in Mombasa, Kenya, in June 2025 with the focus being on the fight against Transnational Organised Crime. This event which was graced by His Excellency the President of Kenya brought together 19 Heads of Prosecuting Authorities from across the Commonwealth.



*The DPP addressing participants during HOPAC*



*The President addressing participants during HOPAC*

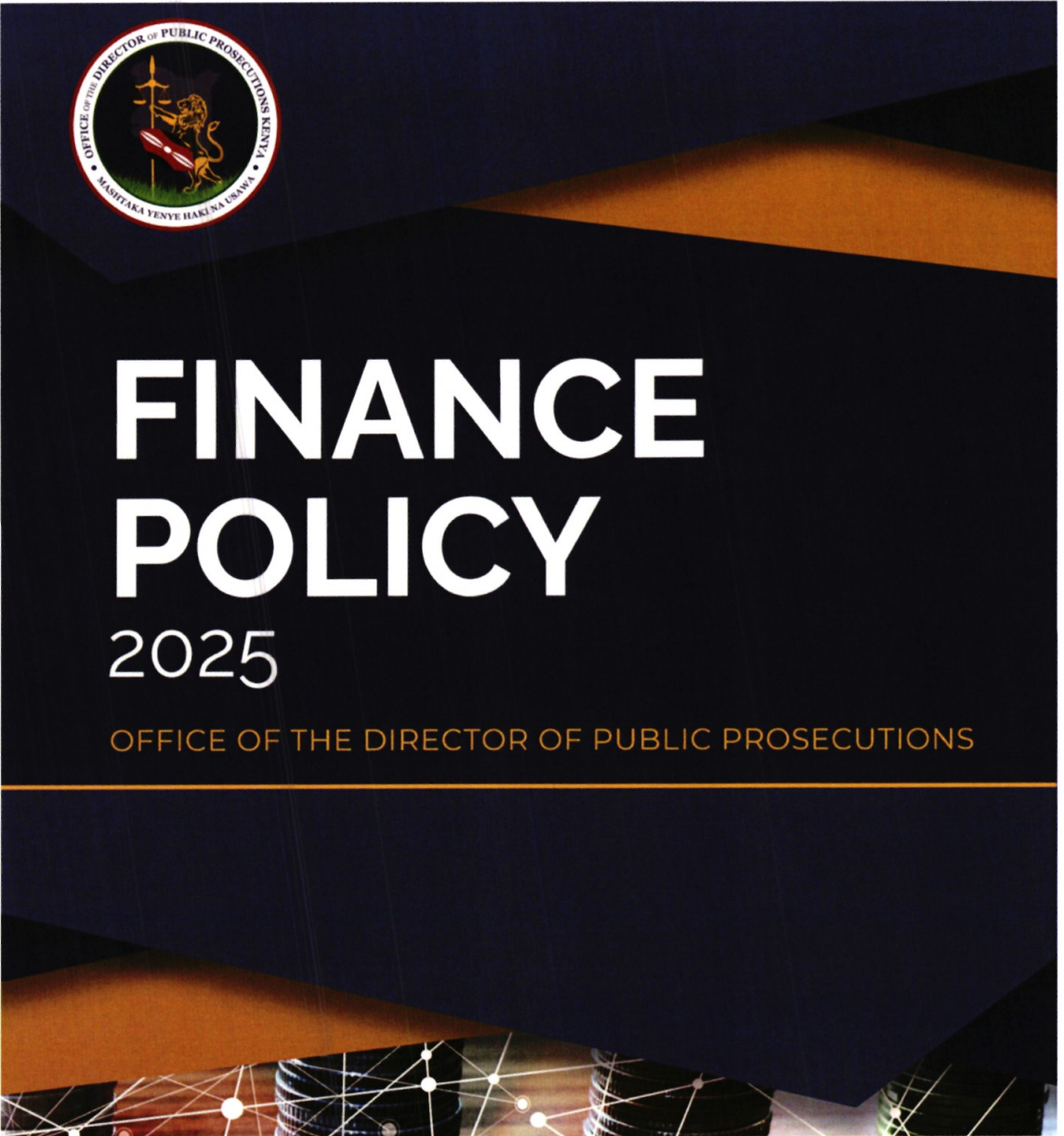


*The President was also accompanied by other leaders including the Governor of Mombasa County*

## 5.3 Policy & Guidelines Formulation

### 5.3.1 Finance Policy, 2025

The ODPP developed the Finance Policy which establishes a clear framework to guide the prudent management of ODPP finances, enhancing operational performance and enabling timely delivery of the Office mandate. The policy underscores the five financial assertions in the utilisation of resources which are accuracy and valuation, existence, completeness, rights and obligations and presentation and disclosure which form the bedrock of transparent and reliable reporting.



### 5.3.2 ODPP ICT Policy, 2025

The Office has developed the ICT Policy and Procedures to realise effective application of technology in achieving an innovative and people centred prosecution service. The policy is currently pending operationalisation and sensitisation to the members of staff and stakeholders.



*Participants during the validation of the ODPP ICT Policy, 2025*

### 5.3.3 Prosecution Fund Guidelines

The Office has finalised the development of the Public Finance Management (Public Prosecutions Fund) Regulations, 2024. The regulations will operationalise the Public Prosecutions Fund. The Office in partnership with the National Treasury conducted public participation on the draft regulations and the same are awaiting approval by the National Assembly.

### 5.3.4 Launch of the Guidelines on the Prosecution of Corruption and Economic Crimes, 2025

The Office formally launched the Guidelines on the Prosecution of Corruption and Economic Crimes, 2025, with the support of UNODC a milestone initiative aimed at strengthening Kenya's response to graft, economic crime, and the abuse of public resources.



*The DPP, other actors in the criminal justice sector and development partners present during the launch of the Guidelines on the Prosecution of Corruption and Economic Crimes, 2025*

### 5.3.5 Development of the ODPP Counter Terrorism and Counter Financing of Terrorism (CT/CFT) Curriculum

The Office conducted an internal validation workshop for the CT/CFT curriculum in Nairobi. The curriculum, a first of its kind in the continent and encompasses every aspect of prosecuting terrorism and terrorism financing. The document has been lauded as necessary and timely especially with the advent of terrorism and its financing continuing to escalate both in the region and within the country. The validation marked a vital step towards establishing a comprehensive and practical framework to guide the prosecution of terrorism related offences.

### 5.3.6 Development of the CT/CFT Prosecutors Training Manual

The Office through the Counter Terrorism Division successfully collaborated with the BHC and USDOJ/OPDAT to develop the CT/CFT Prosecutors training manual, which harmonises the Prosecution of terrorism and terrorist financing and is due to be launched in 2026.



*ODPP staff during the Internal Validation workshop for the CT/CTF Curriculum*

### **5.3.7 Development of SGBV & CTIP IEC Materials**

The Office in partnership with UNFPA developed and printed essential IEC materials, posters, and FAQs on GBV and CTIP to sensitise the public and Justice actors on the forms and trends of trafficking in persons and GBV. The materials were distributed to all the ODPP regions.



*ODPP staff at a sensitisation workshop*



*Head of CTIP division during the countrywide dispatch of CTIP IEC Materials*

## 5.4 Staff Wellness Programmes

### 5.4.1 Improvement of Terms and Conditions of Service for Members of Staff

The terms and conditions for ODPP staff were improved across all cadres. This move also saw the harmonisation of the house allowances of staff regardless of the county they are serving. This positive adjustment not only recognises the invaluable contributions of staff but also serves as a major boost to staff morale and productivity.



*ODPP Kajiado staff during a HRM sensitisation workshop*

The HRM Division further conducted various sensitisation exercise for staff countrywide, focusing on staff welfare and the role of the division in supporting employees. During the session, the team explained key aspects of HR policies, procedures, career progression guidelines, and the newly introduced salary structure at the ODPP. Staff were sensitised on the streamlined grading structure of thirteen tiers, merged job groups, and revised entry levels across various cadres. The engagements also provided staff the opportunity to seek direct guidance from the division, reinforcing ODPP’s commitment to staff welfare and professional growth.

#### 5.4.2 Team Building Initiatives

The Office through its various departments organised team building activities which served as a crucial platform to reinforce a unified departmental identity and align all team members with shared strategic goals. The activities fostered a spirit of mutual support and trust, essential for effective teamwork.



*ODPP Staff from Laikipia county participating in a team building exercise*

### 5.4.3 ODPP Nyanza Ladies Conference

The ODPP Nyanza Regional Coordinator organised the inaugural Nyanza Region Ladies' Conference 2025, a dynamic forum celebrating women's empowerment, wellness and leadership.



*The DPP and stakeholders at the inaugural Ladies Conference held in Kisumu*

The Ladies' Conference held under the theme "Wellness, Worth & Work: The Whole Woman" and guided by the tagline "Invest in Women: Confidence Rooted in Wellness, Worth & Work," emphasised the pivotal role of women in advancing justice, institutional excellence, and social transformation. While giving his key note address, the DPP hailed women staff as the "heartbeat of the ODPP and the backbone of justice," noting that their diligence, intellect, and compassion define the institution's pursuit of fairness and accountability. He affirmed that every successful prosecution, every file reviewed, every victim comforted, and every case argued in court bears the mark of the ladies' precision, empathy, and strength. The professionalism exhibited truly breathes humanity into justice.



*Participants during the ODPP Nyanza Ladies Conference*

### 5.4.4 Mental & Health Wellness

The Office also took up initiatives to sensitise staff countrywide on mental health and non-communicable diseases in line with the Office's commitment to staff wellness. The initiative led by the ODPP Medical and Wellness Clinic, aimed to create awareness on mental health, noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), and the importance of work-life balance.



*ODPP staff from various stations during a wellness sensitisation session*



*ODPP staff during a wellness session*

### 5.4.5 Outreach Programmes

ODPP Uasin Gishu Team comprising of staff from the Eldoret, Moiben, and Turbo offices, visited Don Bosco Children's Home in Likuyani for their annual end-of-year event. The home which serves as both a residence and school for vulnerable children, many of whom are able differently. The ODPP visited prisons across the country to interact and sensitise the remandees ODPPs mandate, policy and guidelines.



*ODPP staff visiting Malindi GK Prison*



*ODPP Kakamega staff and stakeholders during a visit at Kakamega Women's Prison*

## 5.5. Trainings & Capacity Development

### 5.5.1 Capacity Building for Members of Staff

The Office continued to encourage staff trainings and capacity building. In this regard, a total of 118 training requests on self-sponsorship, bi-lateral scholarships, and partial scholarships for certificates, diplomas, masters and professional development courses were processed to enhance staff capacity development.

### 5.5.2 '160 Girls Project' Prosecution Pilot Training

ODPP team with support from Equality Effect developed a training curriculum on prosecution of defilement matters. The curriculum is fundamentally anchored on understanding trauma and provides instruction on a trauma-informed approach to prosecuting defilement cases including handling of victims of defilement that is grounded in the neurobiology of trauma. The ODPP conducted a pilot training in April, 2025 targeting 30 prosecutors.



*ODPP staff during a training in partnership with Equality Effect*



The DPP during the official opening of the '160 Girls Project' Training Initiative'



ODPP staff during a training in partnership with Equality Effect

### 5.5.3 ODPP Counter Terrorism Module Pilot Training

The Office with the support of USDOJ and BHC trained 43 prosecutors using the CT/CFT Prosecutors Training Curriculum.



*ODPP staff during a training on CT/CFT*

### 5.6. Recruitment and Promotion of Staff

During the period under review, 10 new staff comprising of Senior Assistant Director Supply Chain Management, Chief Internal Auditor, Chief Finance Officer, 3 Accountants, 2 Drivers and 1 ICT officer were onboarded into the ODPP thereby contributing to bridging the gap of the approved staff establishment. A total of 127 staff were promoted and an additional 178 confirmed into permanent and pensionable terms.

### 5.7. Community Centered Service Delivery

The Office undertook various outreach programs and community dialogues aimed at sensitising members of the public, as well as the media on the Office mandate.

### 5.7.1 Nyeri Community Dialogue

The ODPP convened a community dialogue forum for the Central Region in Nyeri. The forum created an avenue for interaction between the ODPP, government agencies and the public to share information and experience on the criminal justice system.

### 5.7.2 Kakamega Golf Tournament



*The DPP together with stakeholders during the Nyeri Community Dialogue*



*The DPP taking part in a traditional dance during the Nyeri Community Dialogue*

ODPP participated in a four-day golf extravaganza hosted by Kakamega Golf Club and EABL. The participation was aimed at demonstrating the Office’s commitment to community development and youth empowerment. The event comprised of the flagship of the Kakamega Youth Golf Tournament, an event which attracted an impressive field of 130 participants, including top amateur and professional golfers from Kakamega, Kisii and Kericho. The activities were intentionally crafted to nurture talent, promote inclusion and strengthen community engagement through sport.

**5.7.3 Radio Talk Shows**



*A participant in the Kakamega Youth Golf Tournament Extravaganza.*



*ODPP staff planting trees at the Kakamega Golf Course*

ODPP staff in Narok participated in various radio talk shows to sensitise members of the public on the Office mandate and role of the ODPP in the criminal justice system.

### 5.8. ICT Strides in Enhancing Prosecution Services



*ODPP staff engaging the public in vernacular radio stations.*

#### 5.8.1 Procuring of ICT Equipment

The Office procured assorted ICT items including; - tablets, medium and high duty scanners and servers thus enhancing the digitisation of processes and operations.

#### 5.8.2 Procurement of Microsoft Licences



*ODPP digitised boardroom*

The Office has successfully secured 300 Microsoft 365 licenses from the ICT Authority in the initial rollout phase. The acquisition of the licences marks a significant step toward enhancing document management, strengthening internal and interagency communication, and supporting remote work capabilities within the ODPP. The licenses will be distributed to offices across the country, enabling uniform access to secure cloud services and collaboration tools such as Microsoft Teams, SharePoint, and OneDrive.

### 5.8.3 Operationalisation of the ERP System in the Office



*ODPP ICT staff carrying out the installation of Microsoft 365*

The Office has operationalised an ERP system which is aimed at automating internal procedures and processes to enhance service delivery across Finance, Accounts, Human Resource Management, Administration and Supply Chain Management Divisions. The initiative aligns with ODPP strategic goal of advancing technology led prosecution through automation.

### 5.8.4 Deployment of Starlink Devices in ODPP Offices

ODPP deployed Starlink satellite internet devices to 74 stations throughout the country. The procurement of these devices for the County offices cut down the cost of Internet services by almost 20%.



*ODPP ICT staff carrying out the installation of Starlink Kits*

### 5.8.5 Redesigning of the ODPP Website

The ODPP website was redesigned and upgraded to provide a more user-friendly, accessible, and interactive online experience for both staff and the public.



ODPP website redesigned interfaces

### 5.9. Acquisition of Land for ODPP Offices

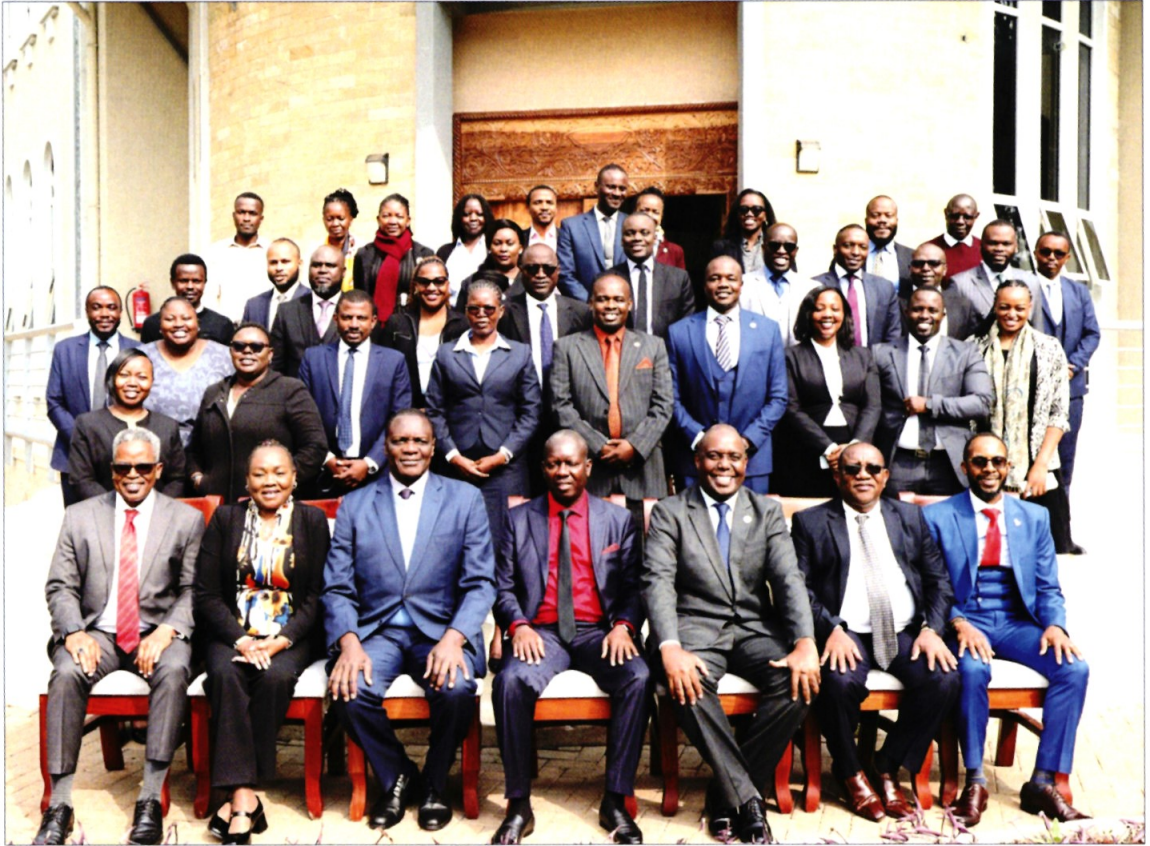
In an effort to save on the cost of leasing and renting, the Office embarked on scouting for space in government-owned premises for ODPP County offices. The Office been assigned land in the following areas: Lamu, Kabarnet, Naivasha, Wajir, Lodwar, Kakuma, Murang'a, Kenol, Msambweni, Mpeketoni, Mashuru, Tigania, Siakago, Kitale and Siaya.



*The DPP and the Governor of Lamu during the land title deed handover ceremony*

### **5.10. Operationalisation Of The ODPP Innovation Council**

The Office operationalised the Innovation Council in line with the DPP's Objectives for the Office. The Council comprises of both prosecutors and CFS staff drawn from across various offices within the ODPP. The Council is expected to play a critical role in identifying priority areas where innovative solutions can be implemented to enhance access to justice, operational efficiency, and institutional impact.



*The ODPP Innovation Council*



*The DPP addressing members of the ODPP Innovation Council (left). Members of the ODPP Innovation Council during a brainstorming session (right)*

## 6. CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS

### 6.1 Budgetary Constraints

#### Challenge

The Office was allocated Kshs. **4,226M** against a proposed budget of **5,160M**. This posed a challenge in the Office's operations, processes, programme implementation and infrastructural development.



#### Strategic Action

The Office continues to lobby for additional funds from the exchequer, mobilise resources from development partners and streamline its operations according to the proposed budgetary needs.

The Office is further exploring the utilisation of the Prosecution Fund and funds realised from the trainings at PTI as an Appropriation in Aid.

### 6.2 Delay in Exchequer Releases

#### Challenge

The Office continues to face delays in the release of the exchequer which disrupt timely execution of planned programs and operational activities which in turn result in accumulation of pending bills and stagnation of Office planned programmes.



# CHAPTER SIX

## CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS

**Strategic Action**

The Office undertakes to engage with the relevant stakeholders, to ensure timely and expeditious release of the exchequer.

**6.3 Legislation Gaps**

**Challenge**

There are several outdated legislations that are not in tandem with the emerging crimes and trends. This hinders the prosecution of emerging crimes creating legal loopholes and limiting the Office ability to combat transnational organised crimes.

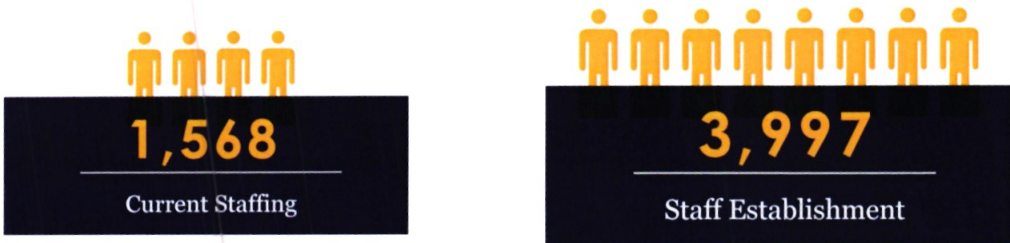
**Strategic Action**

Periodic review by the ODPP Law Reforms Standing Committee and continuous engagement with relevant stakeholders for appropriate legal reforms on identified gaps.

**6.4 Understaffing**

**Challenge**

The Office current staffing is at **1,568** against the staff establishment of **3,997**, this is due to the constant staff turnover to other institution with better remuneration coupled with financial constraints to carry out continuous recruitment.



**Strategic Action**

The Office continues to engage relevant stakeholders for additional allocation of funds to enable continuous recruitment and improvement of terms of service.

## **6.5 High Staff Turnover**

### ***Challenge***

The Office continues to experience high staff turnover due to uncompetitive terms of service.

### ***Strategic Action***

The Office continues to engage the SRC on the improvement of terms of service to match the current market rate.

## **6.6 Politicisation of Investigations and Prosecutions of Criminal Matters**

### ***Challenge***

Continued sensationalisation of investigations and prosecutions of criminal matters continues to be a great challenge towards the delivery of the Office mandate.

### ***Strategic Action***

Continuous community engagement and public awareness initiatives to sensitise the public on the Office mandate and operations.

## **6.7 Misreporting by media**

### ***Challenge***

Misreporting of cases and criminal related issues has led to a misunderstanding of the criminal justice system. Consequently, this erodes public confidence.

### ***Strategic Action***

The Office continues to carry out media sensitisation through workshops and trainings. However, the Office would benefit from an enhanced budgetary allocation towards this initiative.

## **6.8 Inadequate Infrastructural and Operational Capacity**

### ***Challenge***

There are limited office spaces, insufficient ICT systems and equipment to carry out the Office's operations efficiently.

### ***Strategic Actions***

The Office is engaging relevant stakeholders on enhancement of the budgetary allocations to acquire land and office space as well as procure more ICT equipment.

## **6.9 Rapid Expansion of Court Stations**

### ***Challenge***

The rapid expansion of court stations by the Judiciary across the country has resulted in a strain on the already limited human, infrastructural and financial resources.

### ***Strategic Action***

The Office continues to advocate for joint planning frameworks with the Judiciary and align prosecution deployment with Judiciary expansion plans. Additionally, the Office is engaging with the relevant stakeholders for the increased funding to match the rapid expansion.

## **6.10 Evolving Complexities of Crime and Emerging Trends**

### ***Challenge***

The complexity of emerging crimes and trends necessitate continuous advanced skills for staff so that they are well equipped to effectively and efficiently handle these crimes. The Office budgetary allocation is not sufficient to support these continuous training programmes.

### ***Strategic Action***

The Office continues to engage development partners to support in the equipping of the PTI to a world class training institute to offer highly skilled training and best practices, which will match the evolving complexities of crime and emerging trends.

FUTURE

# CHAPTER SEVEN

OUR PROJECTIONS

efficiency by matching staff strengths to appropriate responsibilities and support succession planning.

### **7.5 Work Environment and Wellness Programs**

The Office is keen in addressing high burnout rates through enhancing work-life balance through mental health support programs. Regular debriefing sessions will assist staff to adopt healthy coping mechanisms to handle workload more efficiently.

The Office seeks to acquire additional office space that will create a conducive work environment for all staff.

### **7.6 Inter-agency Collaboration and Cooperation**

This remains a key aspect of prosecution service delivery as it ensures seamless coordination amongst agencies and stakeholders within the criminal justice system. The office will continue to engage various stakeholders on areas of collaboration and cooperation with the aim of enhancing access to justice through information sharing, joint trainings and optimisation of available resources.

### **7.7 A Transformed Prosecution Service**

The Office will continuously focus on criminal justice system reforms that embrace a people centred prosecution service as well as a transformative prosecution service. This includes strategies that will address decriminalisation of poverty, an approach that will focus on rehabilitation rather than punishment.

### **7.8 Capacity Building on Emerging and Complex Crimes**

In a bid to tackle complex and emerging crimes, the Office seeks to leverage on the various prosecutors' networks such as the IAP, APA and EAAP. They will be used to advocate for continuous national, regional and international capacity building of prosecutors to address emerging and complex crimes.

## 7. OUR PROJECTIONS

The Office is committed to delivering an effective and efficient prosecution service that makes a significant contribution to Kenya's Vision 2030. Strategic forecasting will enable management to plan for staffing, allocate financial resources, and design targeted training programs ensuring the sustained delivery of a high-quality prosecution service. In order to achieve this, the Office intends to undertake the following:

### **7.1 Increase Uptake of Technology**

Artificial Intelligence is evolving from a simple database into the central system of legal practice. The Office seeks to prioritise capacity building and ethical use of AI case management platform, a tool that handles complexity of data to enhance prosecution delivery. This will assist in monitoring crime trends, prioritising high profile criminal cases, manage resources, and support diversion and plea bargaining.

### **7.2 Cyber Security and Data Protection**

The ODPP's digital integrity must be protected from possible cyber-security threats which may result in operational paralysis and loss of public confidence. Therefore, the Office intends to focus on investing in cybersecurity as a strategic imperative as well as embrace advanced digital trust solutions that align with global security standards.

### **7.3 Climate Change, Green Energy and Sustainable Development**

There is a growing environmental threat that endangers our ecosystem. This poses a significant challenge to sustainable development, governance, and the rule of law. In response, the Office is developing a Handbook on the Prosecution of Environmental Crimes and is regularly organising tree-planting sessions with key stakeholders.

Furthermore, the Office will implement institutional sustainable practices. These include training staff and allocating specific financial resources towards mainstreaming climate action plans into our core strategies. These measures are designed to ensure systematic waste recycling, drastically reduce paper and plastic usage, and increase the utilisation and installation of solar energy.

### **7.4 Organisational Effectiveness Through Skills Enhancement Programs**

The Office seeks to map workforce skills to the respective operational tasks to ensure that the existing human resource skills are aligned to the organisational structure. This will improve



*Pictorial*

