



Annual Crime Report

2020

Mandate

The Uganda Police Force draws its mandate from the constitution of Uganda Chapter Twelve, Article 212 that stipulates the functions of the force as:

- (a) to protect life and property;
- (b) to preserve law and order;
- (c) to prevent and detect crime; and
- (d) to cooperate with the civilian authority and other security organs established under this Constitution and with the population generally.

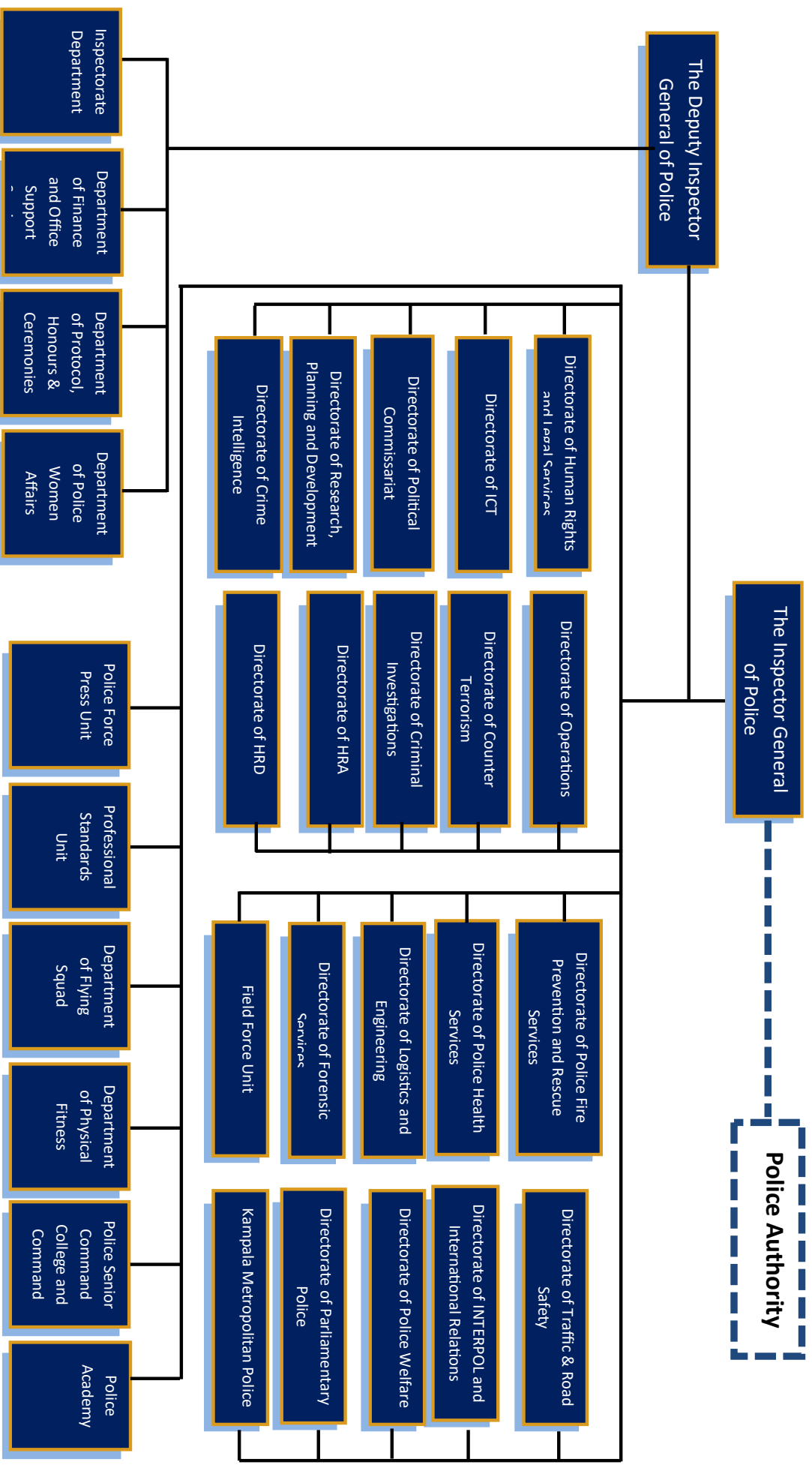
Vision

“An Enlightened, Motivated, Community Oriented, Accountable and Modern Police Force; geared towards a Crime free society”.

Mission

“To secure life and property in a committed and Professional manner, in partnership with the public, in order to promote development

ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING MACRO STRUCTURE FOR THE UGANDA POLICE FORCE







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Inspector General of Police



Maj. Gen. Paul Lokech
Deputy Inspector General of Police





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DEFINITIONS

Accident Severity:

Determined by or classified according to the most severe casualty involved in an accident. Severity is also used to rank accidents

Adult:

A person aged 18 years and above, as per the Constitution of Uganda.

Casualty (Victim):

Person who sustains a slight, serious or fatal injury.

Child / Juvenile:

Is a person below 18 years of age (Children Statute 1997).

Crime:

Is an act, omission or attempt in violation of criminal law.

Crime Rate:

Is the incidence of crime per 100,000 people.

Detection:

The establishment as to whether or not offence(s) have been committed.

Driver:

In relation to a motor vehicle, means a person who drives, or attempts to drive, or is in charge of a motor vehicle (including a cycle) or an instructor of a learner driver. In relation to animals, means a person who guides cattle, singular or in herds, or flocks, pack saddle animals on a road; and in relation to a towed vehicle, means a person who drives the towing vehicle.

Engineering plant:

Movable plant or equipment being a self-propelled vehicle or trailer designed or constructed for the special purposes of engineering operations which, where proceeding on a road, does not carry any load greater than such as is necessary for its propulsion or equipment.

Fatal Accident:

Death occurring at the scene of the accident and, or within one year and one day as a result of injuries sustained in the accident.

Goods vehicle:

Heavy motor car which is constructed or adapted for use for conveyance of goods or burden of any description.

Heavy goods vehicle:

Heavy motor car which is constructed or adapted for use for conveyance of goods, or



burden of any description exceeding a weight prescribed by regulations.

Heavy motor car:

Motor vehicle not being a motor cycle, which is constructed to carry a load or passengers, the permissible weight of which exceeds 22,500 kilograms.

Heavy omnibus:

Motor vehicle having seating accommodation for more than 60 passengers exclusive of the driver.

Incidence of Crime:

The total number of crimes reported per population of interest over a given period of time in a defined area (territory/country).

Killed:

Died within one year and one day from injuries received in a collision

Light Omnibus:

Motor vehicle having seating accommodation for more than 7 but not exceeding 20 passengers exclusive of the driver.

Medium omnibus:

Motor vehicle having seating accommodation for more than 20, but not exceeding 60 passengers exclusive of the driver.

Minor Accident:

Accident where no persons are injured.

Minor Injury:

Injury of a minor character such as a sprain, bruise or cut not judged to be severe or slight shock requiring roadside attention.

Motor car:

Motor vehicle, not being a motorcycle, which is constructed to carry a load or passengers, the permissible maximum weight of which does not exceed 3,500 kilograms, and in case of a passenger vehicle which is constructed or adapted to carry not more than 7 passengers exclusive of the driver.

Motor cycle:

Motor vehicle with less than four wheels, the unladen weight of which does not exceed 400 kilograms.

Motor vehicle:

Any self-propelled vehicle intended or adapted for use on the road.

**Passenger:**

Any person, other than the driver, who is in, on, boarding, entering or falling from a motor vehicle at the time of the accident, provided a portion of the person is in, or on the motor vehicle.

Pedal cycle:

Any vehicle which has at least 2 wheels which is propelled by means of pedals, or hand cranks solely by the muscular energy of the person riding it.

Pedestrian:

Any person travelling on foot

Population (human):

The number of people living in a particular geographical area or location.

Serious Accident:

Accident in which a person is admitted in the hospital as an “in-patient” or any of the following injuries whether or not one is admitted in the hospital, or sustains: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crashing, severe cuts and lacerations.

Serious Injury:

Injury for which a person is admitted in hospital as an „in-patient“, or any of the following injuries whether or not the person is admitted in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crashing, burns, severe cuts and lacerations or severe general shock requiring medical treatment.

Traffic Accident:

Crashes between vehicles; between vehicles and pedestrians; between vehicles and animals; or between vehicles and fixed obstacles

Victim:

A person who is offended as a result of a criminal act.

Workload:

The number of cases reported by a detective at a given point in time.



ACRONYMS

AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Information System
AIGP	Assistant Inspector General of Police
ASP	Assistant Superintendent of Police
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CABIS	Criminal Automated Biometric Identification System
CFR	Central Forest Reserves
CID	Criminal Investigations Directorate
CPC	Chief Political Commissar
CRO	Criminal Records Office
DMC	Dangerous Mechanical Condition
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecutions
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPPU	Environmental Police Protection Unit
FFU	Field Force Unit
FIA	Financial Intelligence Authority
HRD	Human Resource Development
HRLS	Human Rights and Legal Services
IBIS	Intergrated Ballistics Identification System
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IOV	Inspectorate of Vehicles
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
KMP	Kampala Metropolitan Police
LMG	Light Machine Gun
LDC	Law Development Centre
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NDA	National Drug Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
PSO	Private Security Organisation
SAR	Semi-Automatic Rifle
SMG	Sub Machine Gun
TRSA	Traffic and Road Safety Act



UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defense Force
UPF	Uganda Police Force
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
WALOPU	Water Loss and Prevention Police Unit
WMD	Wetland Management Department

CLASS OF DRIVING PERMITS IN UGANDA

Class A: Motorcycles

Class DM: Medium omnibuses

Class B: Motor cars and dual purpose vehicles

Class DH: Heavy omnibuses

Class CM: Medium goods motor vehicles & heavy tractors

Class E: Combination of vehicles

Class CH: Heavy goods vehicles

Class G: Engineering plant

Class DL: Light omnibuses

Class H: Tractors

Class F: Pedestrian controlled vehicles

Class I: Hover vehicles



FOREWORD

I am very pleased to present the Annual Crime and Traffic/Road Safety Report for 2020.

This report follows the 2019 crime report detailing the crime trend, patterns and ratios of crime/population taking into account the contemporary challenges and efforts by Uganda Police Force to reduce crime generally towards a safe and crime free society.

This report; -

1. Makes us understand and analyse the emerging crime trends both nationally and locally better. The trends of crimes keep changing with the growing population and rapid development of the country. It highlights crimes that take place especially against women, children and weaker sections of the society and a growing concern for everyone.
2. Provides ample statistical data to analyze and help in shaping interventions to curb crime.
3. Provides the opportunity to explain to the population how the Uganda Police Force is fulfilling its mandate. We believe that by availing this report to Ugandans, it's a form of accountability and helps to improve our relations with the public and create a safer society where individuals enjoy a secure environment for economic, social and political growth.

In our last 2019 Annual Crime Report, we identified some of the challenges, strategies and recommendations that the Uganda Police Force was to adopt in fighting crime. In this 2020 Annual Crime Report, we account for the progress the Institution made in fulfilling its objectives and set out a new Crime Plan, including how we are to tackle the key priorities.

Generally, in the year 2020, there was 8.9% decrease in the volume of crimes reported to Police from 215,224 cases reported in 2019 to 195,931 cases reported in the year 2020. There was also a 4.7% reduction in the number of traffic accidents reported in 2020 from 12,858 accidents reported in 2019 to 12,249 accidents reported in 2020.

On the contrary, in terms of Fire and Rescue emergencies, there was a 1.6% increase in incidents handled, from 999 incidents handled in 2019 to 1,015 handled in 2020.

The details on management, status and gravity of the reported cases and incidents are all discussed in the Report, but it is worth noting that the statistics in the report have been greatly influenced by the following, among other factors: -



- i. The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak and the subsequent lockdown of some sectors.
- ii. Anti-Crime infrastructure such as the CCTV Cameras.
- iii. Community co-operation and the continuous sensitization.
- iv. The electioneering period.

Focusing ahead, whilst policing risks and challenges of welfare remain amidst our institution, we must urgently address elements of indiscipline, corruption, poor customer care and human rights abuse amongst some of our officers.

Secondly, as our country evolves and grows in science and technologies, so too the Police Force must adopt to these developments and take on roles that reflect the changing values and expectations of the society we seek to protect. This therefore, entails constant training and equipping of our personnel with more advanced knowledge, proper attitude and tools to fight crime.

On a special note, I take this opportunity to register my appreciation to H.E. The President of the Republic of Uganda who initiated the Anti- crime infrastructure, continuously guided and supported the Uganda Police Force in fighting crime.

I also convey my gratitude to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, sister security Agencies, JLOS Partners, the media and the public for their support.

I thank the Uganda Police top management, men and women of Uganda Police Force, for their tireless efforts amidst challenges of fighting crime for continuing to keep the country safe during what has been another challenging year in terms of COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, general elections and demands for services.

Finally, I urge all Ugandans to continue the fight against crime for a safer Uganda and look forward for suggestions and feedback for improvement in securing our Country.

JM Okoth Ochola (Esq)

Inspector General of Police.

19th April 2021

Police Headquarters, Naguru



POLICING REGIONS AND DISTRICTS/DIVISIONS

ALBERTINE	ASWA	BUKEDI
i. Buliisa ii. Hoima iii. Kagadi iv. Kakumiro v. Kibaale vi. Kiryandongo vii. Masindi viii. Kikuube	i. Agago ii. Amuru iii. Gulu iv. Kitgum v. Lamwo vi. Nwoya vii. Omoro viii. Pader	i. Budaka ii. Busia iii. Butaleja iv. Kibuku v. Pallisa vi. Tororo vii. Butebo
BUSOGA EAST	BUSOGA NORTH	EAST KYOGA
i. Bugiri ii. Iganga iii. Mayuge iv. Namayingo v. Namutumba vi. Bugweri	i. Buyende ii. Kaliro iii. Kamuli iv. Luuka	i. Amuria ii. Bukedea iii. Kaberamaido iv. Katakwi v. Kapelebyong vi. Kumi vii. Ngora viii. Serere ix. Soroti x. Kalaki
ELGON	GREATER BUSHENYI	GREATER MASAKA
i. Bududa ii. Bulambuli iii. Manafwa iv. Mbale v. Namisindwa vi. Sironko	i. Buhweju ii. Bushenyi iii. Mitooma iv. Rubirizi v. Sheema	i. Bukomansimbi ii. Kalangala iii. Kalungu iv. Lwengo v. Lyantonde vi. Masaka vii. Rakai viii. Ssembabule ix. Kyotera
KATONGA	KIDEPO	KIGEZI
i. Butambala ii. Gomba iii. Mpigi	i. Abim ii. Kaabong iii. Kotido iv. Karenga	i. Kabale ii. Kanungu iii. Kisoro iv. Rubanda v. Rukungiri vi. Rukiga



POLICING REGIONS AND DISTRICTS/DIVISIONS

KIIRA	KMP EAST	KMP NORTH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Jinja Central-Jinja ii. Jinja East-Kakira iii. Jinja North-Buwenge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Jinja Road Division ii. Kira Division iii. Kira Road Division iv. Mukono Division v. Naggalama Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Kakiri Division ii. Kasangati Division iii. Kawempe Division iv. Nansana Division v. Old Kampala Division vi. Wakiso Division vii. Wandegeya Division
KMP SOUTH	NORTH KYOGA	NORTH WEST NILE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. CPS Kampala Division ii. Entebbe Division iii. Kabalagala Division iv. Kajjansi Division v. Katwe Division vi. Nsangi Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Alebtong ii. Amolatar iii. Apac iv. Dokolo v. Kole vi. Kwania vii. Lira viii. Otuke ix. Oyam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adjumani ii. Moyo iii. Yumbe iv. Obongi
MT. MOROTO	RWENZORI EAST	RWENZORI WEST
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Amudat ii. Moroto iii. Nakapiripirit iv. Napak v. Nabilatuk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bwera Division ii. Hima Division iii. Kasese Division iv. Katwe-Kabatooro Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bundibugyo ii. Kabarole iii. Kamwenge iv. Kyegegwa v. Kyenjojo vi. Ntoroko vii. Bunyangabu viii. Kitagwenda
RWIZI	SAVANNAH	SIPI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ibanda ii. Isingiro iii. Kiruhura iv. Mbarara v. Ntungamo vi. Kazo vii. Rwampara 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Luweero ii. Nakasongola iii. Nakaseke 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bukwo ii. Kapchorwa iii. Kween
SSEZIBWA	WAMALA	WEST NILE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Buikwe ii. Buvuma iii. Kayunga iv. Njeru Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Kassanda ii. Kiboga iii. Kyankwanzi iv. Mityana v. Mubende 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Arua ii. Koboko iii. Maracha iv. Nebbi v. Zombo vi. Pakwach vii. Madi Okolo

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2020, there was 8.9% decrease in the volume of crimes reported to Police from 215,224 cases reported in 2019 to 195,931 cases reported in 2020.

Reasons for the decrease in crimes reported

The decrease in crimes in 2020 is attributed to the following reasons;

- i. Total lockdown of the country between March and June 2020 in order to curb the spread of Covid-19,
- ii. Government investment in anti – crime infrastructure like the CCTV installation, establishment of modern forensic laboratory, reviving of 999 system, finger printing of guns, reforming the flying squad unit, response to crime reports/ scenes and recruitment of local defence units.
- iii. Continued community sensitisation against engaging in crime,
- iv. Busting and dismantling of organised criminal syndicates in the country who were arrested, charged, remanded and some convicted and already serving sentences.
- v. Heightened operations targeting criminal hideouts and places where suspected stolen property is sold,
- vi. Improved time of response by Police in situations of emergencies,
- vii. Strengthened collaboration with sister security agencies in responding and investigation of cases, and
- viii. Provision of resources like specialised equipment, motor vehicles to the force and Regional CID officers to enhance the management and supervision of cases.

CRIMES WITH DECREASES

The following crimes registered decreases in 2020;

Thefts: 41,950 cases reported in 2020 were due to theft compared to 55,704 cases reported in 2019 giving a 24.6% decrease. Theft of mobile phone had a decrease of 28.1% from 5,630 cases reported in 2019 to 4,043 cases reported in 2020. Thefts of motor vehicles had a 23.2% decrease from 1,147 cases reported in 2019 to 880 cases reported in 2020. Thefts of motor cycles had a decrease of 17.5% from 4,249 cases reported in 2019 to 3,507 cases reported in 2020 and cattle stealing had a decrease of 14% from 4,249 cases reported in 2019 to 3,507 cases reported in 2020.

Assaults: In 2020, 30,712 cases were reported compared to 31,895 cases reported in 2019, giving a 3.7% decrease.

Aggravated Assault (Acid cases): In 2020, a total of 02 cases were reported compared



to 09 cases reported in 2019 indicating a 77.7% decrease. These were reported in the Districts of Kabarole and Lyantonde.

Common Assaults had a decrease of 3.4% from 25,698 cases reported in 2019 to 24,799 cases reported in 2020 and Aggravated assaults (general) decreased by 4.5% from 6,155 cases reported in 2019 to 5,911 cases reported in 2020.

Rape: 1,519 cases of rape were registered compared to 1,528 cases reported in 2019, giving a decrease of 0.5%. A total of 1,521 women were victims of rape.

Threatening Violence: By the end of 2020, total of 10,844 cases of Threatening Violence were reported compared to 11,592 cases in 2019, giving a 6.4% decrease.

Breakings: 10,113 cases of breaking were reported compared to 12,919 cases reported in 2019, giving a 21.7% decrease. Burglary had a decrease of 21.7% and House breaking had a 35.3% decrease.

Economic crimes: In the period under review, 10,057 cases were reported compared to 13,264 cases reported in 2019, giving a 12.1% decrease. Obtaining by False Pretences was the highest category reported under Economic Crimes with 8,096 cases. Much as it was highest under this category, it reduced by a 23.6%.

Child Related Offences: 4.7% of the cases reported in 2020 were a result of Child Related Offences with 9,225 cases where children/juveniles were direct targets/victims of crime, compared to 10,596 cases reported in 2019, thus giving 12.9% decrease.

Child Neglect had a 22.8% decrease, Child Desertion had 12.8% decrease while Child abuse and torture had 1.1% decrease.

Criminal Trespass: 7,505 cases were reported in 2020 compared to 7,920 cases reported in 2019, giving a 5.2% decrease.

Malicious Damage to Property. In 2020, a total of 7,370 cases were reported compared to 7,541 cases reported in 2019, giving a 2.2% decrease.

Robbery: 5,302 cases of Robbery were reported compared to 6,761 cases reported in 2019, giving 21.5% decrease.

Aggravated Robbery of Cash: In 2020, a total of 364 cases of robbery of cash were registered in 2019 compared to 426 cases reported in 2019, giving a 14.5% decrease. A total of Ugx. 2,570,934,460 was robbed, out of which Ugx. 272,526,300 was recovered.

Aggravated Robbery of Motor Vehicles: A total of 30 cases of aggravated robbery of Motor Vehicles were registered during the period under review compared to 85 cases reported in 2019 showing a decrease of 64.7%.

Aggravated Robbery of Motorcycles: 349 cases of aggravated robbery of motorcycles were reported to Police compared to 529 cases reported in 2019, giving a 34% decrease.

Homicide: 4,460 cases of homicide were reported to Police by the end of 2020 compared



to 4,718 cases in 2019, giving a 5.4% decrease. Murder by Poisoning had a 22.5% decrease from 71 cases reported in 2019 to 55 cases reported in 2020 and Murder by Arson had 15.9% decrease from 44 cases reported in 2019 to 37 cases reported in 2020.

Murder by Assault: 1,358 cases of murders as a result of assaults were reported in 2020 compared to 1,773 cases reported in 2019, giving a 23.4% decrease. Assaults continue to be the leading cause of murders, followed by murder using blunt objects, murder by mob action among other causes.

Murder by Mob Action: 540 cases of murder by mob action were reported compared to 746 cases reported in 2019, giving a decrease of 27.6%.

A total of 547 persons were lynched, out of whom, 518 were male adults, 22 were female adults and 07 were male juveniles. There was no female juvenile lynched in the year under review.

Narcotics: 1,714 Narcotic related cases were reported compared to 2,750 cases reported in 2019, giving a decrease of 37.6%.

A total of 41.94kgs of assorted narcotics were seized at Entebbe International Airport compared to 132.012Kgs seized in 2019, giving a 68.2% decrease.

Terrorism: 02 cases of terrorism reported compared to 10 cases reported in 2019 giving 80% decrease.

Trafficking in Persons: 214 cases were registered in 2020 compared to 252 cases registered in 2019, giving a decrease of 15.1%. Incidents of internal trafficking were 118, incidents of transnational trafficking were 93 while incidents of suspected trafficking were 03.

A total of 666 persons were victims of Trafficking in Persons in 2020 compared to 455 victims in 2019. Of the 666 victims in 2020, 497 were victims of transnational trafficking, 166 were victims of internal trafficking while 03 victims were unknown.

Land Fraud Cases: 319 cases of land related crimes were reported in 2020 compared to 345 cases reported in 2019, giving a 7.5% decrease.

A total of Ugx. 4,108,400,000 was lost in fraudulent land transactions as a result of obtaining money by false pretenses, out of these, Ugx. 220,000,000 was recovered and 15 certificates of titles were recovered compared to Ugx.3,120,993,000 lost in 2019, out of which Ugx.282,000,000 and 42 certificates of titles were recovered.

CRIMES WITH INCREASES

Domestic Violence: 17,664 cases of Domestic Violence were reported to Police compared to 13,693 reported in 2019, giving a 29% increase.

Of 18,872 people who were victims of Domestic Violence, 3,408 were male adults, 13,145 were female adults. 1,133 were male juveniles while 1,186 were female juveniles.



Defilement: 14,134 cases were reported to Police compared to 13,613 cases reported in 2019, giving an increase of 3.8%.

Victims of Defilement by Age Group

Age Group	0-8 Years	9-14 Years	15-17 Years	Adults	Total
No. of Victims in 2020	1,280	2,986	9,954	10	14,230
No. of Victims in 2019	1,026	2,100	10,556	--	13,682

In 2020, 301 children were defiled by suspects who are HIV positive compared to 390 in 2019 as shown in the table below.

S/No.	Category of Victims	No. of Victims	
		2020	2019
1.	Defiled by Persons who are HIV positive	301	390
2..	Defiled by Guardians	120	249
3.	Defiled by Parents	120	84
4.	Defiled by Teachers (Pupils)	52	113
5.	Defiled by Teachers (Students)	55	64
6.	Children with Disability	125	129

Cattle Rustling: A total of 20 cases of cattle rustling were registered compared to 02 cases registered in 2019. A total of 19 persons were killed while 15 others were seriously injured during the raids. The incidences of rustling took place in the Districts of Kaabong and Napak with 05 cases each, followed by Kotido and Abim with 04 cases each while Karenga and Moroto registered 01 case each.

Murder by Shooting: 249 cases were reported during the time under review compared to 181 cases reported in 2019, giving a 37.5% increase.

Murder by Strangulation: 436 cases of murders as a result of strangulation were reported in 2020 compared to 424 cases reported in 2019, giving a 2.8% increase.

Murder as a result of Domestic Violence: 418 cases were registered in 2020 compared to 360 cases reported in 2019, giving a 16.1% increase. This is because of lockdown where families were at home.

A total of 440 people were killed as a result of aggravated domestic violence, of whom, 213 were male adults, 169 were female adults, 33 were male juveniles and 24 were female juveniles as compared to 373 people killed in 2019 as a result of domestic violence, of whom, 175 were male adults, 141 were female adults, 37 were male juveniles and 20 were female juveniles.

Kidnaps: 207 cases of Kidnap were reported throughout the country compared to 159



cases reported in 2019, giving a 30% increase. 142 cases were real kidnaps while 65 cases were that of self-kidnap.

Political/Electoral and Media Offences: A total of 1,033 cases of Political/Electoral and Media Offences were reported to Police by the end of 2020 compared to 169 cases reported in 2019. This is because of electoral and campaign period of 2020/2021 general elections. Incitement to violence was the highest with 339 cases.

Cybercrimes: A total of 256 cases were reported during the period under review compared to 248 cases reported in 2020, giving a 3.2% increase. Cybercrimes led to a loss of Ugx. 15,949,236,000 in 2020 in which Ugx. 7,720,000 was recovered. This is because cases are reported after the funds have been transferred making it hard to effect recovery.

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

Fire emergencies: A total of 1,015 fire emergencies were handled in 2020 compared to 999 in 2019 giving a 1.6% increase. The causes of fire incidents were mainly attributed to charcoal stoves/candle wax/matchbox cigar left unattended to, followed by Electrical short circuit, negligence, arson, electrical appliances left unattended to and overheating among others

Rescue Emergencies: A total of 269 rescue emergencies were handled compared to 249 cases in 2019.

151 lives were rescued during the emergencies handled compared to 46 lives rescued in 2019.

TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY

There was a 4.7% reduction in the number of crashes reported in 2020 from 12,858 crashes reported in 2019 to 12,249 crashes reported in 2020.

During the period under review, 3,269 crashes were fatal, 5,803 were serious and 3,177 were minor. Fatal crashes reduced by 4.1%, serious crashes reduced by 3.2%, and minor crashes reduced by 8.2%.

There were 13,012 casualties/victims from crashes in 2020 compared to 14,690 casualties in 2019, representing a reduction of 11%.

Persons killed were 3,663, Persons seriously injured were 8,370 and those who sustained minor injuries were 979.



ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS

- i. **Medical Examinations:** In 2020, a total of 61,383 medical examinations were carried out by Police Health Services and other medical facilities compared to 93,358 carried out in 2019. This was to help in investigation of cases.
- ii. **Canine Unit:** A total of 9,185 trackings were carried out in 2019 compared to 7,573 trackings conducted in 2019. In the period under review, 5,662 arrests were made and 2,239 exhibits were recovered.
- iii. **Flying Squad Unit:** This is a support unit for Police operations and investigations. By the end of the year, Flying Squad handled a total of 183 cases compared to 181 cases handled in 2019.
- iv. **Forensic Services:** 222 requests for cyber forensic analysis were processed, 20,152 crime scenes were processed country wide and 109 individuals linked to crime scenes. A total of 468 requests for Questioned Documents were processed. A total of 15,467 cartridge cases and 8,161 bullet heads were captured into the IBIS database. In the period under review, IBIS linked 174 crime scenes. This brings the total of crime scenes linked by IBIS to 202 across the country from 2018 to date. By June 2020, a total of 15,467 cartridge cases and 8,161 bullet heads had been captured into the IBIS database. The Department of Ballistics and toolmarks provided intelligence leads between shooting incidents in Bunyangabo District, Bwera Division, Katwe-Kabatoro Division and Kibiito. Forensic Intelligence derived from examining exhibits in these cases led to the recovery of Rifle S/No. UF 2139-1977 by Crime Intelligence.

RECOVERIES MADE IN 2020

- i. Of the 883 motor vehicles stolen in 2020, 291 were recovered.
- ii. Of the 37 motor vehicles robbed in 2020, 21 were recovered.
- iii. Of the 3,516 motorcycles stolen in 2020, 1,176 were recovered compared to 4,251 motor cycles stolen in 2019, of which, 1,916 were recovered.
- iv. Of the 352 motorcycles reported robbed in 2020, 98 were recovered compared to 196 motorcycles recovered in 2019 out of the 530 robbed.
- v. Out of the 15,629 animals reported stolen in 2020, 5,782 were recovered compared to 22,064 animals stolen in 2019, of which, 9,133 were recovered.
- vi. Cases of aggravated robbery of cash, a total of Ugx. 2,570,934,460 was robbed and Ugx. 272,526,300 was recovered compared to Ugx. 150,097,600 recovered out of Ugx. 3,285,923, 200 robbed in 2019.
- vii. Cybercrimes led to a loss of Ugx. 15,949,236,000 in 2020 in which Ugx. 7,720,000



was recovered.

- viii. A total of Ugx. 4,108,400,000 was lost in fraudulent land transactions as a result of obtaining money by false pretenses, out of these, Ugx. 220,000,000 was recovered compared to Ugx.282,000,000 recovered in 2019 out of Ugx.3,120,993,000 lost.
- ix. In 2020, 60 guns and 1,256 ammunitions were recovered during the various operations against criminals throughout the country.

COLLECTIONS

- i. The Directorate of INTERPOL and International Relations issued 450 motor vehicle verification certificates amounting to Ugx. 27,000,000 and 31,671 Certificates of good conduct amounting to Ugx. 3,902,676,000.
- ii. The Directorate of Traffic and Road Safety issued 293,543 EPS tickets to offenders throughout the country amounting to Ugx. 24,464,900,000 and out of these, Ugx. 17,800,540,000 was paid by the offenders.

FINES

- i. Ugx. 780,241,000 was paid as fines levied by Courts for criminal offences committed.
- ii. Ugx. 394,599,000 was paid to National Water and Sewerage Corporation through Water Loss and Police Prevention Unit.
- iii. Ugx. 28,780,000 was paid for degrading wetlands areas under NEMA.
- iv. Ugx. 17,060,000 was paid for illegal transportation of forest products under NEMA

CASE MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE

By the end of 2020; 56,651 cases were taken to court, out of which 15,657 cases secured convictions, 359 cases were acquitted and 3,754 cases were dismissed while 36,881 cases were still pending in court.

A total of 75,493 suspects were charged to court of whom 69,868 were males and 5,625 were females. 197,277 persons were victims of crime of whom 122,166 were males and 75,111 were females.

The leading crimes:

In the period under review were Common Assaults with 24,799 cases representing 12.6% of the crimes reported, Domestic Violence with 17,664 cases representing 09% of the crimes reported, Defilements with 14,134 cases representing 7.2% of the crimes reported, Threatening Violence with 10,844 cases representing 5.5% of the crimes reported, Obtaining



Money by False Pretense with 8,069 cases representing 4.1% of the crimes reported, Criminal Trespass with 7,505 cases representing 3.8% of the crimes reported, Malicious Damage to Property with 7,370 cases representing 3.7% of the crimes reported, Cattle Stealing with 6,586 cases representing 3.3% of the crimes reported, Aggravated Assaults (General) with 5,911 cases representing 03% of the crimes reported and Burglaries with 4,991 cases representing 2.5% of the crimes reported.

On average 16,328 cases were reported per month in 2020, compared to 17,935 cases in 2019 representing a decrease of 8.9%.

Leading Regions in Crime:

Rwizi region registered the highest number of cases in 2020 with 12,117 cases representing 6.1% of the cases reported, followed by KMP North with 11,748 cases representing 5.9% of the cases reported, Albertine with 10,431 cases representing 5.3% of the cases reported, Greater Masaka with 10,086 cases representing 5.1% of the cases reported, North Kyoga with 9,901 cases representing 5.0% of the cases reported, Aswa with 9,616 cases representing 4.9% of the cases reported, KMP South with 9,536 cases representing 4.8% of the cases reported, East Kyoga with 9,494 cases representing 4.8% of the cases reported, Rwenzori West with 9,079 cases representing 4.6% of the cases reported and West Nile with 8,476 cases representing 4.3% of the cases reported among other regions.

Regions that registered increase in cases reported in 2020

These were;

- i. Albertine with an increase of 541 cases from 9,890 cases reported in 2019 to 10,431 cases reported in 2020,
- ii. Rwenzori West with an increase of 437 cases from 8,642 cases reported in 2019 to 9,079 cases reported in 2020,
- iii. Katonga had an increase of 1,562 cases from 5,585 cases reported in 2019 to 7,147 cases reported in 2020,
- iv. Sipi had an increase of 1,612 cases from 5,385 cases reported in 2019 to 6,997 cases reported in 2020,
- v. North West Nile had an increase of 280 cases from 3,341 cases to 3,621 cases reported in 2020, and
- vi. Mt. Moroto had an increase of 25 cases from 4,159 cases reported in 2019 to 4,184 cases reported in 2020.



Leading Districts/Divisions in Crime:

Districts/Divisions that registered highest crimes in 2020 were of Old Kampala Division with 3,262 cases, followed by Kapchorwa with 3,215 cases, Mpigi with 3,006 cases, Tororo with 2,902 cases, Katwe Division had 2,797 cases, Kamuli had 2,725 cases, Kween with 2,713 cases, Rukungiri had 2,581 cases, Arua had 2,545 cases and Kyenjojo registered 2,515 cases among others.

Districts/Divisions that registered increase in cases reported in 2020

A total of 55 Districts/Divisions registered increase in the number of cases reported in 2020. Some of them are shown in the table below;

	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2020	2019	
1.	Kween	2,716	1,581	1,135
2.	Mpigi	3,003	2,109	894
3.	Obongi	1,004	363	641
4.	Kiryandongo	2,153	1,533	620
5.	Amolatar	1,481	894	587
6.	Kitagwenda	665	81	584
7.	Mitooma	1,710	1,163	547
8.	Kapchorwa	3,213	2,699	515
9.	Kabarole	1,717	1,206	510
10.	Nansana Division	1,548	1,042	506
11.	Koboko	1,619	1,153	466

Organised Criminal Syndicates:

Eight (08) organised criminal syndicates were dismantled in 2020. They operated in the areas of Kampala Metropolitan, Rwenzori East, Namayingo, Mbale, Jinja, Iganga, Mayuge, Mpigi, Nsangi, Lungujja-Kosovo, Kitawuluzi zone in Rubaga Division, Buziga in Makindye Division, Kabowa, Matugga, Kasese, Nakasongola and Luweero. This brings the total of organized criminal syndicate dismantled since 2018 to 33.

Before these criminal syndicates were busted, they had;

- i. Shot and killed 10 persons,
- ii. Shot and injured 08 persons,
- iii. Cut and injured 01 person,
- iv. Robbed; Ugx. 28,331,200, one Rifle with five rounds, one pistol, 253 mobile phones, two laptops, one flash disc, one pair of open shoes, three trousers valued Ugx. 90,000 and one Dell computer,
- v. Stolen; one AK47 Rifle, 16 motor vehicles, six flat screen T.V sets, seven mobile



- phones, one laptop and cash Ugx. 75,000,
- vi. Burnt five huts,
- vii. Kidnapped and Trafficked 15 people,
- viii. Raped 08 victims of Trafficking, and
- ix. Received ransom of Ugx. 1,135,000.

After busting and dismantling these criminal syndicates;

- i. 19 members of these criminal groups were arrested, charged to court and remanded,
- ii. Recovered five AK47 riffles, eight motor vehicles, one motorcycles, one pistol, 35 live ammunitions, 14 cartridges and two empty magazines,
- iii. One member of the gang was shot and killed, and
- iv. Rescued 12 victims of trafficking.

CRIME DISTRIBUTION

52.9% of all crimes committed in 2020 were in rural areas, 43.9% were in urban centres while 3.14% were committed along the highways.

CRIME RATE

In 2020, out of every 100,000 people, 502 were victims of crime. This compared to 551 in 2019 showing a decrease in crime rate.

Year	2018	2019	2020
Crime Rate	612	551	502

CHALLENGES

The year 2020 was a particularly challenging one in terms of maintain law and order in the face of a pandemic and a major election. The containment measures put in place by the government to stop the spread of covid – 19 affected the general administration of justice for all JLOS actors. The courts were closed, designated remand centres were far away from the courts for instance Kitulya Prison for the whole of Central Region.

Manpower and logistical constraints and insufficient budget, Capacity gaps in terms of professionalism in training, In- country and Trans- national Crimes, Corruption, delay in submission of Expert Reports, lack of Sign Language Experts, inadequate Exhibit stores, large volumes of Case backlog and rampant murders by Mob Action.

Police Canine is in 70 Policing Districts/Division out of 166 Policing Districts/Division. This affects the level of detection of crimes committed by unknown persons.

Key stakeholders like ODPP and courts are not established in all Districts. There are 73



courts without full time prosecutors. ODPP is not present in 45 Districts and has a shortfall of 833 prosecutors affecting the rate of perusal of casefiles and disposal of cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. Directorate of Public Prosecutions: should recruit more staff to fill the manpower gap/shortfall of 833 prosecutors.
- ii. Office of Auditor General: should recruit more staff to fill the manpower gap which is causing delays in issuing of audit reports.
- iii. The Uganda Police Force management to recruit and train more experts especially Ballistic, Handwriting, Cyber forensics and other areas of expertise.
- iv. The Judiciary to establish courts in all the districts and recruit more magistrates to handle the many cases in the judicial system.
- v. Engaging Telecommunication companies through the UCC to offer free services to the Police like obtaining call data records during investigation which take a bigger part of CID funds



CHAPTER ONE

CRIME ANALYSIS





1.0. Introduction

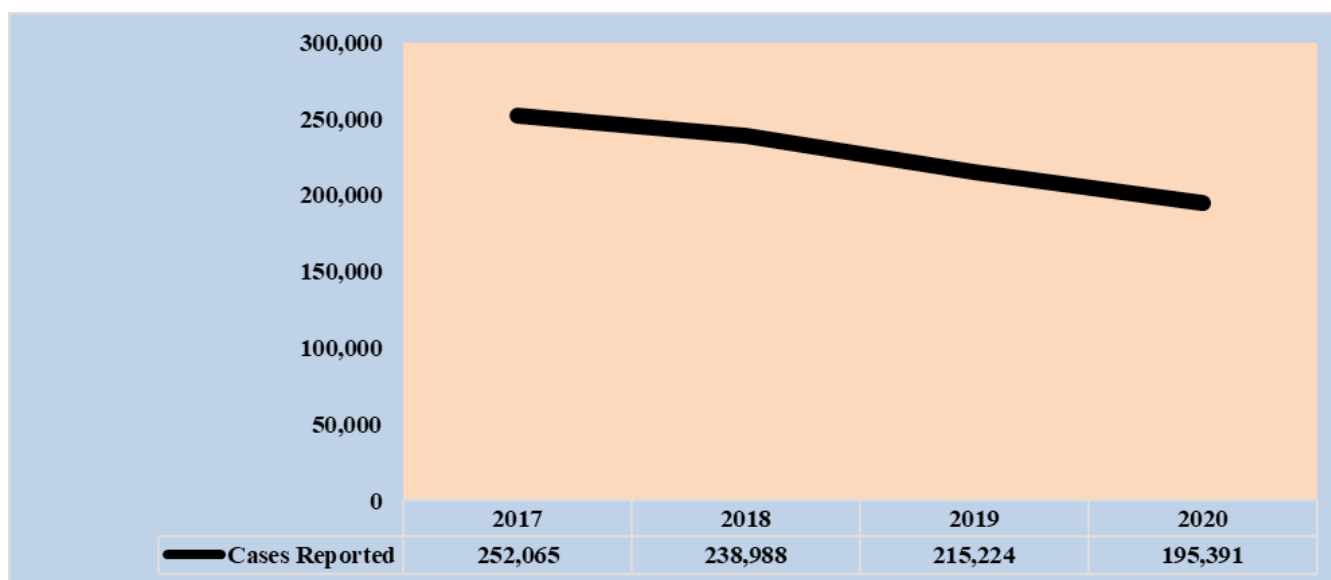
The general security situation in the country in 2020 was calm and peaceful, save for acts of criminality. There is a concerted effort from the Government and the citizenry to deal with criminality which is a threat to National Security.

In 2020, there was **8.9%** decrease in the volume of crimes reported to Police from **215,224** cases reported in 2019 to **195,931** cases reported in 2020.

Annual Crime Trend

There has been a downward trend in the number of crimes reported in the country from 2017 to 2020. This has been due to deliberate efforts put in place to tackle crime.

Figure 1. Annual Crime Trend 2017 - 2020



This decrease in crimes in 2020 is attributed to the following reasons;

- i. Total lockdown of the country between March and June 2020 in order to curb the spread of Covid-19,
- ii. Government investment in anti – crime infrastructure like the CCTV installation, establishment of modern forensic laboratory, reviving of 999 system, finger printing of guns, reforming the flying squad unit, response to crime reports/ scenes and recruitment of local defence units.
- iii. Continued community sensitisation against engaging in crime,
- iv. Busting and dismantling of organised criminal syndicates in the country since 2018. The members arrested, charged to court, remanded and other convicted



and sentenced.

- v. Organization of operations targeting criminal hideouts and markets where suspected stolen property is sold were dismantled in 2019,
- vi. Improvement in response time by Police in situations of emergencies,
- vii. Continued support from sister security agencies in responding and investigation of cases,
- viii. Increased motorised and foot patrols throughout the country, and
- ix. Provision of resources like motor vehicles to the force and Regional CID officers to enhance supervision of cases.

Table 1. **Crimes Reported by Category**

S/No.	Crime Categories	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2020	2019	
1.	Theft	41,950	55,704	-13,754
2.	Assault	30,712	31,895	-1,183
3.	Domestic Violence	17,664	13,639	4,025
4.	Sex Related Crimes	16,144	15,638	506
5.	Threatening Violence	10,844	11,592	-748
6.	Breakings	10,113	12,919	-2,806
7.	Economic Crimes	10,057	13,264	-3,207
8.	Child Related Offences	9,225	10,596	-1,371
9.	Criminal Trespass	7,505	7,920	-415
10.	Malicious Damage to Property	7,370	7,541	-171
11.	Robbery	5,302	6,761	-1,459
12.	Homicide	4,460	4,718	-258
13.	Narcotics	1,714	2,750	-1,036
14.	Arson (General)	1,614	1,614	--
15.	Political and Media Offences	1,033	169	864
16.	Escapes from Lawful Custody	813	1,329	-516
17.	Corruption	32	64	-32
18.	Terrorism	02	10	-08

1.1. Crime Distribution

In 2020, **52.9%** (103,782) of all crimes were committed in rural areas, **43.9%** (86,181) were committed in urban centres while **3.14%** (**5,968**) were committed along the highways. Defilements, thefts, burglaries, rape and murders were more rampant in rural areas while



robbery, common assaults and aggravated assaults are common in urban areas.

1.2. Crime Analysis

1.2.1 Thefts

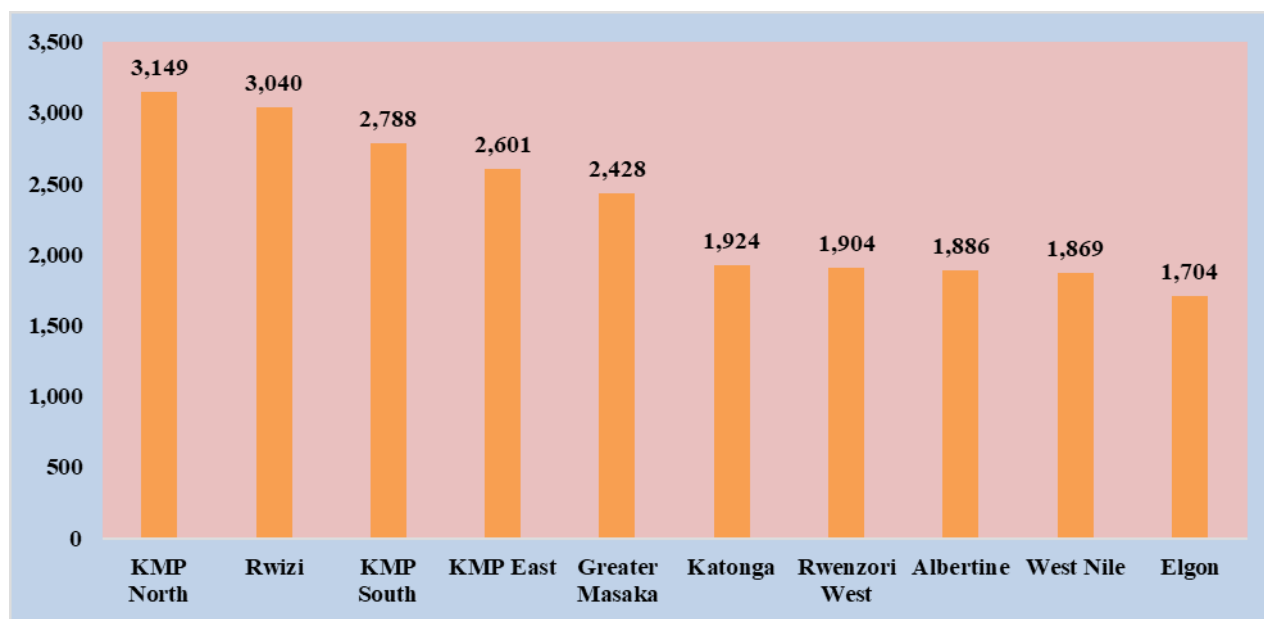
41,950 cases (21.4%) reported in 2020 were due to theft as compared to 55,704 cases reported in 2019 giving a 24.6% decrease. Theft cases were mainly motivated by economic gains.

By the end of the year, 16,421 cases were taken to court, 5,257 cases secured convictions, 101 cases were acquitted, 1,176 cases were dismissed and 9,886 cases were still pending in court while 14,825 cases were still under inquiry.

a. Regional Performance

KMP North registered the highest number of theft cases, followed by Rwizi and KMP South among others as shown in the graph below.

Figure 2. Regions with highest number of theft cases



Kidepo Region registered the least number of theft cases with 344 cases, followed by Rwenzori East with 545 cases, Mt. Moroto with 648 cases, Kiira with 688 cases, Bukedi with 724 cases and North West Nile with 740 cases among other regions.



b. District/Divisional Performance

The highest number of theft cases were registered in Mpigi District, followed by Mukono Division and Old Kampala Division among others as shown in the table below.

Table 2. District/Divisions with highest number of theft cases

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mpigi	866
2.	Mukono Division	798
3.	Old Kampala Division	785
4.	Arua	721
5.	Mbale	707
6.	Kira Road Division	677
7.	Mbarara	676
8.	Kiruhura	648
9.	Katwe Division	645
10.	CPS Kampala Division	642

Hima Division did not register any case of theft in 2020.

Lamwo registered **16** cases, Kwania had **28** cases, Kalaki had **29** cases, Karenga with **37** cases, Nabilatuk with **49** cases and Madi Okolo, Kaabong as well as Omoro registered **51** cases each.

Action taken to address theft cases

- i. Implementation of the anti-crime infrastructure by the government,
- ii. Continuous community sensitization on neighbourhood watch and target hardening,
- iii. Encouraging households to install CCTV cameras on their property,
- iv. Enhanced cooperation between the public and security agencies, and
- v. Increased motorised and foot patrol

1.2.2 Theft of Mobile phones

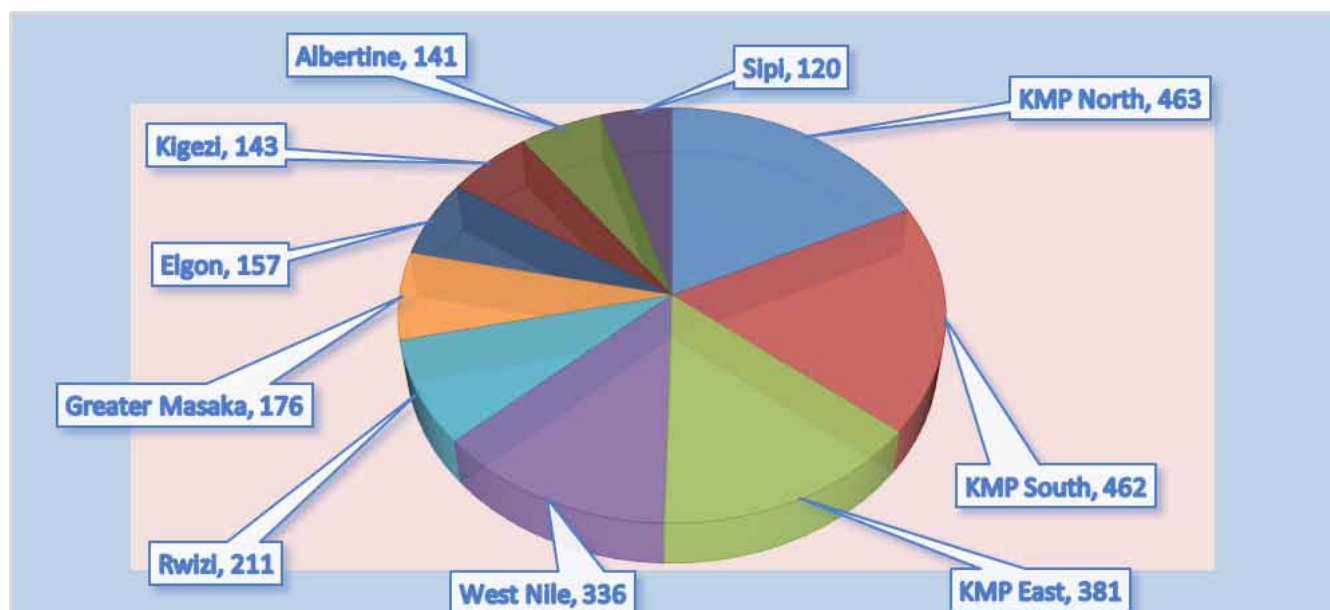
A total of **4,043** cases of mobile phone thefts were reported in 2020 compared to **5,630** cases reported in 2019, giving a decrease of **28.1%**.



a. Regional Performance

KMP North registered the highest number of mobile phone thefts, followed by KMP South and KMP East among others as shown in the figure below.

Figure 3. Figure 3: **Leading Regions in Theft of Mobile Phones**



b. District/Divisional Performance

Arua District registered the highest number of mobile phone thefts, followed by Old Kampala Division, Kira Road Division and CPS Kampala Division among others as shown in table below.

Table 3. **Districts/Divisions leading in Theft of Mobile Phones**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Arua	175
2.	Old Kampala	144
3.	Kira Road	141
4.	CPS Kampala	131
5.	Katwe	118
6.	Kawempe	103
7.	Koboko	99
8.	Mbale	97
9.	Kamuli	91
10.	Mbarara	87



The Districts of Gomba, Zombo, Lamwo, Omoro, Kwanja, Kitagwenda and Katwe Kabatoro Division did not register any case of theft of mobile phones in 2020.

1.2.2.1. Theft of Motor Vehicles

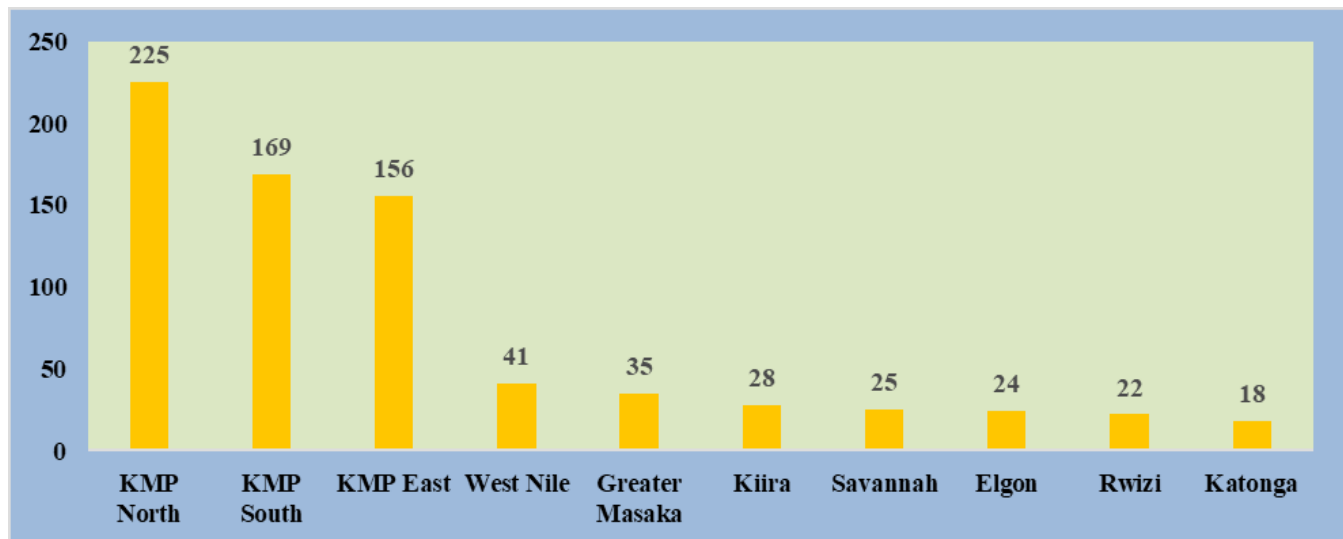
A total of **880** cases of theft of motor vehicles were reported in 2020 compared to **1,147** cases in 2019, giving a **23.2%** decrease.

883 motor vehicles were reported stolen, out of these, **291** were recovered while **592** were not recovered by the end of the year.

a. Regional Performance

KMP North registered the highest number of motor vehicles thefts, followed by KMP South and KMP East among others as shown below.

Figure 4. **Regions with highest number of Theft of Motor Vehicle**



Regions that registered the least number of cases of theft of motor vehicles were Mt. Moroto with **01** case, Kidepo and North West Nile with **02** cases each, Rwenzori East with **03** cases, Sipi with **04** cases, Bukedi and Greater Bushenyi had **05** cases each, Bukedi North had **06** cases while Rwenzori West and East Kyoga registered **07** cases each.

b. District/Divisional Performance

The highest number of thefts of motor vehicles were from Old Kampala Division, followed by Kira Road Division and Kawempe Division among others as shown below.



Table 4. District/Division with highest number of Theft of Motor Vehicle

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Old Kampala Division	57
2.	Kira Road Division	54
3.	Kawempe Division	53
4.	Mukono Division	49
5.	Katwe Division	45
6.	Wandegeya Division	41
7.	CPS Kampala Division	35
8.	Kasangati Division	35
9.	Kabalagala Division	33
10.	Nansana Division	29

57 Districts/Divisions that did not register any case of theft of motor vehicles.

1.2.2.2. Theft of Motor Cycles

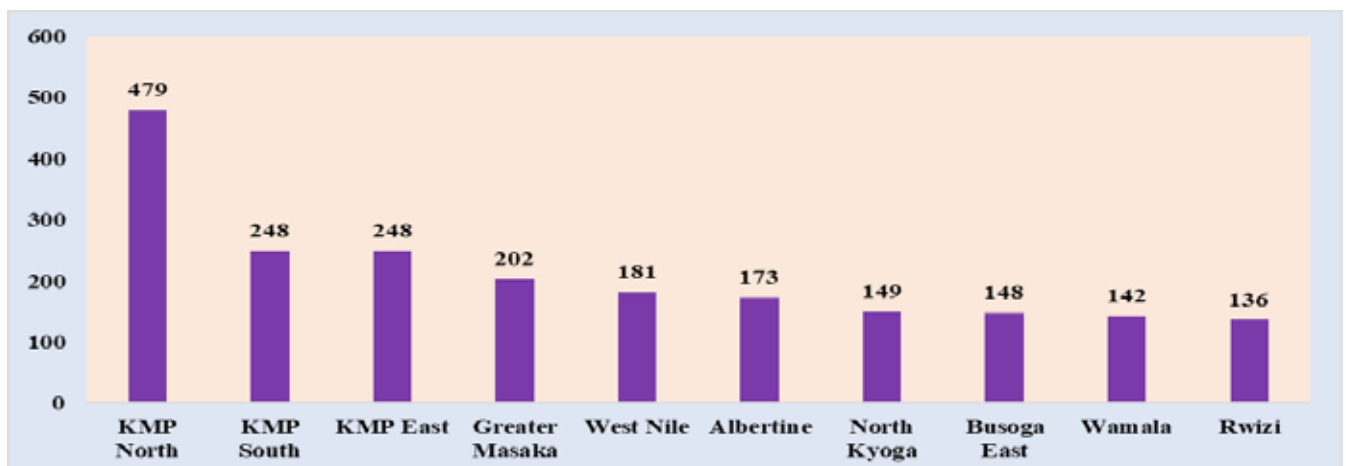
A total of **3,507** cases of thefts of motor cycles were reported in the period under review compared to **4,249** cases in 2019, giving a decrease of **17.5%**.

A total of **3,516** motorcycles were reported to have been stolen in 2020. Out of these, **1,176** were recovered, while **2,340** were not yet recovered by the end of the year.

a. Regional Performance

KMP North registered the highest number of motorcycle thefts, followed by KMP East and KMP South, Greater Masaka among others as shown in the graph below.

Figure 5. Regions leading in Theft of Motorcycles





Regions that registered the least number of motorcycle thefts were Mt. Moroto with **15** cases, followed by Rwenzori East with **19** cases, Kidepo with **23** cases and Kigezi registered **39** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Nansana Division registered the highest number of motorcycle thefts in 2020, followed by Kawempe Division, Mukono Division and Katwe Division among others as shown in the table below.

Table 5. **District/Division leading in Theft of Motorcycles**

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Nansana Division	126
2.	Kawempe Division	102
3.	Mukono Division	93
4.	Katwe Division	92
5.	Old Kampala Division	84
6.	Masaka	83
7.	Iganga	71
8.	Arua	71
9.	Mityana	66
10.	Mbale	63

Eight Districts/Divisions did not register any case of motorcycle thefts in 2020. These are Terego, Madi Okolo, Kaberamaido, Rukiga, Buvuma, Bududa, Kitagwenda and Katwe Kabatoro Division.

1.2.2.3. Cattle Stealing

A total of **6,586** cases of cattle stealing were reported in the period under review compared to **7,665** cases reported in 2019, showing a decrease of **14%**.

Action taken to tackle Cattle Stealing in Cattle Corridor and reasons for the decrease in number of cases

- i. Anti-Stock Theft Unit operations targeting suspected stolen cattle especially in the cattle entry points along the border,
- ii. Establishment, expansion and deployment of Police Anti Stock Theft Unit in the cattle corridor,



- iii. Enforcement of movement permits for animals,
- iv. Establishment of animal check points on all highways especially in the cattle corridor,
- v. Use of counter phones at every Police station to aid in the reporting of cases of theft of cattle, and
- vi. Continuous community sensitisation on cattle thefts and encourage the public to report such cases.

A total of **15,629** animals were stolen, out of which **5,782** were recovered while **9,847** were not recovered by the end of 2020.

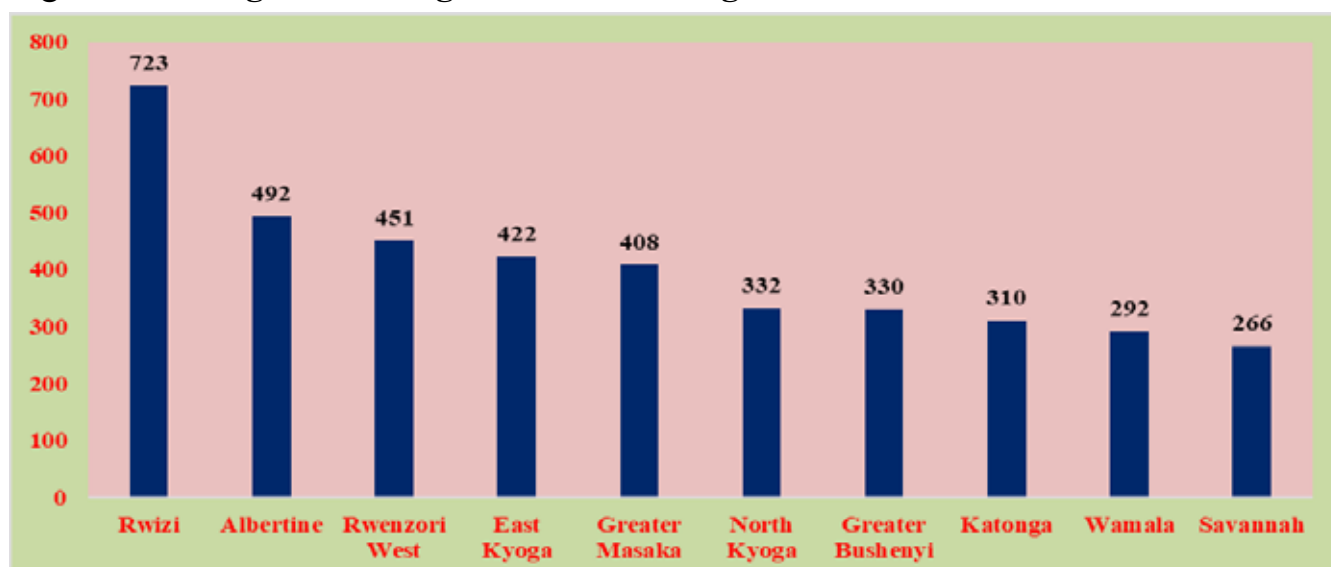
Table 6. **Cattle Stealing**

Type of Cattle	No. Stolen	Recovered	Not Recovered
Cattle	7,675	3,121	4,554
Goat	5,768	1,843	3,925
Sheep	561	233	328
Donkey	353	174	179
Pig	1,273	411	862
TOTAL	15,629	5,782	9,847

a. Regional Performance

Rwizi region registered the highest number of cattle stealing in 2020, followed by Albertine, Rwenzori West and East Kyoga as shown in the graph below.

Figure 6. **Regions leading in Cattle Stealing**





Regions that registered the least number of cases of cattle stealing were Kiira with **26** cases, KMP South with **34** cases, KMP North with **76** cases, KMP East with **82** cases while Rwenzori East registered **95** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Kyenjojo District had the highest number of cattle thefts in 2020, followed by Kiruhura, Gomba and Kazo among other districts as shown in the table below.

Table 7. **District/Division leading in Cattle Stealing**

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Kyenjojo	209
2.	Kiruhura	195
3.	Gomba	173
4.	Kazo	119
5.	Sembabule	115
6.	Isingiro	113
7.	Nakasongola	111
8.	Yumbe	108
9.	Kyenjojo	102
10.	Kiruhura	101

Districts of Kitagwenda, Zombo, CPS Kampala Division and Jinja Road did not register any case of cattle stealing in 2020. Kabalagala Division, Kira Road Division and Old Kampala Division registered 01 case each, Karenga had 03 cases while Wandegeya Division and Katwe Division registered 04 cases each.

1.2.3 Assaults

In 2020, **30,712** cases of assaults were reported, representing **15.6%** of all the cases reported compared to **31,895** cases reported in 2019, giving a **3.7%** decrease.

Table 8. **Breakdown of assault cases**

S/No.	Categories of Assaults	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2020	2019	
i.	Aggravated Assault (Acid Cases)	02	09	-07
ii.	Aggravated Assaults (General)	5,911	6,188	-277
iii.	Common Assaults	24,799	25,698	-899
	Total	30,712	31,895	-1,183



1.2.3.1. Aggravated Assault (Acid cases)

A total of **02** cases were reported compared to **09** cases reported in 2019. These were reported in the Districts of Kabarole and Lyantonde.

1.2.3.2. Common Assaults

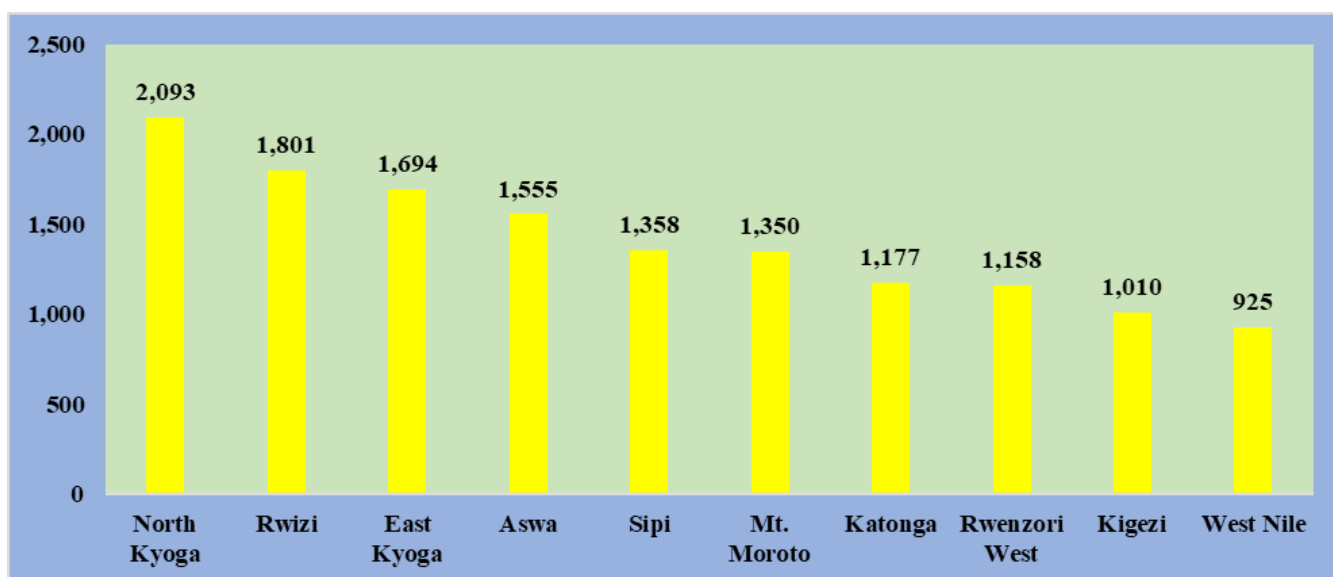
A total of **24,799** cases of Common Assaults were reported to Police compared to **25,698** cases reported in 2019, giving a decrease of **3.4%**.

Cases of assault are mainly associated with drugs and substance abuse, over drinking, violence in homes, land wrangles and gambling among others.

a. Regional Performance

North Kyoga registered the highest number of cases of Common assaults in 2020, followed by Rwizi, East Kyoga and Aswa among other regions as shown in the figure below.

Figure 7. **Regions leading in Common Assaults**



CID Headquarters registered the lowest number of cases in common assault with **12** cases, followed by Rwenzori East with **109** cases, Savannah with **290** cases, Wamala with **310** cases, Kiira with **314** cases and Kidepo with **382** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Kween District registered the highest number of cases of common assault in 2020, followed by Kapchorwa, Kyenjojo and Gomba among others as shown in the table below.



Table 9. District/Division with highest number of Common Assaults

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Kween	614
2.	Kapchorwa	589
3.	Kyenjojo	532
4.	Gomba	501
5.	Otuke	474
6.	Kiruhura	461
7.	Kamuli	440
8.	Agago	439
9.	Gulu	430
10.	Mpigi	410

Two Districts of Kitagwenda and Kakumiro did not register any case of common assault. Hima Division registered **05** cases, Katwe Kabatoro Division had **09** cases, Wakiso Division had **12** cases, Kajjansi Division had **20** cases while Lamwo and Terego registered **21** cases each.

1.2.4 Domestic Violence

A total of **17,664** cases of Domestic Violence were reported to Police compared to **13,693** reported in 2019, giving a **29%** increase.

Domestic violence has mainly been caused by;

- i. Total lockdown of the country to stop the spread of Covid-19 pandemic kept families together, also in the process a number of people lost their livelihoods causing friction in the family thus fueling domestic violence,
- ii. Dispute over family property,
- iii. Failure to provide for the family,
- iv. Drug and alcohol abuse, and
- v. Cases of infidelity.

A total of **1,359** cases were taken to court, out of which **400** cases secured convictions, **06** cases were acquitted, **88** cases were dismissed and **864** cases were still pending in court while **6,207** cases were still under investigations.

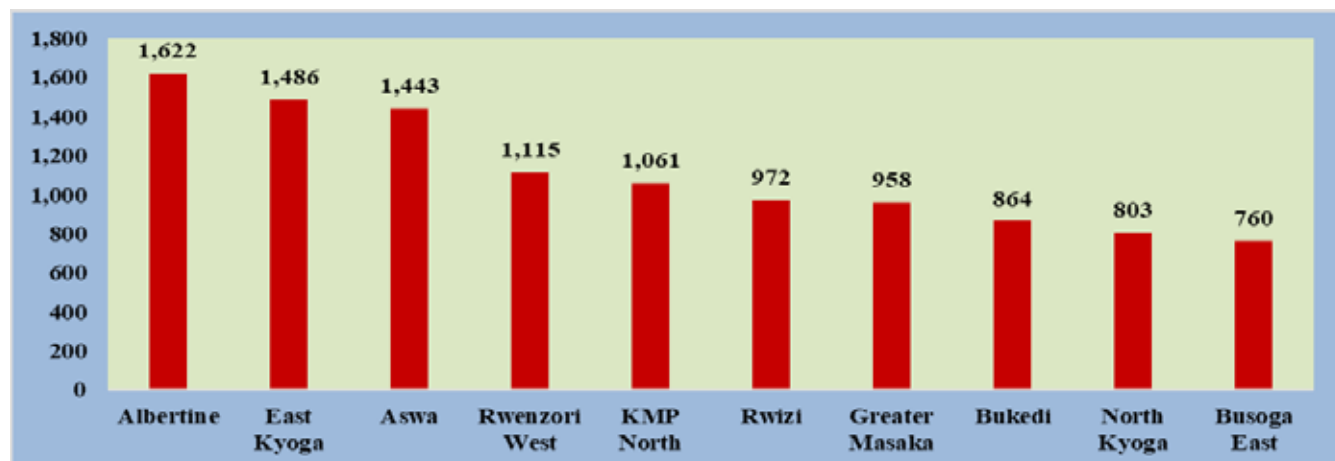
18,872 people were victims of Domestic Violence, of whom **3,408** were male adults, **13,145** were female adults and **1,133** were male juveniles while **1,186** were female juveniles.



a. Regional Performance

Domestic violence was highest in Albertine Region in 2020, followed East Kyoga, Aswa, Rwenzori East among others as shown in the graph below.

Figure 8. **Regions leading in Domestic Violence**



Regions with the least cases of domestic violence in 2020 were CID Headquarters with **28** cases, followed by Wamala with **84** cases, Rwenzori East had **94** cases, Busoga North had 188 cases, Kidepo with **211** cases and Katonga registered **231** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Old Kampala Division registered the highest number of cases of Domestic violence in 2020, followed by Tororo District, Kiryandongo and Kabarole among others as shown in the table below.

Table 10. **District/Division leading in Domestic Violence**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Old Kampala Division	733
2.	Tororo	563
3.	Kiryandongo	501
4.	Kabarole	484
5.	Omoro	351
6.	Soroti	340
7.	Kagadi	335
8.	Gulu	330
9.	Bukedea	321
10.	Kyotera	313



10 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of domestic violence. These are Kyenjojo, Kumi, Kakiri Division, Kalaki, Bududa, Luuka, Madi Okolo, Kalungu, Kakumiro and Kitagwenda.

1.2.5 Sex Related Crimes

This category includes crimes such as rape, defilement, indecent assault and unnatural offences like sodomy, lesbianism and bestiality.

8.2% of all the crimes reported in 2020 were a result of Sex Related Crimes (**16,144** cases) compared to **15,638** cases reported in 2019, giving a decrease of **2.7%**.

A total of **16,257** persons were victims of Sex Related crimes, out of whom, **14,320** were female juveniles, **202** were male juveniles, **1,632** were female adults and **103** were male adults.

1.2.5.1. Defilement

This is unlawful sexual intercourse with person who is below the age of eighteen years, and the guilty party on conviction is liable to life imprisonment under Section 129 of the Penal Code Act.

A total of **14,134** cases of Defilements were reported to Police compared to **13,613** cases reported in 2019, giving an increase of **3.8%**. Of the cases of Defilement reported in 2020, **10,413** were defilement while **3,721** were Aggravated Defilement.

By the end of the year, **5,745** cases were taken to court, out of which **794** cases secured convictions, **22** cases were acquitted, **168** cases were dismissed and **4,761** cases were still pending in court. A total of **5,058** cases were still under investigations.

5,943 suspects of defilement were arrested and charged to Court, out of whom, **845** were convicted while **4,907** were still awaiting trial in the period under review.

a. Victims of Defilement

A total of **14,230** victims were defiled in 2020, of whom, **14,080** were female juveniles, **140** were male juveniles and **10** female adults (Imbeciles).



Table 11. **Victims of Defilement by Age Group**

Age Group	0-8 Years	9-14 Years	15-17 Years	Adults	Total
No. of Victims in 2020	1,280	2,986	9,954	10	14,230
No. of Victims in 2019	1,026	2,100	10,556	--	13,682

The category of 15 – 17years are mainly victims of defilement due to the following;

- i. Some cultural norm still practiced where girls who have developed breasts are considered ready for marriage,
- ii. Adolescent age where many young girls are taken advantage of, and
- iii. Some of the girls are defiled in the process of doing domestic chores like collecting water and firewood especially when they are sent alone.

301 children were defiled by suspects who are HIV positive, followed by **125** children with disability, **120** children defiled by biological parents among others as shown in the table below,

Table 12. **Category of Victims**

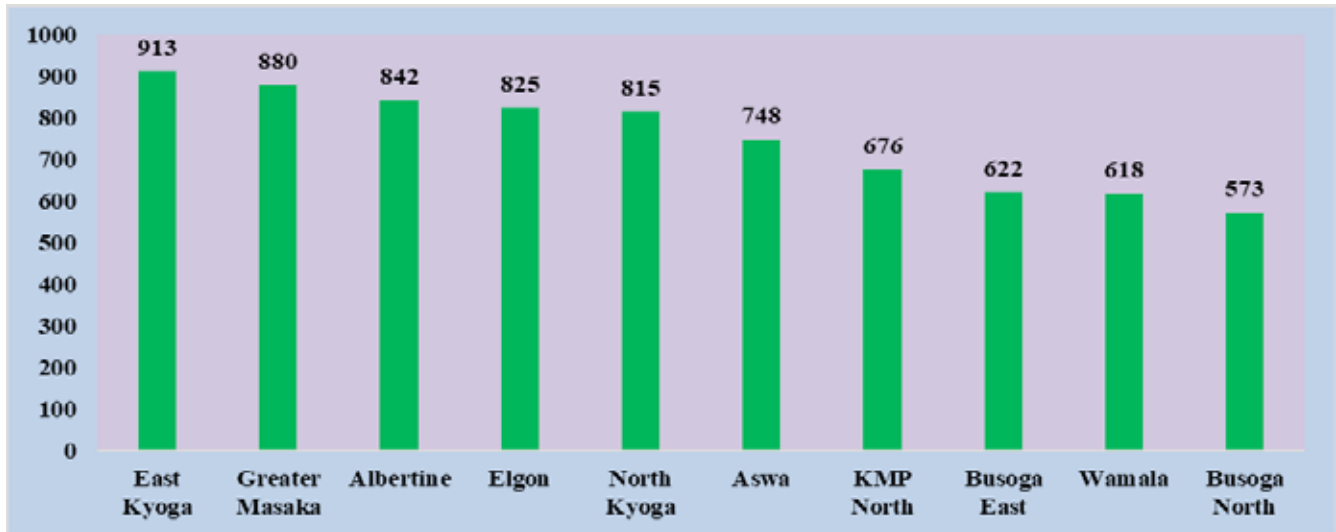
S/No.	Category of Victims	No. of Victims
1.	Defiled by Persons who are HIV positive	301
2.	Children with Disability	125
3.	Defiled by Guardians	120
4.	Defiled by Parents	120
5.	Defiled by Teachers (Pupils)	52
6.	Defiled by Teachers (Students)	55

b. Regional Performance

East Kyoga registered the highest number of cases of defilement, followed by Greater Masaka, Albertine and Elgon as shown in the figure below.



Figure 9. Region leading in Defilement



The regions that registered the lowest number of defilement cases in 2020 include CID Headquarters with **08** cases, Kidepo with **139** cases, Rwenzori East with **161** cases, Kiira with **162** cases, Mt. Moroto with **188** cases and Greater Bushenyi with **258** cases.

c. District/Divisional Performance

Katwe Division registered the highest number of defilement cases in 2020, followed by Kamuli District, Mbale and Buyende as shown in the table below.

Table 13. District/Division leading in Defilement

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Katwe Division	252
2.	Kamuli	236
3.	Mbale	230
4.	Buyende	207
5.	Mukono Division	193
6.	Tororo	188
7.	Kapchorwa	188
8.	Buikwe	186
9.	Kiryandongo	185
10.	Luwero	174

Kitagwenda District did not register any case of defilement in 2020.

CPS Kampala Division with **03** cases, Karenga with **08** cases, Rukiga had **14** cases, Nabilatuk with **17** cases, Kajjansi Division with **19** cases, Napak with **20** cases while



Katwe Kabatoro and Wandegeya Divisions registered **21** cases each.

1.2.5.2. Rape

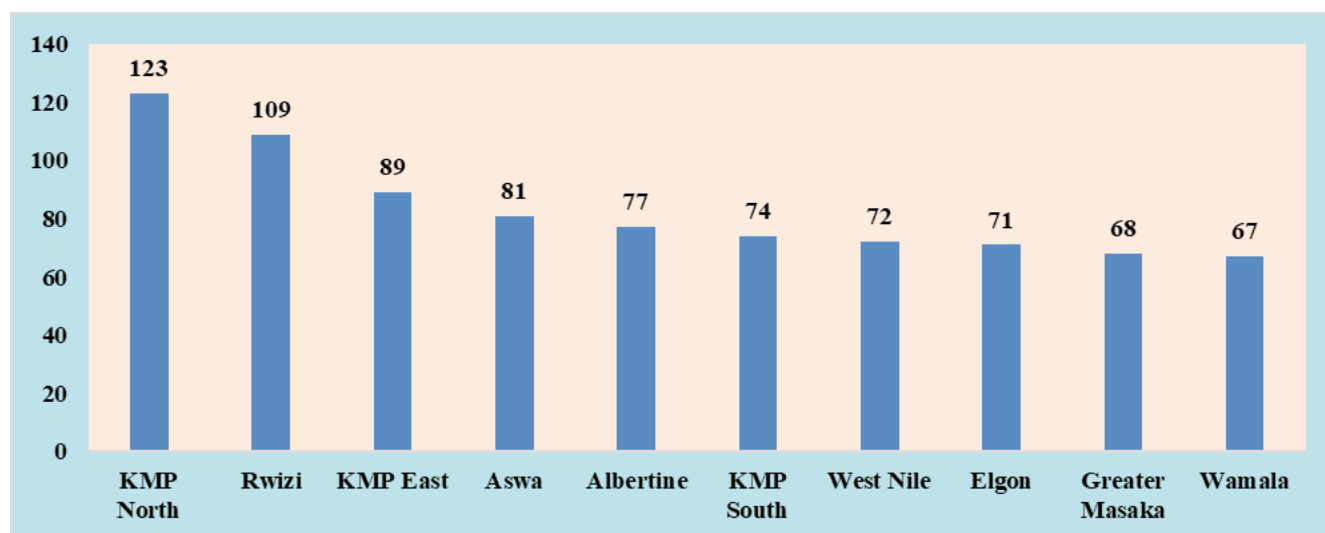
A total of **1,519** cases of rape were registered compared to **1,528** cases reported in 2019, giving a decrease of **0.5%**. A total of **1,521** women were victims of rape.

674 suspects of rape were charged in Court, **19** were convicted, **03** were acquitted, **02** discharged while **650** were still awaiting trial.

a. Regional Performance

KMP North registered the highest number of cases of rape, followed by Rwizi, KMP East and Aswa as shown in the figure below.

Figure 10. Regions leading in Rape



Regions with the least cases of Rape were CID Headquarters with **03** cases, followed by Kidepo with **12** cases, Kiira with **14** cases, Rwenzori East with **15** cases, Bukedi North with **21** cases and Greater Bushenyi with **27** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Kawempe Division registered the highest number of rape cases in 2020, followed by Mbale, Tororo and Buikwe as shown in the table below.



Table 14. **District/Division leading in Rape**

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Kawempe Division	35
2.	Mbale	31
3.	Tororo	30
4.	Buikwe	30
5.	Old Kampala Division	29
6.	Kiruhura	29
7.	Mukono Division	28
8.	Kamuli	27
9.	Mbarara	26
10	Katwe Division	23

Districts of Kaliro, Kalangala and Kitagwenda did not register any case of rape in 2020. Kakiri Division, Ntoroko, Kaberamaido, Buwenge, Butaleja and Butebo registered **01** case each.

1.2.5.3. Other Sex Related Offences

The highest offence registered under this category was indecent assault, followed by unnatural offences and incest, as shown in the table below.

Table 15. **Comparison of other sex related offences**

S/No.	Offences	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2020	2019	
1.	Indecent Assault	354	340	14
2.	Incest	58	54	04
3.	Unnatural Offences	79	103	-24
	TOTAL	491	497	-08

1.2.6 Threatening Violence

Threatening violence takes the form of threats using voice or text messages on the phones, cyber harassment, emails and physical threat of violence.

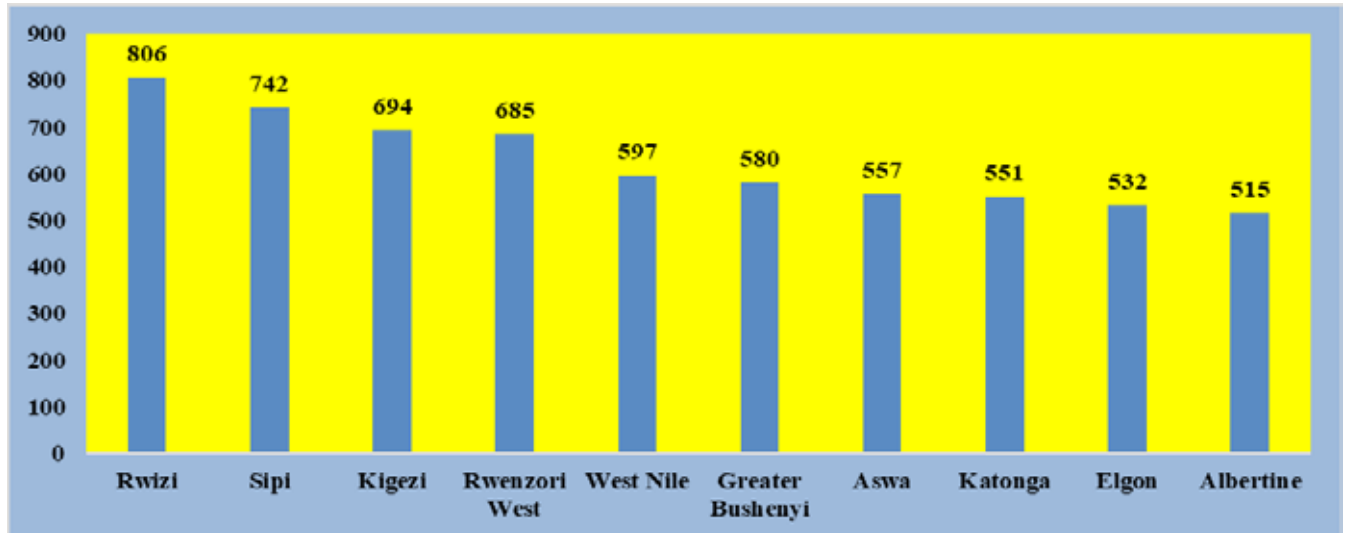
By the end of 2020, total of **10,844** cases of Threatening Violence were reported compared to **11,592** cases in 2019, giving a **6.4%** decrease.



a. Regional Performance

Rwizi region registered the highest number of threatening violence cases in 2020, followed by Sipi, Kigezi and Rwenzori West as shown in the figure below.

Figure 11. **Regions leading in Threatening Violence**



Regions that registered lowest cases of threatening violence in 2020 include CID Headquarters with **02** cases, followed by Kiira **52** cases, Rwenzori East with **56** cases and North West Nile with **122** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Kapchorwa District registered the highest number of cases of threatening violence in 2020, followed by Kyenjojo, Rukungiri and Kween as shown in the table below.

Table 16. **District/Division leading in Threatening Violence**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Kapchorwa	402
2.	Kyenjojo	342
3.	Rukungiri	298
4.	Kween	260
5.	Mpigi	211
6.	Ntungamo	204
7.	Mitooma	201
8.	Gomba	171
9.	Butambala	169
10	Bushenyi	166



Districts of Kitagwenda and Yumbe did not register any case of threatening violence in 2020.

CPS Kampala registered **08** cases, Kaabong had **09** cases, Terego and Kalaki had **11** cases each while Katwe Kabatoro Division, Nabilatuk and Namutumba registered **12** cases each.

1.2.7 Breakings

Of all the crimes reported in 2020, breakings contributed **06%** with **10,113** cases compared to **12,919** cases reported in 2019, giving a **21.7%** decrease.

Burglary was the highest recorded under this category, followed by house breaking and shop breaking as shown in the table below.

Table 17. **Breakings offences reported**

S/No	Category	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2020	2019	
1.	Burglary	4,991	6,381	-1,390
2.	House Breaking	2,041	3,156	-1,115
3.	Shop Breaking	1,431	1,672	-241
4.	Office Breaking	359	432	-73
5.	Other Breakings	1,291	1,278	13
	Total	10,113	12,919	-2,806

Breakings are mainly motivated by;

- i. Economic gains,
- ii. Lack of adequate security measures in most private homes like CCTV cameras, fences, reinforced entry and exit points,
- iii. Connivance between some house maids and wrong elements, and
- iv. Leaving homes without anyone to take care of.

Action Taken to Address Incidences of Breakings

- i. Implementation of the anti-crime infrastructure by the government,
- ii. The public sensitised to thoroughly vet maids since some of them connive with thieves to steal property,
- iii. There is continued community sensitisation on the neighbourhood watch, and
- iv. Encouraged private individuals to install CCTV cameras in their homes.



a. Regional Performance

Rwizi registered the highest number of cases of breakings, followed by KMP North, Albertine and Greater Masaka as shown in the figure below.

Figure 12. **Regions leading in Breakings**



Regions that registered the lowest number of Breaking offences include Kidepo with **65** cases, Mt. Moroto with **107** cases, Rwenzori East with **132** cases, North West Nile with **144** cases, Savannah with **160** cases while Kiira registered **162** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Arua registered the highest number of cases of breakings in 2020, followed by Kamuli, Mukono Division, Gulu and Iganga as shown in the table below.

Table 18. **District/Division leading in Breakings**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Arua	225
2.	Kamuli	190
3.	Mukono Division	185
4.	Gulu	163
5.	Iganga	159
6.	Mbale	156
7.	Ntungamo	156
8.	Tororo	150
9.	Mpigi	144
10.	Bushenyi	136



Hima Division did not register any case of breakings in 2020.

Karenga and Katwe Kabatoro Division had **05** cases each, Nabilatuk had **07** cases, Lamwo had **09** cases while Amuria and Napak registered **10** cases each.

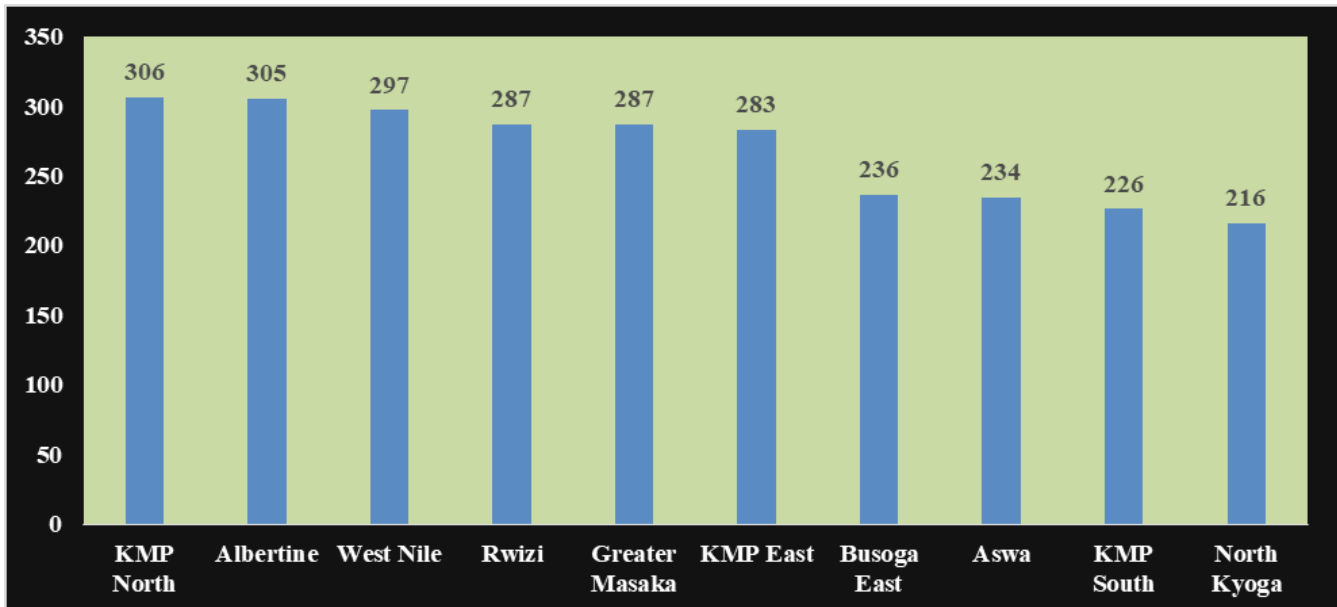
1.2.7.1. Burglaries

A total of **4,991** cases of burglaries were reported to Police in 2020 compared to **6,381** cases in 2019, giving a decrease of **21.7%**.

a. Regional Performance

KMP North registered the highest number of cases of burglaries in 2020, followed by Albertine, West Nile and Rwizi as shown in the figure below.

Figure 13. Regions leading in Burglary



Regions with least cases of burglary in 2020 were Kidepo with **27** cases, followed by Mt. Moroto with **53** cases, North West Nile with **68** cases, Savannah with **75** cases, Rwenzori East with **88** cases while Kiira, Kigezi and Sipi registered **91** cases each.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Arua District registered the highest number of burglaries, followed by Kamuli, Mbale and Iganga as shown in the table below.



Table 19. District/Division leading in Burglary

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Arua	142
2.	Kamuli	118
3.	Mbale	104
4.	Iganga	92
5.	Gulu	86
6.	Mukono Division	83
7.	Tororo	80
8.	Mpigi	79
9.	Kiryandongo	76
10.	Nansana Division	73

Kitagwenda District did not register any case of burglary in 2020.

CPS Kampala, Lamwo and Madi Okolo registered **02** cases each. Katwe Kabatoro Division, Kaberamaido and Kisoro had **03** cases each while Kaabong, Kalaki and Karenga registered **04** cases each.

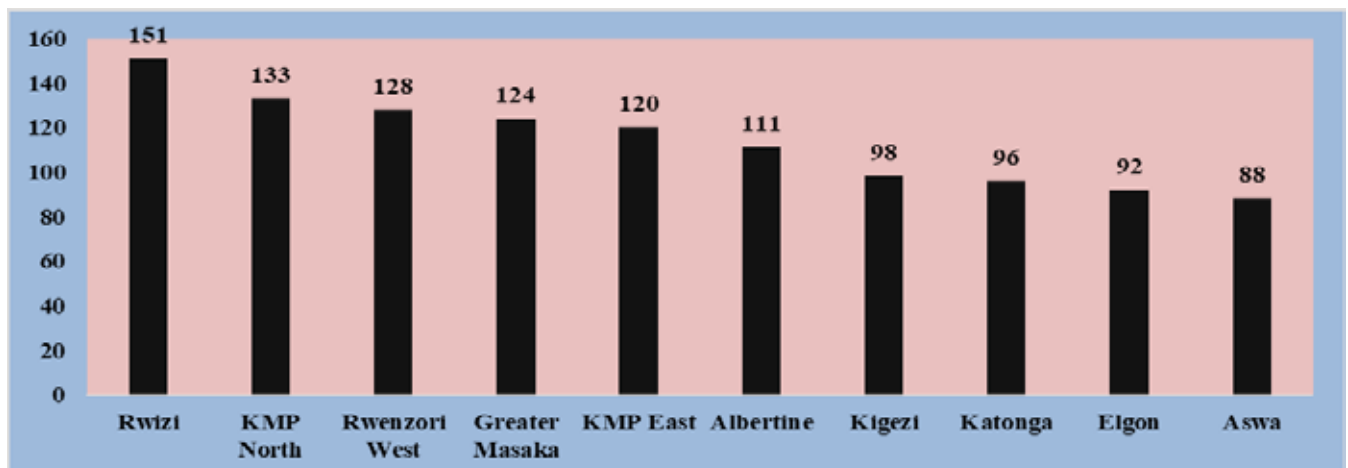
1.2.7.2. House Breakings

A total of **2,041** cases of House breakings were reported to Police in 2020 compared to **3,156** cases in 2019, giving a **35.3%** decrease.

a. Regional Performance

Rwizi registered the highest number of cases of house breaking in 2020, followed by KMP North, Rwenzori West and Greater Masaka as shown in the figure below.

Figure 14. Regions leading in House Breaking





Regions with the least cases of house breaking were Kiira with **18** cases, followed by Kidepo with **19** cases, North West Nile with **24** cases, Mt. Moroto with **26** cases, Rwenzori East with **32** cases, Savannah had **35** cases while Bukedi registered **40** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Rukungiri District registered the highest number of cases of house breaking, followed by Mukono Division, Ntungamo and Kamuli as shown in the table below.

Table 20. **District/Division leading in House Breaking**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Rukungiri	42
2.	Mukono Division	40
3.	Ntungamo	40
4.	Kamuli	39
5.	Kira Division	35
6.	Butambala	34
7.	Kyenjojo	34
8.	Kasangati Division	33
9.	Bulambuli	33
10.	Bushenyi	32

Three Districts did not register any case of house breaking in 2020.

These are Kitagwenda, Nabilatuk and Maracha while Karenga, Kwanja and Moyo registered **01** case each.

1.2.8 Economic Crimes (Private Sector Fraud)

In the period under review, **5.1%** of all the crimes reported were a result of Economic crimes (**10,057** cases), compared to **13,264** cases reported in 2019, giving a **12.1%** decrease.

Obtaining by False Pretences was the highest crime reported under this category in 2020, followed by forgeries and cyber related crimes as shown in the table below.



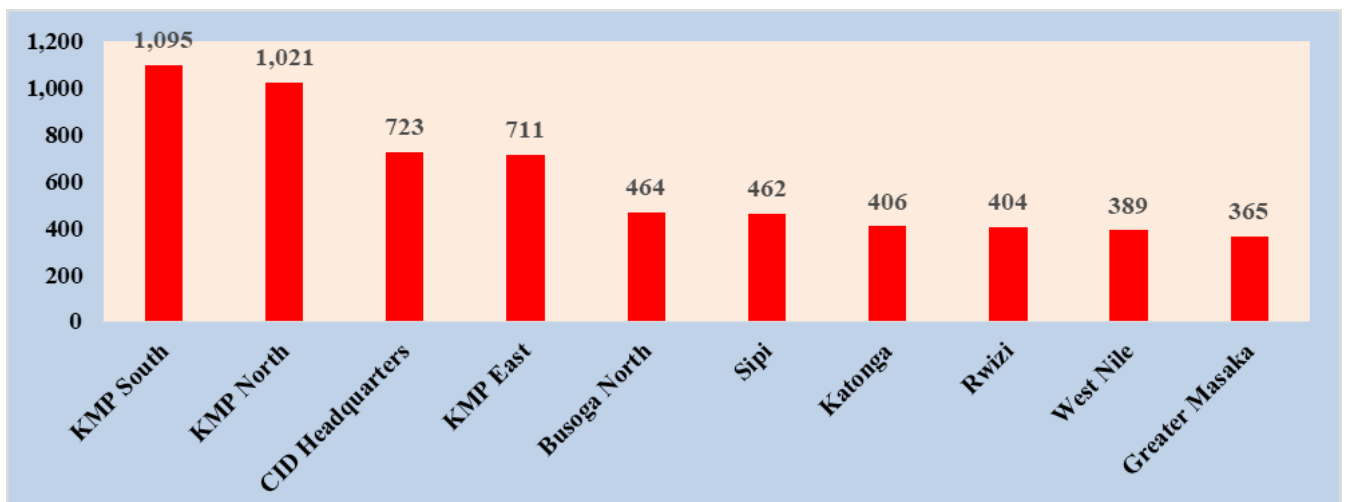
Table 21. Breakdown of Some of the Categories of Economic Crimes

S/No.	Categories	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2020	2019	
1.	Obtaining by False Pretences	8,096	10,598	-2,502
2.	Forgeries and Uttering of Documents	629	911	-282
3.	Cyber (Computer) Crimes	253	248	05
4.	Counterfeiting	238	394	-156
5.	Issuing False Cheques	190	320	-130
6.	Embezzlement	143	194	-51
7.	Abuse of Office	77	109	-32
8.	Causing Financial Loss	32	62	-30
9.	Bank and Other Corporate Frauds	63	33	30

a. Regional Performance

Having the Central Business District, KMP South region (with Divisions of CPS Kampala and Katwe) registered the highest number of cases of economic crimes in 2020, followed by KMP North (with Divisions of Kawempe and Old Kampala), CID headquarters and KMP East as shown in the figure below.

Figure 15. Regions leading in Economic Crimes



Regions that registered the least cases of economic crimes were Kidepo with **67** cases, followed by Rwenzori East with **76** cases, North West Nile with **84** cases and Mt. Moroto with **111** cases.



b. District/Divisional Performance

CPS Kampala Division registered the highest number of economic crimes in 2020, followed by Old Kampala Division, Kapchorwa and Kamuli as shown in the table below.

Table 22. Districts/Divisions leading in Economic Crimes

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of cases Reported
1.	CPS Kampala Division	472
2.	Old Kampala Division	248
3.	Kapchorwa	232
4.	Kamuli	214
5.	Jinja Road Division	197
6.	Mukono Division	182
7.	Buyende	181
8.	Kween	166
9.	Kasangati	163
10.	Katwe Division	161

Districts/Divisions that registered least number of economic crimes in 2020 were Katwe Kabatoro Division and Kaberamaido with **04** cases each, Madi Okolo and Terego had **05** cases each, Kwanja had **06** cases while Nabilatuk, Lamwo, Maracha and Ntoroko registered **07** cases each.

1.2.8.1. Obtaining by False Pretences

This was the highest category reported under Economic Crimes with **8,096** cases in 2020 compared to **10,598** cases in 2019, giving a **23.6%** decrease. This is mainly motivated by desires to make quick money thereby making unsuspecting members of the public victims to such fraud.

These cases manifest in terms of;

- i. Double selling of land,
- ii. Pyramid schemes,
- iii. Black dollar scams, and
- iv. Obtaining goods/credit.

1.2.8.2. Corruption (Public Sector Fraud)

A total of **32** cases were reported to Police in 2020 compared to **64** cases were reported in 2019. By the end of 2020, **26** cases were still under inquiry, **13** cases were submitted to



DPP/RSA for perusal, **02** cases were taken to court, **01** case secured conviction and **01** was still pending in court while **04** cases were not detected.

1.2.7.2.1 State House Anti-Corruption Unit

By the end of 2020, the State House Anti-Corruption Unit handled a total of **65** corruption related offences. This had led to loss of **Ugx. 5,914,239,933**, out of these, **Ugx. 120,000,000** was recovered.

Out of the **65** corruption related cases handled by the State House Anti-Corruption Unit, **44** cases were still under inquiry by the end of 2020, **18** cases were taken to court and still pending in court while **03** cases were closed and put away.

1.2.7.2.2. Breakdown of cases handled by State House Anti-Corruption Unit

Abuse of office was the highest number handled, followed by causing financial loss and embezzlement as shown in the table below.

Table 23. **Breakdown of Corruption Cases**

S/No.	Offences handled	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Abuse of Office	21
2.	Causing Financial Loss	19
3.	Embezzlement	10
4.	Bribery	08
5.	Prevention of Corruption	04
6.	Extortion	03
	Total	65

1.2.9 Child Related Offences

4.7% of the cases reported in 2020 were a result of Child Related Offences with **9,225** cases where children/juveniles were direct targets/victims of crime, compared to **10,596** cases reported in 2019, thus giving **12.9%** decrease.



Table 24. **Child Related Offences and Victims**

S/No.	Categories of Child Related Crimes	No. of Cases Reported	No. of Victims
1.	Child Neglect	4,785	6,805
2.	Child Desertion	1,970	2,687
3.	Child Abuse/Torture	1,287	1,746
4.	Abortion	396	543
5.	Child Abduction/Kidnap	382	394
6.	Child Stealing	222	238
7.	Child Trafficking	98	123
8.	Infanticide	85	107
	Total	9,225	12,643

Action taken to address Child Related Offences

- i. Prosecution of Child Related Offences in court.
By the end of the year, **1,411** cases were submitted to DPP/RSA for legal guidance, **629** cases were taken to court, **157** cases secured convictions, **04** cases were acquitted, **23** cases were dismissed while **445** cases were still pending in court and **3,371** cases were still under inquiry.
- ii. Strengthening Child helpline 116 and referral network.
- iii. Creation of Child and Family Protection Unit in the Uganda Police Force with 100% coverage in all Police Stations and Units throughout the country,
- iv. Establishment of Sexual and Child Related Offences Department at CID Headquarters with desks throughout the Police Districts handling cases involving children, and
- v. Continuous community sensitisation on offences against children.

1.2.9.1. Child Neglect

A total of **4,785** cases of Child Neglect were reported in 2020 compared to **6,202** cases in 2019, giving a **22.8%** decrease.

District/Divisional Performance

Kabarole registered the highest number of Child neglect cases in 2020, followed by Jinja, Kagadi and Hoima as shown in the table below.



Table 25. Districts/Divisions leading in Child Neglect

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Kabarole	239
2.	Jinja	175
3.	Kagadi	143
4.	Hoima	136
5.	Gulu	133
6.	Old Kampala Division	131
7.	Amolatar	125
8.	Kiryandongo	124
9.	Tororo	112
10.	Masindi	110

13 Districts/Divisions that did not register any case of child neglect in 2020. These were Kassanda, Bududa, Kakumiro, Bunyangabu, Bundibugyo, Kiruhura, Naggalama Division, Luuka, Kumi, Kakiri Division, Katwe Kabatoro Division, CPS Kampala Division and Kitagwenda.

1.2.9.2. Child Desertion

A total of **1,970** cases of Child Desertion were reported in 2020 compared to **2,261** cases in 2019, giving a **12.8%** decrease.

Table 26. Districts/Divisions leading in Child Desertion

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Busia	101
2.	Old Kampala	92
3.	Kween	76
4.	Gulu	74
5.	Omoro	74
6.	Tororo	72
7.	Amuru	58
8.	Kapchorwa	52
9.	Kiryandongo	45
10.	Jinja	42

28 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of child desertion in 2020.



1.2.9.3. Child Abuse and Torture

1,287 cases of Child Abuse and Torture were reported in 2020 compared to 1,302 cases in 2019, giving a 1.1% decrease.

District/Divisional Performance

Child abuse and torture was highest in Katwe Division, followed by Hoima District, Busia and Tororo among others as shown in the table below

Table 27. Districts/Divisions leading in Child Abuse and Torture

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Katwe Division	150
2.	Hoima	115
3.	Busia	47
4.	Tororo	40
5.	Kiryandongo	37
6.	Masindi	35
7.	Soroti	35
8.	Kira Road Division	34
9.	Kagadi	30
10.	Luwero	28

39 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of child abuse and torture in 2020.

1.2.10 Criminal Trespass

These crimes are mainly experienced in land related cases, residences and offices.

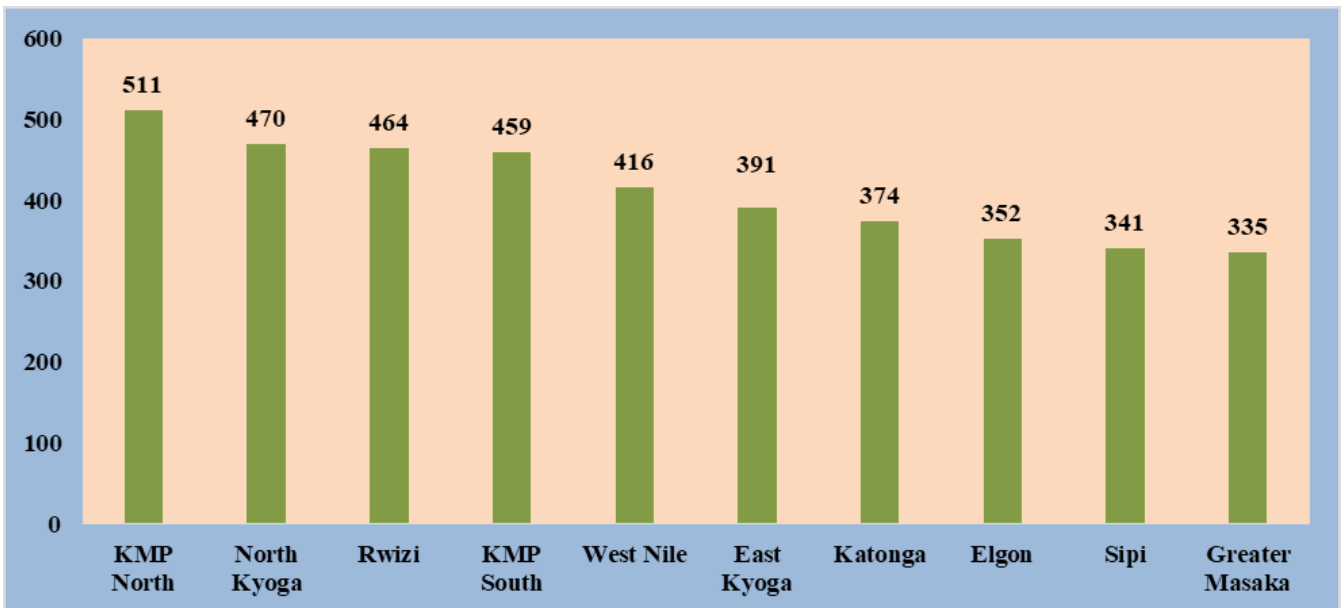
3.8% of all the crimes reported in 2020 were a result of criminal trespass (7,505 cases) compared to 7,920 cases reported in 2019, giving a 5.2% decrease.

a. Regional Performance

Criminal trespass was reported highest in KMP North in 2020, followed by North Kyoga, Rwizi and KMP South as shown in the figure below.



Figure 16. **Regions leading in Criminal Trespass**



Regions that registered the least number of cases of criminal trespass were Kidepo with **55** cases, followed by Rwenzori East with **78** cases, Kiira with **97** cases and North West Nile with **116** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Rukungiri had the highest number of criminal trespass cases in 2020, followed by Mpigi, Entebbe Police Division and Kapchorwa as shown in the table below

Table 28. **Districts/Divisions leading in Criminal Trespass**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Rukungiri	169
2.	Mpigi	159
3.	Entebbe Division	151
4.	Kapchorwa	147
5.	Kween	146
6.	Wakiso Division	134
7.	Tororo	132
8.	Kasangati Division	129
9.	Gomba	125
10.	Luwero	124



Kitagwenda District did not register any case of criminal trespass in 2020.

Districts that registered the lowest number of criminal trespass cases were Kisoro with **03** cases, followed by Luuka with **04** cases, Kaabong with **06** cases. CPS Kampala, Lamwo and Nakapiripirit registered **07** cases each, Terego had **08** cases while Kakumiro, Nabilatuk and Lyantonde registered **09** cases each.

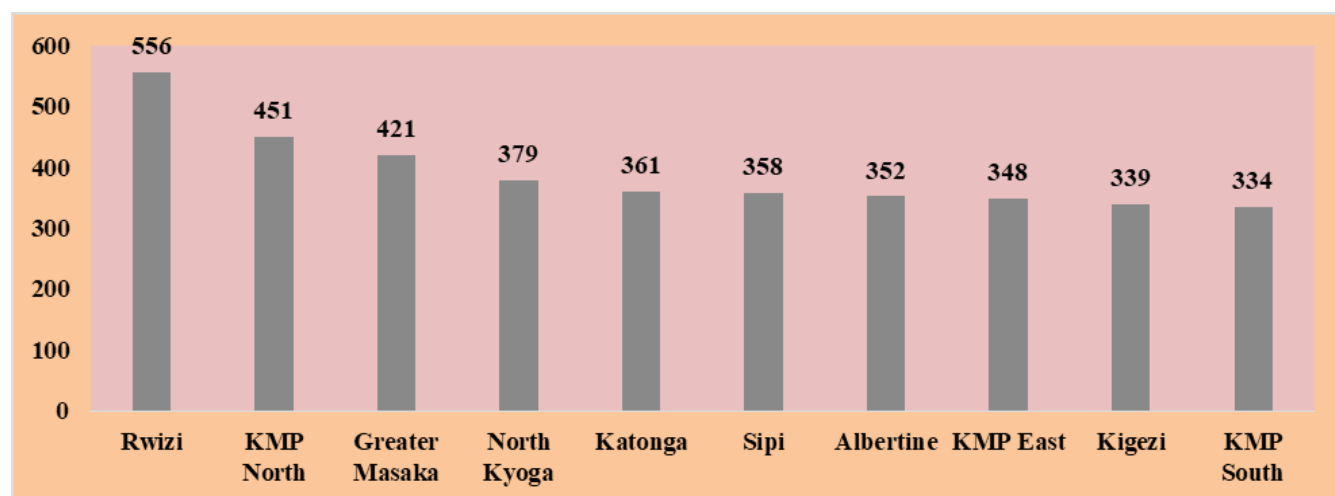
1.2.11 Malicious Damage to Property

3.7% of all crimes reported were a result of Malicious Damage to Property. In 2020, a total of **7,370** cases were reported compared to **7,541** cases reported in 2019, giving a **2.2%** decrease. These cases are mainly associated with land wrangles, breakings, burglaries, attempted robberies and cases of assaults.

a. Regional Performance

Malicious damage was mainly committed in Rwizi region, followed by KMP North, Greater Masaka, North Kyoga and Katonga among others as shown in the figure below.

Figure 17. **Regions leading in Malicious Damage to Property**



Regions that registered the least number of cases of malicious damage to property were Rwenzori East with **49** cases, followed by Kidepo with **58** cases, Kiira with **83** cases and Bukedi with **91** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Mpigi District registered the highest number of malicious damage to property in 2020, followed by Kapchorwa, Rukungiri, Mukono Division and Ntungamo as shown in the table below.



Table 29. Districts/Divisions leading in Malicious Damage to Property

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mpigi	232
2.	Kapchorwa	216
3.	Rukungiri	163
4.	Mukono Division	152
5.	Ntungamo	137
6.	Kyenjojo	134
7.	Butambala	129
8.	Kasangati Division	121
9.	Kween	115
10.	Arua	106

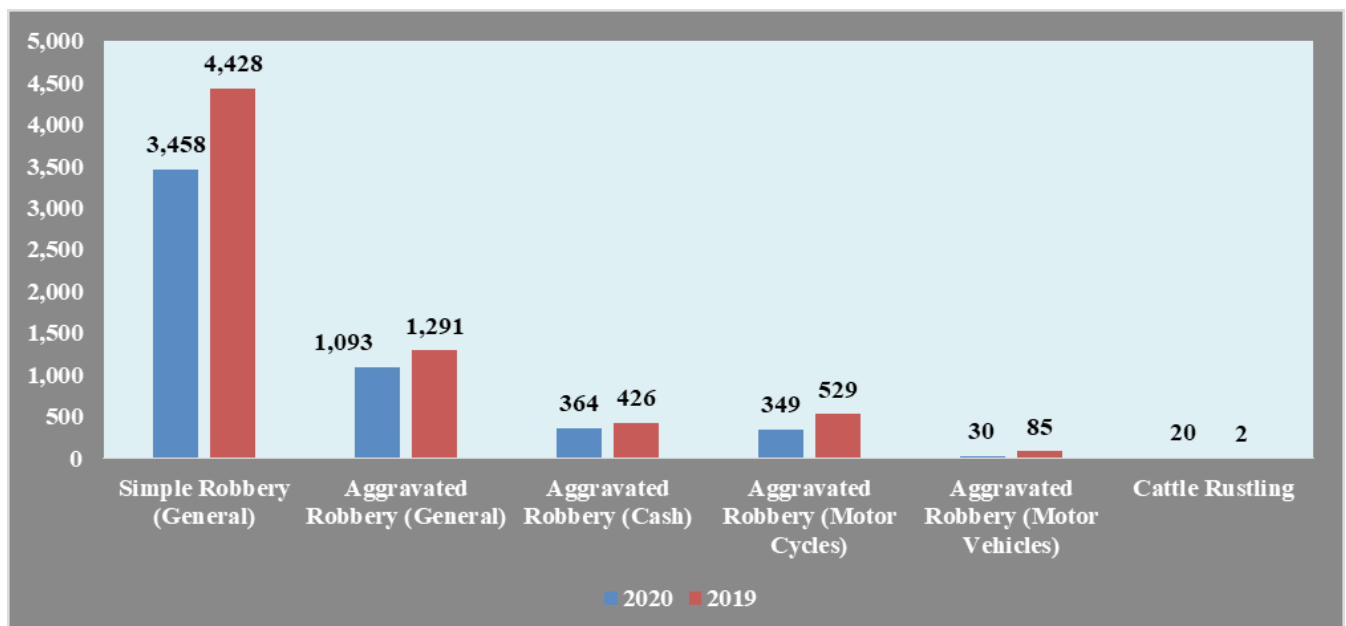
Five Districts did not register any case of malicious damage to property. These are Kitagwenda, Kakumiro, Kanungu, Nebbi and Gomba.

1.2.12 Robbery

In the period under review, **5,302** cases of Robbery were reported compared to **6,761** cases reported in 2019, giving **21.5%** decrease. Cases of Robbery (where lethal weapons were not used) were **3,458**, while cases of Aggravated Robbery (where lethal weapons were used e.g. firearms, knives hammer and machetes etc.) were **1,844**.

The cases of robbery are mainly facilitated by economic gains.

Figure 18. Categories of Robbery

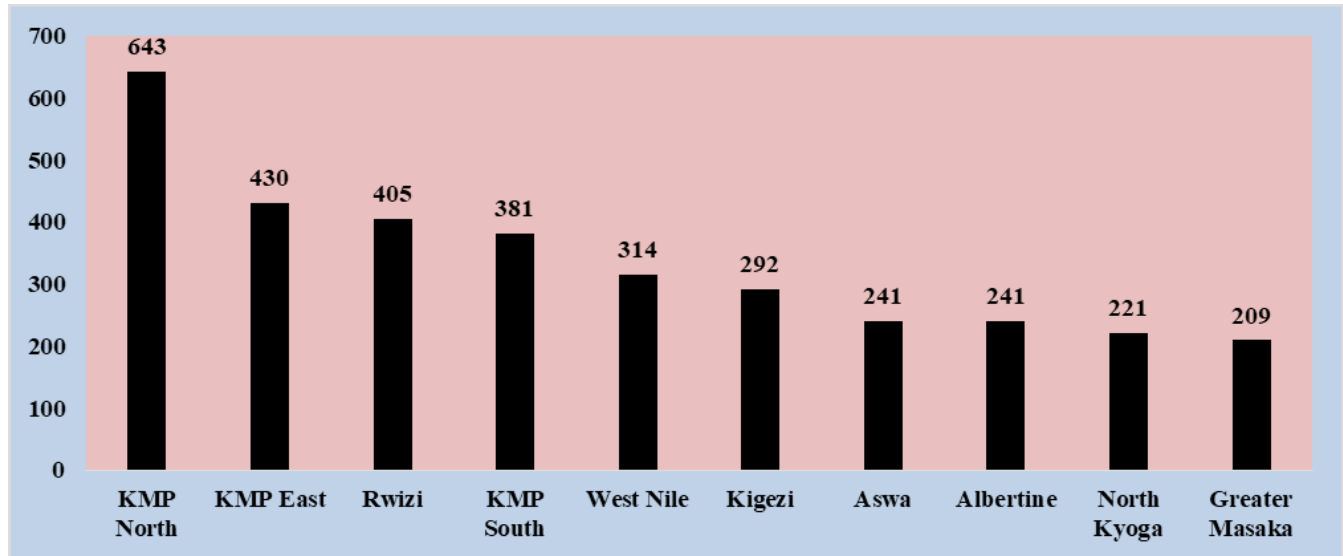




a. Regional Performance

Cases of robbery were highest in KMP North, followed by KMP East, Rwizi, KMP North and West Nile as shown in the figure below.

Figure 19. Regions leading in Robberies



Regions that registered the least number of cases of robbery were CID Headquarters with **05** cases, followed by Kidepo with **32** cases, Rwenzori East with **37** cases, Bukedi North with **47** cases and Mt. Moroto registered **62** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Arua District had the highest number of robbery cases in 2020, followed by Mbarara, Kasangati Division, Old Kampala Division and Kira Road Division as shown in the table below.



Table 30. **Districts/Divisions leading in Robbery**

S/No.	Divisions/Districts	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Arua	219
2.	Mbarara	158
3.	Kasangati	153
4.	Old Kampala Division	150
5.	Kira Road Division	147
6.	Kawempe Division	124
7.	Mbale	124
8.	Kabale	114
9.	Kira Division	99
10.	Nansana Division	92

Hima Division did not register any case of robbery in 2020.

Districts/Divisions that registered the lowest number of robbery cases in 2020 were Kalaki with **01** case, followed by Katwe Kabatoro Division, Karenga and Sironko with **03** cases each, Amudat had **04** cases while Nabilatuk, Kumi, Bukedea, Kapelebyong and Kakiri Division registered **05** cases each.

1.2.12.1. Aggravated Robbery

A total of **1,844** cases of Aggravated Robbery (where lethal weapons were used e.g. firearms, knives, hammer and machetes etc.) compared to **2,333** cases reported in 2019, giving a **20.9%** decrease.

Table 31. **Category of Aggravated Robbery in 2020**

S/No.	Cases involving Weapons	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Cases where firearms were used	203
2.	Cases where other weapons were used	1,641
	Total	1,844

1.2.12.2. Aggravated Robbery of Cash

A total of **364** cases of robbery of cash were registered in 2020 compared to **426** cases reported in 2019, giving a **14.5%** decrease.



Table 32. Comparison of cases of Aggravated Robbery of Cash

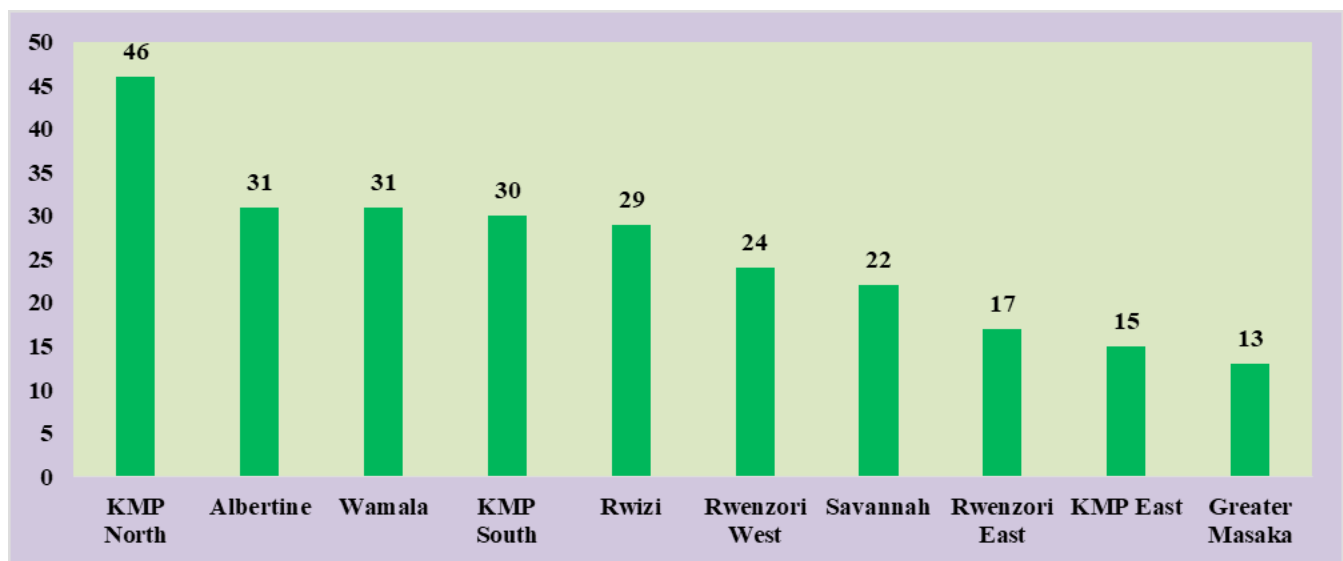
Year	No. of Cases	Amount Lost (Ugx.)	Amount Recovered (Ugx)
2020	364	2,570,934,460	272,526,300
2019	426	3,285,923,200	150,097,600

By the end of 2020, a total of **89** cases were taken to court, out of which, **03** cases secured conviction, **01** case was acquitted and **85** cases were still pending in court while **214** cases were still under investigations.

a. Regional Performance

KMP North registered the highest number of aggravated robbery of cash in 2020, followed by Albertine, Wamala and KMP South as shown in the figure below.

Figure 20. Regions leading in Aggravated Robbery of Cash



Regions of Kidepo, North West Nile, Bukedi North, West Nile and Sipi registered **01** case each of aggravated robbery of cash in 2020. East Kyoga registered **02** cases and North Kyoga registered **03** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Nansana Division had the highest number of aggravated robbery of cash in 2020, followed by Kawempe Division, Bunyangabu District and Mbarara as shown in the table below.



Table 33. Districts/Divisions leading in Aggravated Robbery of Cash

S/No.	Divisions/Districts	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Nansana Division	19
2.	Kawempe Division	18
3.	Bunyangabu	15
4.	Mbarara	14
5.	Kagadi	14
6.	Luwero	13
7.	Hima Division	12
8.	Nsangi Division	11
9.	Mubende	11
10.	Mpigi	09

69 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of aggravated robbery of cash in 2020.

1.2.12.3. Aggravated Robbery of Motor Vehicles

A total of **30** cases of aggravated robbery of Motor Vehicles were registered during the period under review compared to **85** cases reported in 2019 showing a decrease of **64.7%**. **37** motor vehicles were reported robbed in 2020, out of these, **21** were recovered while **16** were not recovered.

A total of **09** cases were taken to court and were still pending in court by the end of 2020 while **17** cases were still under investigations.

a. Regional Performance

The highest number of cases of aggravated robbery of motor vehicle in 2020 were registered in KMP North, followed by KMP East and Wamala as shown in the figure below.

Figure 21. Regions leading in Aggravated Robbery of Motor Vehicles





17 Regions did not register any case of aggravated robbery of motor vehicles in 2020. These are Rwizi, Rwenzori West, Rwenzori East, Kigezi, Aswa, Greater Bushenyi, Ssezibwa, Katonga, Bukedi, Busoga East, Kiira, Mt. Moroto, CID Headquarters, East Kyoga, Bukedi North, North West Nile and Kidepo.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Most of the vehicles were robbed from Old Kampala Division, followed by Kawempe Division, Kira Road Division and Arua as shown in the table below.

Table 34. District/Division leading in Aggravated Robbery of Motor Vehicles

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Old Kampala Division	04
2.	Kawempe Division	03
3.	Kira Road Division	03
4.	Arua	03
5.	Luwero	02
6.	Entebbe Division	02
7.	Mbale	02
8.	Mukono Division	01
9.	Mityana	01
10.	Kajjansi Division	01

138 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of aggravated robbery of motor vehicles in 2020.

1.2.12.4. Aggravated Robbery of Motor Cycles

During the period under review, a total of 349 cases of aggravated robbery of motorcycles were reported to Police compared to 529 cases reported in 2019.

A total of 60 cases were taken to court and were still pending in court by the end of 2020 while 238 cases were still under investigations.

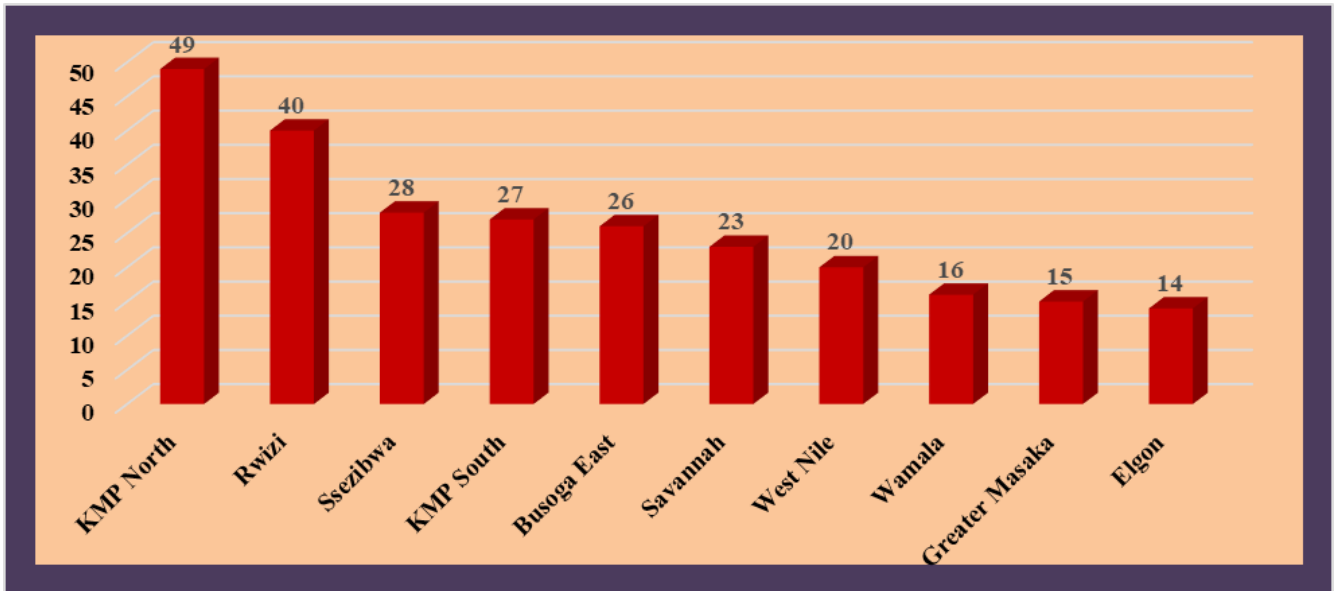
Of the 352 motorcycles were reported robbed in 2020, 98 were recovered while 254 were not yet recovered by the end of the year.



a. Regional Performance

Most of motorcycles were robbed from KMP North in 2020, followed by Rwizi region, Ssezibwa and KMP South as shown in the figure below.

Figure 22. Regions leading in Aggravated Robbery of Motor Cycles



Regions of Kidepo and Sipi did not register any case of aggravated robbery of motorcycles in 2020.

b. District/Divisional Performance

In 2020, most of the motorcycles were robbed from Mbarara District, followed by Buikwe, Wakiso Division, Arua and Luwero as shown in the table below.

Table 35. District/Division leading in Robbery of Motor Cycles

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mbarara	28
2.	Buikwe	18
3.	Wakiso Division	18
4.	Arua	17
5.	Luwero	17
6.	Old Kampala Division	16
7.	Iganga	15
8.	Mpigi	13
9.	Mbale	12
10.	Gulu	10



79 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of aggravated robbery of motorcycles in 2020.

1.2.12.5. Cattle Rustling

A total of **20** cases of cattle rustling were registered compared to **02** cases registered in 2019. These rustling took place in the Districts of Kaabong and Napak with **05** cases each, followed by Kotido and Abim with **04** cases each while Karenga and Moroto registered **01** case each.

1,768 animals were robbed, out of which **617** animals were recovered.

Table 36. **Animals Robbed during Cattle Rustling**

S/No.	Type of Animals	Number Robbed	Number Recovered	Not Recovered
1.	Cattle	3,460	1,187	2,273
2.	Goat	12	--	12
3.	Donkeys	Unspecified	--	--
	Total	3,472	1,187	2,285

39 suspects were arrested and charged to court, out of whom, **30** were remanded and **09** discharged.

Persons Killed during Cattle Rustling

During cattle rustling in 2020, a total of **19** people were killed while **15** others were seriously injured.

Efforts put in place to tackle cattle rustling include;

- i. Disarmament exercise in Karamoja Region that is prone to rustling,
- ii. Establishment, expansion and deployment of Uganda Police Anti-Theft Stock unit in areas prone to cattle rustling.
- iii. Continued operation against rustlers by the Uganda Police Anti Stock Theft Unit and other sister security agencies,
- iv. Continued Community sensitisation against the vice, and
- v. Creation and involvement of village peace committees.

1.2.13 Homicides

A total of **4,460** cases of homicide were reported to Police by the end of 2020 compared to **4,718** cases in 2019, giving a **5.4%** decrease.

The motives behind such killings include land wrangles, people taking the law into their



hands, family misunderstandings, crime of passion and business rivalry among others.

Table 37. **Homicide Cases Reported**

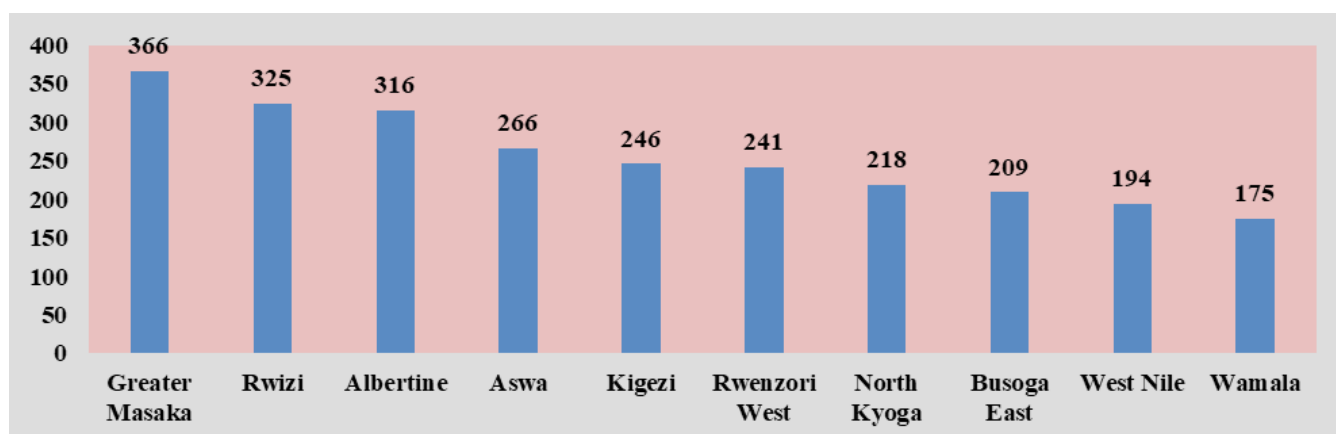
S/No.	Crime Category	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2020	2019	
1.	Murder by Assault.	1,358	1,773	-415
2.	Murder using Blunt Object.	634	40	594
3.	Murder by Mob Action	540	746	-206
4.	Murder by Strangulation.	436	424	12
5.	Murder as a result of Aggravated Domestic Violence	418	360	58
6.	Murder by Hacking.	346	635	-289
7.	Murder by Stabbing.	342	350	-08
8.	Murder by Shooting	249	181	68
9.	Murder by Poisoning	55	71	-16
10.	Ritual Murders.	45	22	23
11.	Murder by Arson	37	44	-07
12.	Murder after affray	--	71	-71
	Total	4,460	4,718	-258

There was an increase in the categories of murder by shooting (**37.5%** increase), murder by strangulation (**2.8%** increase) and murder by aggravated domestic violence (**16.1%** increase)

a. Regional Performance

Greater Masaka Region registered the highest number of homicide cases in 2020, followed by Rwizi, Albertine and Aswa as shown in the figure below.

Figure 23. **Regions with the highest number of Homicide Cases**





Regions that registered the lowest number of homicide cases in 2020 were Sipi had **35** cases, Rwenzori East with **59** cases, Katonga with **63** cases, Kidepo with **69** cases and North West Nile with **75** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Sembabule District had the highest number of homicide cases in 2020, followed by Mbarara, Rukungiri and Ntungamo as shown in the table below.

Table 38. District/Division with highest number of homicide cases

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Sembabule	98
2.	Mbarara	92
3.	Rukungiri	88
4.	Ntungamo	75
5.	Jinja	73
6.	Luwero	73
7.	Kiryandongo	71
8.	Masaka	69
9.	Kyenjojo	68
10	Nakaseke	63

Districts/Divisions that registered the least number of homicide cases included Kapchorwa and Katwe Kabatoro Division with **03** cases each, Butebo with **05** cases. Karenga, Ntoroko, Kakiri Division, Luuka, Kwania, Lyantonde and CPS Kampala Division registered **07** cases each.

1.2.13.1. Murder by Assault

A total of **1,358** cases of murders as a result of assaults were reported in 2020 compared to **1,773** cases reported in 2019, giving a **23.4%** decrease.

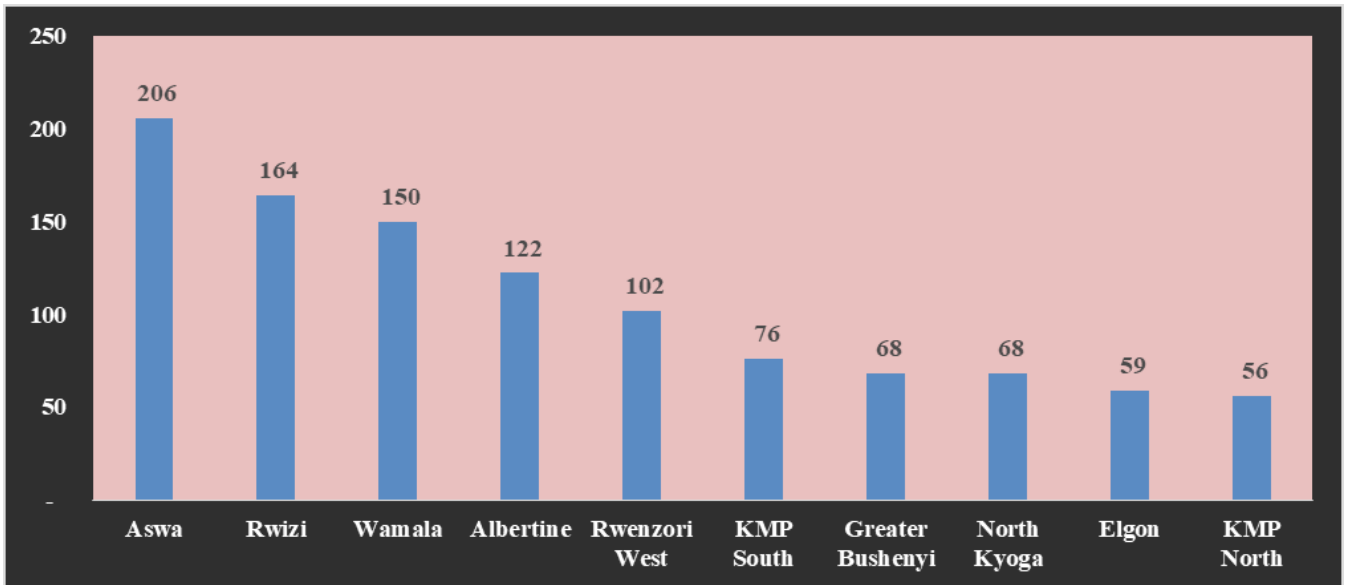
A total of **1,362** persons were assaulted to death, of whom, **1,022** were male adults, **204** were female adults, **82** were male juveniles and **54** were female juveniles.

a. Regional Performance

Aswa registered the highest number of cases of murder by assault in 2020, followed by Rwizi, Wamala, Albertine and Rwenzori West among others as shown in the figure below.



Figure 24. **Regions Leading in Murder by Assault**



b. District/Divisional Performance

Gulu District registered the highest number of cases of murder by assault in 2020, followed by Katwe Division, Mubende, Ntungamo and Ibanda as shown in the table below.

Table 39. Table 41: **District/Division with highest number of cases of Murder by Assaults**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Gulu	206
2.	Katwe Division	76
3.	Mubende	71
4.	Ntungamo	42
5.	Ibanda	39
6.	Mbale	39
7.	Kyenjojo	32
8.	Kikuube	29
9.	Kapchorwa	29
10.	Mpigi	28

Districts/Divisions of Jinja Road, Kakiri, Gomba, Masindi, Bundibugyo, Alebtong, Otuke, Abim, Karenga, Namisindwa and Bugiri registered the lowest number with **02** cases each.

1.2.13.2. Murder by Strangulation.

A total of **436** cases of murders as a result of strangulation were reported in 2020 compared to **424** cases reported in 2019, giving a **2.8%** increase.

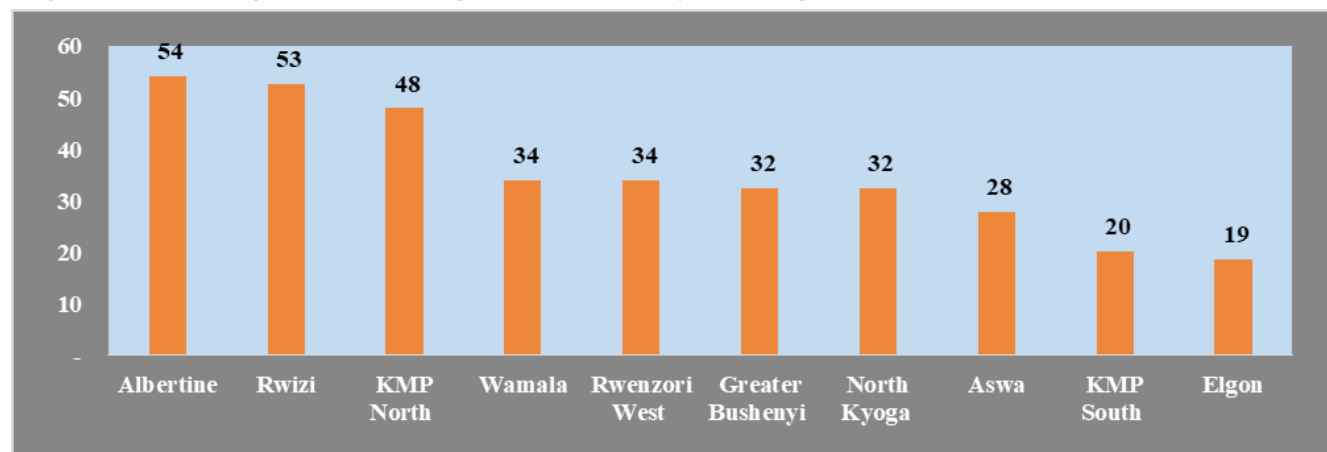


436 persons were strangled to death in 2020, of whom, 327 were male adults, 66 were female adults, 26 were male juveniles and 17 were female juveniles.

a. Regional Performance

Albertine registered the highest number of cases of murder by strangulation, followed by Rwizi, KMP North, Wamala and Rwenzori West as shown in the figure below.

Figure 25. Regions Leading in Murder by Strangulation



Regions that registered the least number of cases of murders by strangulation were East Kyoga and Ssezibwa with 02 cases each while Kidepo, Bukedi and Sipi registered 03 cases each.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Gulu District registered the highest number of cases of murder by strangulation in 2020, followed by Kassanda, Katwe Division, Kakumiro and Ntungamo among others as shown in the table below.

Table 40. District/Division with highest number of cases of Murder by Assaults

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Gulu	28
2.	Kassanda	22
3.	Katwe Division	20
4.	Kakumiro	20
5.	Ntungamo	15
6.	Isingiro	14
7.	Old Kampala Division	12
8.	Kagadi	12
9.	Rubirizi	11
10.	Kabarole	11



53 Districts did not register any case of murder by strangulation in 2020.

1.2.13.3. Murder by shooting

A total of **249** cases were reported during the time under review compared to **181** cases reported in 2019, giving a **37.5%** increase.

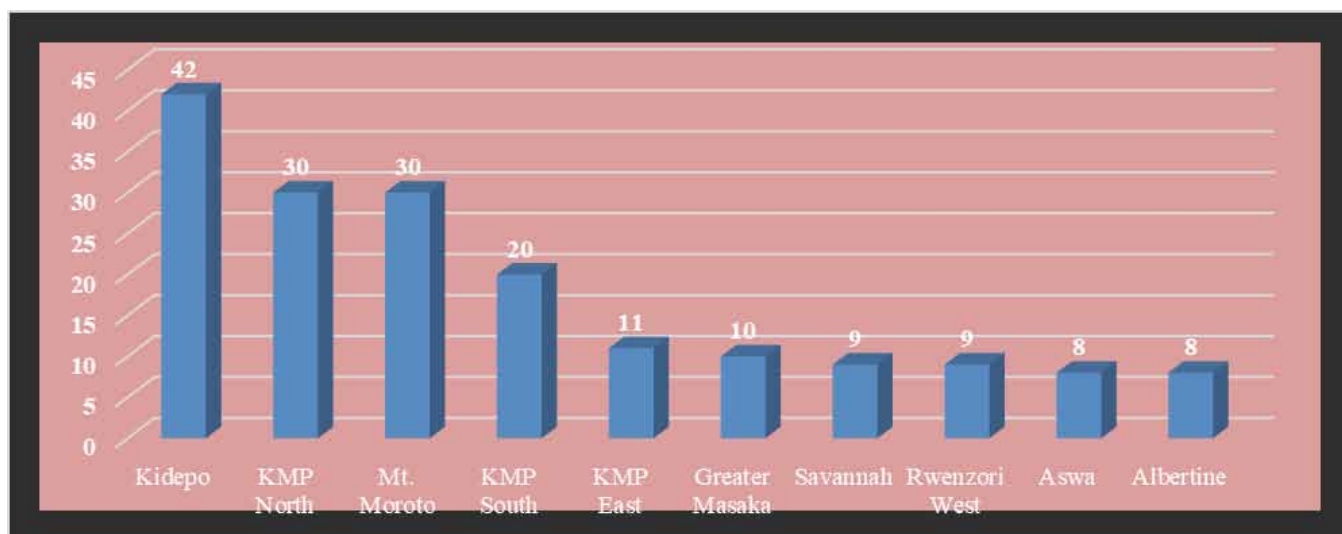
A total of **270** people were shot dead, of whom **236** were male adults, **07** male juveniles, **24** were female adults and **03** were female juveniles.

By the end of 2020, **43** cases of shooting were taken to court, **06** cases secured convictions, while **37** cases were still pending in court. A total of **171** cases were still under investigations.

a. Regional Performance

Kidepo region had the highest number of cases of murder by shooting in 2020, followed by KMP North, Mt. Moroto and KMP South as shown in the figure below.

Figure 26. **Regions Leading in Murder by Shooting**



Regions that registered the least cases of murder by shooting were Bukedi North and Busoga North had **01** case each, Rwenzori East and East Kyoga had **02** cases each. North West Nile, Elgon, Wamala and West Nile registered **03** cases each.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Murder by shooting were registered highest in Kotido District, followed by Moroto, Napak, Kaabong and Old Kampala Division as shown in the table below.



Table 41. **District/Division with highest number of cases of murder by shooting**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Kotido	19
2.	Moroto	14
3.	Napak	12
4.	Kaabong	12
5.	Old Kampala Division	10
6.	Jinja	07
7.	CPS Kampala Division	07
8.	Luwero	06
9.	Wandegeya Division	06
10.	Abim	06

69 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of murder by shooting in 2020.

1.2.13.4. **Murder as a result of Mob Action**

By the end of 2020, a total of **540** cases of murder by mob action were reported compared to **746** cases reported in 2019, giving a decrease of **27.6%**.

Victims of mob action were mainly suspected to have committed the following offences; theft, robbery, murder, witchcraft, burglary thereby making suspects take law into their own hands.

Table 42. **Causes of Mob Action**

Causes of Lynching	No. of Cases	No. of Persons Killed	
		Male	Female
Theft	283	349	05
Robbery	113	19	02
Murder	43	52	01
Witchcraft	21	11	10
Burglary	25	28	02
Any other	54	66	03
Total	540	525	22

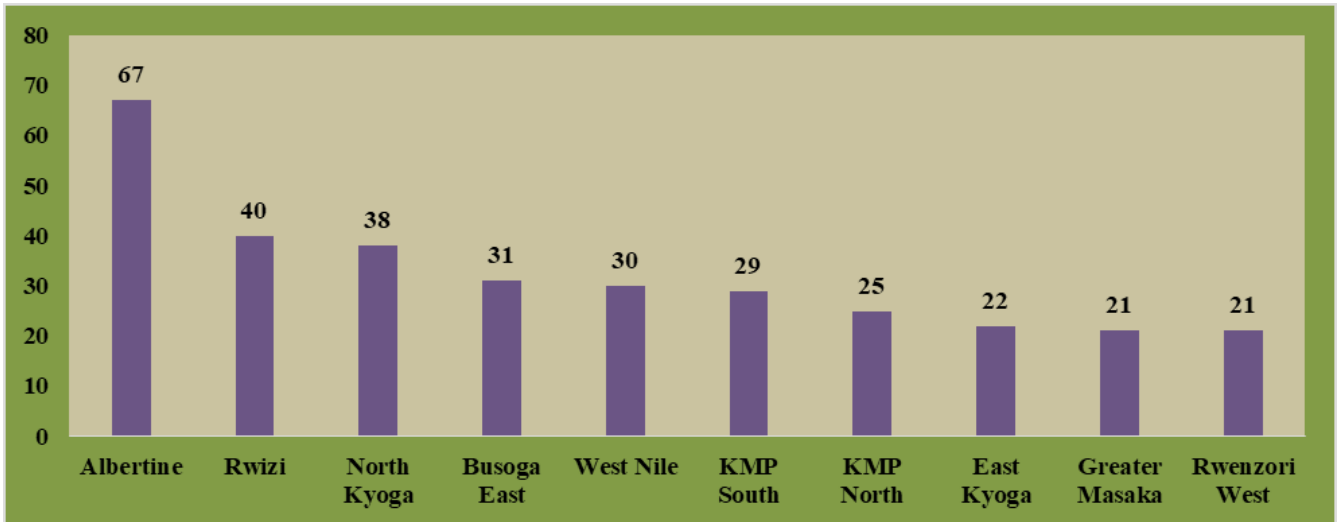
A total of **547** persons were lynched, out of whom, **518** were male adults, **22** were female adults and **07** were male juveniles. No female juvenile was lynched in 2020.



a. Regional Performance

Albertine region had the highest number of cases of murder by mob action in 2020, followed by Rwizi, North Kyoga, Busoga East and West Nile as shown in the figure below.

Figure 27. Regions Leading in Murder by Mob Action



Regions that registered the least number of cases of murder by mob action were Sipi with **01** case, Bukedi North and North West Nile with **02** cases each, Mt. Moroto with **03** cases, Kidepo with **07** cases, Bukedi with **08** cases, Elgon had **09** cases and Katonga registered **10** cases.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Mbarara District registered the highest number of murder by mob by the end of 2020, followed by Kakumiro, Lira, Kiryandongo and Hoima as shown in the table below.

Table 43. Districts/Divisions Leading in Murder by Mob Action

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mbarara	16
2.	Kakumiro	15
3.	Lira	13
4.	Kiryandongo	13
5.	Hoima	13
6.	Luwero	12
7.	Katwe Division	11
8.	Mayuge	09
9.	Kyenjojo	09
10.	Arua	09



29 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of murder by mob action in 2020.

1.2.13.5. Murder as a result of Domestic Violence

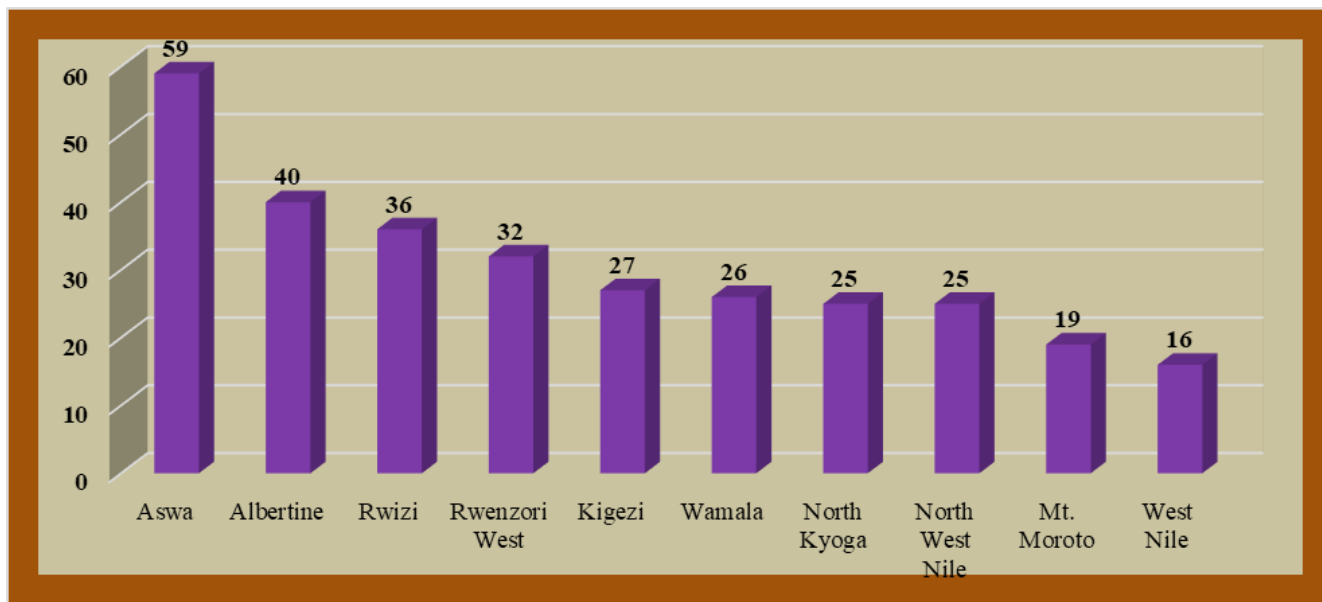
Incidences of murder as a result of Domestic Violence reported to the police in 2020 were **418** cases compared to **360** cases reported in 2019, giving a **16.1%** increase.

A total of **440** people were killed as a result of aggravated domestic violence, of whom, **213** were male adults, **169** were female adults, **33** were male juveniles and **24** were female juveniles.

a. Regional Performance

Aswa region had the highest number of cases of murder as a result of domestic violence in 2020, followed by Albertine, Rwizi, Rwenzori West and Kigezi as shown in the figure below.

Figure 28. **Regions Leading in Murder by Domestic Violence**



Four regions did not register any case of death as a result of domestic violence in 2020. These are Busoga North, Kiira, Rwenzori East and Busoga North.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Murder as a result of domestic violence were registered highest in Amuru District, followed by Mubende, Ntungamo, Kakumiro and Kisoro as shown in the table below.



Table 44. **District/Divisions Leading in Murder by Domestic Violence**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Amuru	22
2.	Mubende	15
3.	Ntungamo	14
4.	Kakumiro	12
5.	Kisoro	12
6.	Yumbe	12
7.	Kitgum	11
8.	Arua	10
9.	Kyenjojo	09
10	Kyegegwa	09

50 Districts/divisions did not register any case of murder as a result of domestic violence.

Jinja Road CRB 347/2020, Murder by Hacking of Nambozo Kisaki, Shaban Baluleke and Musa Kadwanga

On 07/05/2020 during the night at unknown time at Banda B 3 Zone, Nakawa Division in Kampala District, one Mbago Kadwanga Yasin 46yrs, Musoga by tribe, a Boda boda rider and R/O the same address murdered his wife one Nambozo Kisaki and his two sons; Shaban Baluleke 6yrs and Musa Kadwanga 8yrs.

It is alleged that the suspect had gone to traditional doctors for riches and that he was advised to sacrifice some of his family members. He hacked to death his wife and two sons, stuffing each body in a sack and locked them in the house. The bodies were recovered on 08/05/2020 at around 1151hrs.

Suspect was charged to court and committed to High court on 07/09/2020 awaiting trial.

1.2.14 Narcotics

By the end of the year, a total of **1,714** Narcotic related cases were reported compared to **2,750** cases reported in 2019, giving a decrease of **37.6%**.

A total of **2,391** suspects were arrested and charged to court, out of whom, **2,308** were male adults, **45** female adults and **38** male juveniles.

The decrease was attributed to;

- i. Total lockdown of the country from March to June 2020 to curb the spread of Covid-19 meaning few people were travelling through the airport and reducing the opportunity for transiting drugs through Uganda.
- ii.



- iii. The enactment of Anti-narcotics and Psychotropic substances control act which has stringent punishments,
- iv. Continued sensitisation against trafficking of narcotics,
- v. Increased operations against narcotic traffickers, and
- vi. Increased destruction of gardens of Cannabis Sativa.

1.2.14.1. Narcotics Seizures at Entebbe International Airport

A total of **41.94kgs** of assorted narcotics were seized at Entebbe International Airport compared to **132.012Kgs** seized in 2019 and **48.47kgs** seized in 2018.

Table 45. Drug Seizures at Entebbe International Airport

S/No.	Drug Type	Quantity (Kgs)		
		2020	2019	2018
	Heroin	29.44	123.07	31.75
	Suspected Cannabis	08	0.002	1.2
	Suspected Heroin	3.21	--	5.9
	Methamphetamine	0.99	--	0.69
	Mixture of Methamphetamine/Morphine	0.19	--	--
	Cannabis	0.11	1.05	5.93
	Cocaine	--	2.90	3.0
	Mixture of Heroin/Cocaine	--	4.40	--
	Morphine	--	0.59	--
	TOTAL	41.94	132.012	48.47

Concealment of Drugs by Traffickers





Narcotics concealed as INDOCAFE Coffeemix



Heroin concealed as Nootri wheat flour



Heroin concealed as Snickers and Mars Mini chocolate



Heroin concealed as Pringles Potato Chips



An assortment of narcotics seized at Entebbe International Airport



1.2.14.2. Management of Narcotic Cases

a. Suspects Arrested

A total of **22** suspects were arrested at Entebbe International Airport on trafficking of narcotics. They were charged to court, convicted and sentenced to fine or convictions. The convicts paid fines amounting to **Ugx. 280,000,000**, except one Ssemogerere Huzaifa who is currently serving a sentence of **10** years imprisonment.



Table 46. Nationality of suspects arrested at Entebbe International Airport

S/No	Nationality	No. of Arrests	
		Male	Female
1.	Ugandans	07	04
2.	Nigerians	03	--
3.	Bolivians	02	--
4.	Germans	02	--
5.	Dutch	01	--
6.	Indian	01	--
7.	Iraqi	01	--
8.	British	01	--
	Total	18	04

Due to enforcement of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, the traffickers have realised that Entebbe International Airport is a risky route to use. They are now using new routes for smuggling narcotics like use of Lake Victoria mainly Port Bell, South Sudan route and import containers.

b. Strategies to control trafficking Narcotics at Entebbe International Airport

- i. Random checks on passengers, bags, documents and suspected vehicles picking and dropping passengers,
- ii. Installed X-ray machines used to scan passenger's bags,
- iii. Use of Canine sniffer dogs to search passenger's bags,
- iv. Surveillance on passengers, cargo especially imports/exports and car parks,
- v. Timely prosecution of suspects in the courts of law, and
- vi. Destruction of seized narcotics after the conclusion of the court processes.

c. Destruction of seized Narcotic drugs in December 2020

On 22nd December 2020 at Nsambya Police Barracks in Kampala District, **69.07** kgs of assorted narcotics valued at **Ugx. 1,795,236,960** were destroyed.



Table 47. **Types of Narcotics/Drugs destroyed**

S/No.	Type of Drugs	Amount in Kgs.
1.	Heroin	62.77
2.	Cocaine	2.9
3.	Cannabis	2.22
4.	Methamphetamine	0.99
5.	Mixture of Methamphetamine and Morphine	0.19
	Total	69.07

1.2.15 Arson

By the end of 2020, a total of **1,614** cases of arson were reported to Police compared to **1,614** cases reported in 2019.

In Aswa region, about **600** acres of sugar cane plantations estimated at Ugx. 3 billion belonging to Horyal Sugar Investment Holdings Ltd were burnt.



Part of the 600 Acres of Sugarcane Plantation belonging to Horyal Sugar Investment Holdings Ltd set on fire by unknown person(s).



The causes of the fires are attributed to;

- i. Charcoal burners who leave their kilns unattended to, thereby causing wild fires,
- ii. Hunters who set fire in the bush in order to hunt or chase animals from their hideout, resulting into bush fires, and
- iii. Some of the land owners are not compensated for their land during the take over and as such feel that their land has been grabbed by the investors.

The other cases of arsons were deliberate setting of fires on houses/buildings and houses among others.

District/Divisional Performance

Nwoya District registered highest number of arson cases in 2020, followed by Oyam, Omoro, Gulu and Kakumiro among others as shown in the table below.

Table 48. Districts with highest number of Arson cases

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Nwoya	38
2.	Oyam	37
3.	Omoro	34
4.	Gulu	33
5.	Kakumiro	32
6.	Pakwach	32
7.	Kitgum	31
8.	Amuru	30
9.	Arua	30
10.	Kiryandongo	30

Six Districts/Divisions did not register any case of arson in 2020. These are Sironko, Bududa, CPS Kampala Division, Kajjansi Division, Kakira Division and Kitagwenda.

1.2.16 Electoral/Political and Media Offences

A total of **1,033** cases of Political/Electoral and Media Offences were reported to Police by the end of 2020 compared to **169** cases reported in 2019. This increase is attributed to election activities that were generally peaceful but with acts of criminality.



Table 49. **Breakdown of Electoral/Political Offences**

S/No.	Offences	No. of Cases Reported	
		2020	2019
1.	Incitement to Violence	339	152
2.	Promoting Sectarianism	11	02
3.	Election Offences	681	14
4.	Treason	2	01
	Total	1,033	169

By the end of the year, **233** cases were taken to Court, **23** cases secured convictions, **01** case was acquitted, **07** cases were dismissed while **202** cases were still pending in court and **552** cases were still under inquiry.

1.2.16.1. NRM Party Primary Elections

A total of **337** cases were registered at Police throughout the country, out of which **01** case secured a conviction, **20** cases are pending in court, **12** cases were closed and put away by RSA, **04** cases were closed by police, and **02** cases were not proceeded with while **298** cases are still under inquiry.

As a result, **06** persons were killed, **14** persons seriously injured and **555** suspects arrested. Out of those arrested, **30** suspects were convicted and sentenced to a fine of Ugx. 50,000 each, **04** suspects were released on bail, **59** suspects were remanded, **442** suspects were released on Police Bond, while **20** suspects were cautioned and released by the police.

Table 50. **Election related offences registered.**

S/No.	Offences	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Assault occasioning bodily harm	98
2.	Unlawful Procession and assembly	38
3.	Malicious Damage to Property	27
4.	Incitement to Violence	22
5.	Simple Robbery	19
6.	Threatening Violence	19
7.	Forgery and Altering Election Results	16
8.	Disruption of Elections	14
9.	Voter Bribery	07
10.	Malicious Damage of DR Forms	07



S/No.	Offences	No. of Cases Reported
11.	Election Malpractice	06
12.	Forgery of DR forms	05
13.	Election Violence	05
14.	Criminal Trespass	04
15.	Theft of DR Forms	04
16.	Unlawful Possession of Election Materials	04
17.	Murder by Shooting	03
18.	Defacing Election Posters	03
19.	Attempted Murder by Shooting	03
20.	Malicious Damage to Government Property	03
21.	Theft of Voters Register	02
22.	Unlawful Wounding	02
23.	Attempted Murder	02
24.	Attempted Kidnap	02
25.	Malicious Damage to Voters Register	02
26.	Arson	02
27.	Forgery and uttering False Documents	02
28.	Robbery	01
29.	Procuring Unauthorised Persons to Vote	01
30.	Murder	01
31.	Stealing from Motor Vehicle	01
32.	Forgery of Voter Register	01
33.	Defamation	01
34.	Illegal Possession of Government stores	01
35.	Cyber Harassment	01
36.	Computer Misuse	01
37.	Domestic Violence	01
38.	Murder by Mob	01
39.	Voter Intimidation	01
40.	Theft of a Gun	01
41.	Rash and Neglect Causing Death	01
42.	Theft of Nomination Forms	01
43.	Rioting	01
	TOTAL	337

1.2.16.2. November 2020 Riots

Following the arrest of the Presidential candidate, Hon. Kyagulanyi Robert Sentamu alias Bobi Wine on 18th November 2020 at around 1100hrs at Kiyunga Trading Centre, Luuka District for failure to follow the SOP to prevent the spread COVID 19 while on his campaign trail, riots erupted in different areas demanding his release.



The above incidences took place in the following areas; Kampala Metropolitan Area (Kampala, Mukono and Wakiso), Greater Masaka (Masaka, Rakai, Kyotera), Wamala Region (Mityana and Kiboga), Savannah (Luweero and Wobulenzi), Ssezibwa (Lugazi and Njeru), Kiira Region (Jinja City and Buwenge), Busoga East (Iganga and Namutumba), Busoga North (Luuka and Kamuli), Bukedi North (Budaka Town Council), Bukedi (Busia Town Council), Aswa (Gulu City) and West Nile in Arua City.

The mode of commission of offences among others were;

- i. Burning tyres in the middle of the road,
- ii. Stoning security personnel and civilians,
- iii. Maliciously damaging both public and private motor vehicles/motorcycles, UG 1313W for Grade 1 Magistrate and UAJ 972X in Wobulenzi, UG 2307C and UG 0304G in Katwe, UG 0005O in Kyengera, UG 0104Q in Kireka, UG 2420C in Kira Division and UG 3452R in Kiboga
- iv. Destruction of Government facilities to wit CCTV camera in Mukono, Katwe Market Police Post and Wobulenzi Grade I Magistrate Court,
- v. Assaulting Police officers with dangerous weapons to wit ASP Kasule Consolata, OC Nakivubo Police Post was attacked by four men armed with a hammer,
- vi. Threatening and forcing female gender putting on yellow T-Shirts to undress, thereby assaulting their modesty,
- vii. Moving in large groups without observing Ministry of Health guidelines on Covid-19 and blocking other road users,
- viii. Staging illegal road blocks and robbing valuables from road users while armed with dangerous weapons, and
- ix. Attempted Arson where fire was lit on fuel tanker from Kenya in Busia, destined for Iganga and attempted arson of KK Petrol Station at Mizingo in Mityana District.

A total of **263** cases involving riotous situation were registered in the country between 18th and 20th November, 2020. Of these, **166** were taken to court, **93** cases are still under inquiry while **04** cases were closed and put away by RSA.

1,014 suspects were arrested, of whom **880** suspects were charged to court including Hon. Kyagulanyi Robert Sentamu, **699** were remanded, **93** released on court bail while **51** accused were convicted and sentenced.

54 persons died in **49** incidences of death by shooting. Of these, **45** were male adults, **06** female adult and **03** male juveniles.



Table 51. Summary of Incidents Reported on 18th and 19th November, 2020

S/No.	Incidents	No. of Cases
1.	Incitement to Violence	65
2.	Death by Shooting	53
3.	Negligent Act Likely to Cause Spread of Infections	29
4.	Managing Unlawful Society	27
5.	Malicious Damage to Property	22
6.	Malicious Damage of Road	14
7.	Obstruction of the Road	12
8.	Unlawful Assembly	10
9.	Common Nuisance	06
10.	Unlawful Wounding	04
11.	Aggravated Robbery & Malicious Damage	03
12.	Disobedience of Lawful Orders	03
13.	Attempted Murder	02
14.	Assault	02
15.	Attempted Arson	02
16.	Arson	02
17.	Assault on Police Officer	01
18.	Aggravated Robbery	01
19.	Simple Robbery	01
20.	Stealing from Motor Vehicle	01
21.	Assaulting Modesty of a Woman	01
22.	Fatal Accident	01
23.	Defacing posters	01
	TOTAL	263

1.2.17 Cyber Crimes

A total of **256** cases were reported during the period under review compared to **248** cases reported in 2020, giving a **3.2%** increase. Cybercrimes led to a loss of **Ugx. 15,949,236,000** in 2020 in which **Ugx. 7,720,000** was recovered.



Table 52. Breakdown of Cyber Offences

S/No.	Offence	No. of Cases Reported	
		2020	2019
1.	Electronic Fraud	59	68
2.	Obtaining Money by False Pretense	38	20
3.	Unauthorised Access	24	27
4.	Threatening Violence	22	33
5.	Defamation	20	22
6.	Offensive communication	16	19
7.	Personation	14	19
8.	Money Laundering	14	06
9.	Cyber Harassment	12	04
10.	Theft	12	06
11.	Forgery	07	01
12.	Obtaining Goods by False Pretense	04	05
13.	Cyber Stalking	03	02
14.	Unlawful Disclosure of Personal Data	02	02
15.	Operating Game without License	02	--
16.	Issuing False Cheque	02	--
17.	Fraudulent SIM Card Registration	01	--
18.	Transmission of Pornography	01	--
19.	Criminal Libel	01	--
20.	Sectarianism	01	02
21.	Disappearance	01	02
22.	Soliciting Bribe	--	02
23.	Possession of Suspected Stolen Property	--	02
24.	Stealing Motor Vehicle	--	01
25.	Subversion	--	01
26.	Unlawful Obtaining of Data	--	01
27.	Embezzlement	--	01
28.	Incitement to Violence	--	01
29.	Conspiracy to Defeat Justice	--	01
	Total	256	248

By the end of 2020, **193** cases were still under inquiry, **24** cases were taken to court, **09** cases secured convictions, **01** case was acquitted, **06** cases were dismissed and **18** cases were still pending in court.



1.2.17.1. Alleged Unauthorised Access, Electronic Fraud and Theft of approximately Ugx. 11,000,000,000 from Pegasus Technologies, Stanbic Bank, Bank of Africa, MTN Uganda and Airtel Uganda vide CID Hqtrs E 329/2020, E 332 /2020, E 330/2020, E 331/2020 and GEF 998/2020.

Between 2nd and 3rd October 2020 at Pegasus Technologies, MTN Uganda and Airtel Uganda in Kampala District, a case of Unauthorized Access, Electronic Fraud and Theft of unspecified amount of money from an Online Vendor Account of Bank of Africa by unknown persons.

Following an anonymous phone call from a staff of Bank of Africa to Pegasus Technologies that there were payments off their account at MTN Uganda and Airtel Uganda which they had not originated from the bank. Pegasus Technologies checked and established that they had not initiated the transactions either.

Investigations were instituted and the following were revealed;

- i. **877** Airtel SIM cards and received amounts totaling to **Ugx. 5,026,523,000**,
- ii. MTN Uganda realized a potential fraudulent disbursement amounting to approximately **Ugx. 5,500,000,000** which was liquidated through MTN Mobile Money agents using **755** SIM cards.
- iii. At Bank of Africa, Money worth **Ugx. 814,328,541** was lost at MTN from Stanbic Float account and Airtel from Absa float account whereas **Ugx. 610,727,459** was recovered.
- iv. At Stanbic Bank, one of the Online Vendor Accounts belonging to Stanbic Bank was impacted and the value lost was estimated at **Ugx. 3,121,989,984** whereas **Ugx. 41,557,016** was recovered.
- v. **Ugx. 214,494,700** was withdrawn by various mobile money agents in areas of Luzira, Mukono and various locations in Kampala.

A total of **09** suspects were arrested, charged to court and investigations continue.

1.2.17.2. Unlawful Presence within Uganda by 37 Chinese Nationals

On 17/03/2020 at about 0630hrs, intelligence information was received that there were a number of foreign nationals illegally staying in Lubawo Zone, Kireka Ward, Namugongo Division, Kira Municipality in Wakiso District.

A joint team of security including immigration officials responded and **37** Chinese nationals were arrested and all were staying in the same house but in different rooms.



Part of the 2,697 mobile phones recovered

Upon search of their residence, the following were recovered;

- a. 45 laptops,
- b. 2,697 mobile phones, of these, **2,373** were Redmi phones made in China all valued at approximately Ugx 1,922,130,000 while **324** were none Redmi smart phones of different categories,
- c. 55 Huawei Mifi modems, of these, 44 had Airtel SIM Cards and 11 had no SIM Cards,
- d. 2,448 SIM Cards. Of these,
 - i. **2,215** were Airtel SIM cards (*1,933 were in the phones and 44 were in modems, 167 used but not in the phones and 71 were unused*), and
 - ii. **233** were MTN SIM cards (*214 were used but lose, 09 were new and 10 were in phones*).

All these SIM cards were registered in the names of Ugandans and the phones on internet were connected to *WeChat*, a Chinese social media platform.

- e. 32 financial cards, debit cards and ATM cards,
- f. 203 Bombers of cigarettes and 24 packets of cigarettes made in China,
- g. Approximately 1kg of Pangolin scales for both giant ground pangolin and small tree climbing pangolin,
- h. Six (06) live tortoises (3 terrestrial and 3 aquatic ones),
- i. 163 sacks of electronic devices disassembled into scrap. These contained approximately 500,000 mobile phone motherboards,
- j. Nine (09) boxes of integrated circuits (ICs) from phone motherboards.
- k. 06 stamps and 1 stamp seal blue for the following companies;
 - i. Wankulukuku Livestock Market, Cooperative Society Limited, P.O. Box 14065, Mengo,



- ii. Blue Sky Chemical Industry Co. Ltd, P.O. Box 36806, Kampala,
- iii. Yiming International Trading co. LTD, P.O. Box 36806, Kampala,
- iv. Dada Food Co. Limited, P.O. Box 36806, Kampala,
- v. Qi Jun International Limited, P.O. Box 36806, Kampala,
- vi. My Home - Hotel, and
- vii. One stamp seal for N8 International Company Limited, blue in colour.

Other companies whose Registration documents were recovered include;

- i. Ke Da Machines and building Materials Limited P. O Box 36806.
- ii. Hao Fa International Ltd P. O Box 36806.
- iii. Traway International Trading (U) Ltd P. O Box 36806 Kampala.
- iv. Kxu Technology Ltd.
- v. DM Recycling International SMC Ltd, P. O Box Kampala Uganda.
- vi. Songya Lighting Company- SMC Ltd, P. O Box 36806 Kampala, and
- vii. Assorted documents of Wankulukuku Livestock Market Cooperative Society limited.



Part of the over 490,000 motherboards of mobile phones

On 27/03/2020 all the 37 suspects were charged to Buganda Road Court on 24 counts ranging from Abetment of Unauthorized use of computer services, Unlawful possession of protected Species, carrying out business without a trading License to Possession of Goods Suspected to have been Smuggled among others. They were later remanded to Kitalya Prison.

On 30/06/2020, through their legal representatives, they applied to court to enter into a plea bargain. Plea bargain was allowed and the accused changed their plea to plea of guilty in all cases.



Pangolin Scales recovered

They were convicted and sentenced as follows;

a) **KIREKA CRB 124/2020.** In this file, four counts were preferred against all the 37 Chinese. They were sentenced to one year imprisonment or a fine of Ugx. 500,000 on each of the four counts. Ugx. 74,000,000 was paid as fines. All the 2,215 Airtel SIM Cards, 233 MTN SIM Cards were confiscated by court for onward submission to UCC for destruction.

b) **KIREKA CRB: 125/2020.** In this case, 07 Chinese were charged with five counts.

They were convicted and sentenced as follows;

- i. Count 1: You Jingdao was sentenced to one year imprisonment or a fine of Ugx 8,000,000.
- ii. Count 2: You Jingdao was sentenced to one year imprisonment or a fine of Ugx 2,500,000.
- iii. Count 3: You Jingdao was sentenced to one year imprisonment or a fine of Ugx 3,000,000
- iv. You Jingdao in addition to the fines was to compensate Uganda Wildlife Authority USD 1500 for the user right in respect of having used tortoises as pets without wildlife user right.
- v. Count 4: Li Jia Zhao was sentenced to five years imprisonment or a fine of Ugx 15,000,000.
- vi. Count 5: Five Chinese were sentenced to a term of one year imprisonment or a fine of Ugx. 2,000,000 each.

A total of Ugx. 36,500,000 was paid in fines and USD 1500 in compensation to UWA use right.

The live tortoises, pangolin scales and dry elephant pinnuses were handed over to UWA for further management.



c) **KIREKA CRB: 126/2020.** In this case, three Chinese were charged with five counts and sentenced as follows;

- i. Count 1: You Jingdao and Li Jia Zhao were sentenced to 3 months imprisonment or fine of 0.5 currency points (Ugx. 10,000).
- ii. Count 2: Lin Shao Sheng was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment or a fine of 0.5 currency points (Ugx. 10,000).
- iii. Count 3: Li Jia Zhao and Lin Shao Sheng were sentenced to 3 months imprisonment which they had served on remand.
- iv. Count 4: Li Jia Zhao and Lin Shao Sheng were sentenced to 3 months imprisonment which they had served on remand.

All the machinery used in food processing, electrical recycling, packaging materials and finished products relating to carrying on business without license were forfeited by court and appropriate orders will be made for their final disposal.

All the phone motherboards were forfeited by court.

d) **KIREKA CRB 131/2020.** In this case file, Seven Chinese were charged with eight counts and sentenced as follows;

- i. Count 1: This was against Liao Shao Feng
- ii. Count 2: This was against Chen Xiao Kang
- iii. Count 3: This was against Chen Jun
- iv. Count 4: This was against Yu Wen Jie.

These four were in Uganda with expired entry passes and there was no record of application for extension.

- v. Count 5: This was against Lin Shao Sheng.
- vi. Count 6: This is against Li Jia Zhao.
- vii. Count 7: This is against Lin Timing, and
- viii. Count 8: This was against Li Jia Zhao for employing 14 Ugandans without work permit.

All the seven were sentenced to 06 months imprisonment or a fine of Ugx. 500,000 each. A total of Ugx. 4,000,000 was paid as fines.

The convicts in this case shall leave the country as soon as Government lifts a ban on flights to China.



e) **KIREKA CRB: 145/2020.** All the 37 Chinese were charged under this file with two counts and were sentenced as follows;

- i. Alternative Count 3: This is in respect of 203 bombers and 24 packets of cigarettes. They were sentenced to 1 year imprisonment or a fine of Ugx 62,498 each person amounting to Ugx. 2,312,426.
- ii. Alternative Count 4: This is in respect of 2,373 Redmi phones smuggled and 324 non-Redmi smart phones. They were sentenced to year imprisonment or a fine of 1,651,878 each, amounting to Ugx. 61,119,486.

In total **Ugx. 63,431,912** was paid in fines.

All the 203 Bombers of cigarettes were forfeited by court to be disposed off by destruction.

All the **2,697** phones were forfeit by court to be disposed off by auction.

1.2.18 Kidnap/Abduction

Kidnaps/abductions have been motivated by demand for economic gains, vengeance by lovers, extortion or self-gain from relatives and ritual purposes among others.

A total of **207** cases of Kidnap were reported throughout the country compared to **159** cases reported in 2019, giving a **30%** increase. **142** cases were real kidnaps while **65** cases were that of self-kidnap.

By the end of the year, **92** cases were still under inquiry, **53** cases were taken to court, **06** cases secured convictions, **02** cases were acquitted, **09** cases were dismissed while **36** cases were still pending in court. **62** cases were closed and put away.

A total of **225** persons were registered as victims of kidnap. Of these, **11** victims were killed, **94** victims were tracked and rescued by Police, **104** victims resurfaced by themselves while **16** victims were still missing by end of the year.

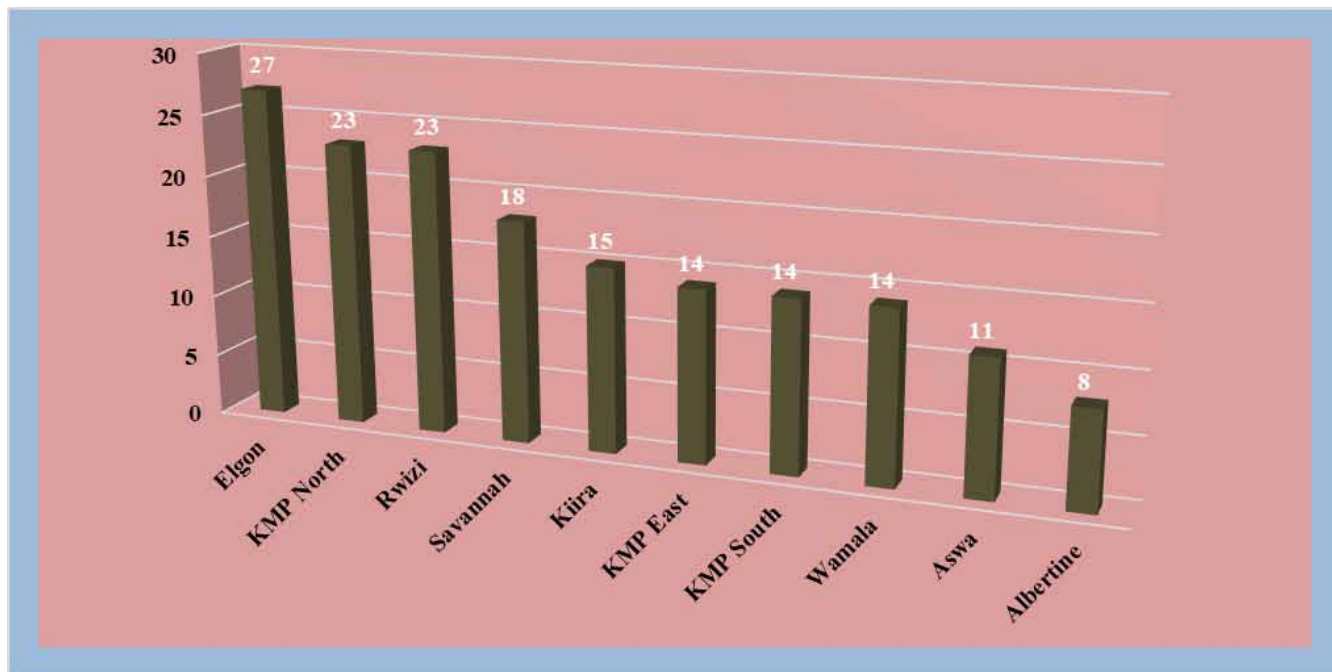
122 suspects of kidnap were arrested, of whom, **94** were charged to court, **07** were convicted, **75** were remanded, **13** were released on bail while **27** were released on Police bond.

a. Regional Performance

Elgon region registered the highest number of kidnap cases in 2020, followed by KMP North, Rwizi, Savannah and Kiira as shown in the figure below.



Figure 29. Leading regions in Kidnap cases



Five regions did not register any case of kidnaps in 2020. These are North West Nile, Mt. Moroto, East Kyoga, Bukedi North and Busoga North.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Mbale District registered the highest number of cases of kidnaps in 2020, followed by Nakaseke, Jinja, Katwe Division and Kiruhura as shown in the table below.

Table 53. Leading District/Division in Kidnaps

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mbale	25
2.	Nakaseke	15
3.	Jinja	15
4.	Katwe Division	14
5.	Kiruhura	12
6.	Nansana Division	09
7.	Kyankwanzi	08
8.	Mukono Division	06
9.	Buikwe	06
10.	Amuru	06

97 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of kidnaps in 2020.



1.2.19 Terrorism

In 2020, **02** cases of terrorism reported compared to **10** cases reported in 2019. By the end of the year, the **02** cases were still under investigations.

The decrease in terrorism cases is attributed to;

- i. Continuous patrols of both foot and motorised which have scared away the terrorists,
- ii. Continuous surveillance and operations by the Counter Terrorism Police and the Joint Anti-Terrorism Taskforce, and
- iii. Deployment of security personnel at the borders and use of PISCES system.

1.2.20 Trafficking in Persons

There was marked improvement in the countering of trafficking in persons as a result of good strategic and operational actions taken by the various stakeholders, among others;

- i. Enhanced deployment of security personnel at border points by the Ugandan government and other neighboring countries to control the spread of COVID-19 pandemic;
- ii. Interceptions of suspected victims of trafficking within Uganda and in the neighboring country of Kenya before the victims faced the real abuse and exploitation;
- iii. Capacity building through training and logistical support of the police and key stakeholders, which enabled them to improve on the capability to detect, investigate and effectively prosecute cases of trafficking in persons.

A total of **214** cases were registered in 2020 compared to **252** cases registered in 2019, giving a decrease of **15.1%**.

Table 54. Incidents of trafficking in persons in 2020 and 2019

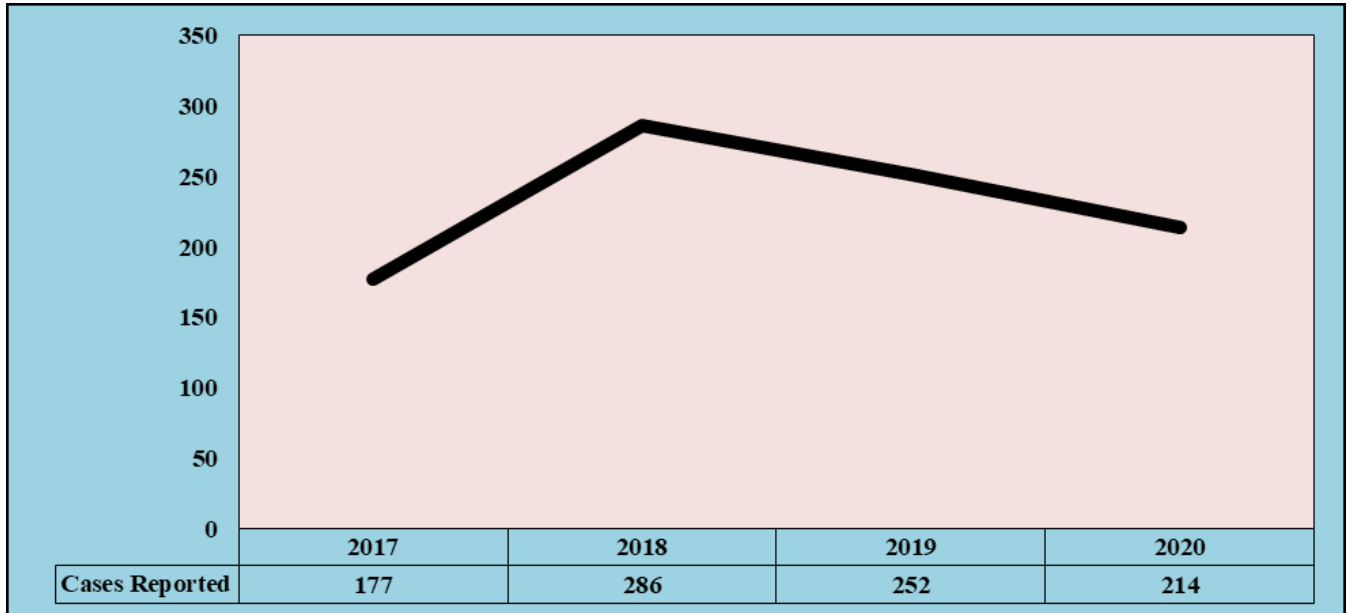
S/No.	Categories of Trafficking	No. of Incidents Reported		Diff
		2020	2019	
1.	Internal	118	19	99
2.	Transnational	93	233	-140
3.	Suspected Trafficking	03	--	03
	Total	214	252	-38



1.2.20.1. Trend of Trafficking in Persons- 2017 – 2020

The trend in Trafficking in Persons shows a decrease from 2018 to 2020.

Figure 30. Trend of Trafficking in Persons



The downward trend is majorly attributed to;

- i. Enhanced vigilance by the various stakeholders, including Government and Non-Governmental Agencies,
- ii. Enhanced deployment of security personnel at entry and exit points along the borders by the government and other enamoring countries to restrict cross-border movement due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and
- iii. Suspension of transport within and outside the country due to the COVID-19 pandemic, thus minimizing both internal and transnational trafficking.

1.2.20.2. Categories of Cases of Trafficking in Persons

The categories of cases of trafficking registered include Human Trafficking with **117** cases, followed by Attempted Human Trafficking with **52** cases, Aggravated Human Trafficking with **42** cases, and Suspected Human Trafficking with **03** cases.

a. Regional Performance

Aviation Police at Entebbe International Airport registered the highest number of cases of Trafficking in Persons in 2020, followed by KMP South, CID Headquarters, Bukedi, Rwenzori West and KMP North as shown in the table below.



Table 55. Cases of Trafficking in Persons Registered by Region

S/No.	Region	Cases Reported			Total
		Internal	External	Unknown	
1.	Aviation Police	-	44		44
2.	KMP South	14	07	01	22
3.	CID Hqtrs	01	16		17
4.	Bukedi	04	12		16
5.	Rwenzori West	15			15
6.	KMP North	06	08	01	15
7.	Mt. Moroto	08	04		12
8.	Kiira	11			11
9.	Wamala	10			10
10.	KMP East	07	01		08
11.	Kigezi	08			08
12.	Ssezibwa	07			07
13.	Busoga East	06			06
14.	Elgon	05	01		06
15.	Rwenzori East	04			04
16.	Bukedi North	04			04
17.	Greater Masaka	03			03
18.	Rwizi	01		01	02
19.	Albertine	01			01
20.	Savannah	01			01
21.	North West Nile	01			01
22.	East Kyoga	01			01
	TOTAL	118	93	03	214

The regions of Katonga, Greater Bushenyi, West Nile, Aswa, North Kyoga, Kidepo, Sipi and Busoga North registered no cases of Trafficking in Persons.

b. District/Divisional Performance

Aviation Police at Entebbe International Airport registered the highest number of cases of Trafficking in Persons in 2020, followed by CID Headquarters, Old Kampala Division, Katwe Division, Jinja and Tororo as shown in the table below.



Table 56. Cases of Trafficking in Persons Registered by District/Division

S/No.	Districts/Division	Incidents of Trafficking			Total
		Internal	Transnational	Unknown	
1.	Aviation Police	--	44	--	44
2.	CID Headquarters	01	16	--	17
3.	Old Kampala Division	08	07	--	15
4.	Katwe Division	13	02	--	15
5.	Jinja	11	--	--	11
6.	Tororo	04	05	--	9
7.	Napak	05	03	--	8
8.	Buwenge	08	--	--	8
9.	Kamwenge	08	--	--	08
10.	Busia	01	06	--	07
11.	CPS Kampala Division	01	05	--	06
12.	Kyankwanzi	06	--	--	06
13.	Mbale	04	01	--	05
14.	Iganga	05	--	--	05
15.	Kayunga	05	--	--	05
16.	Kira Division	03	01	--	04
17.	Moroto	03	01	--	04
18.	Kasese	04	--	--	04
19.	Kabale	04	--	--	04
20.	Bundibugyo	03	--	--	03
21.	Naggalama Division	03	--	--	03
22.	Pallisa	03	--	--	03
23.	Buikwe	02	--	--	02
24.	Kiboga	02	--	--	02
25.	Kiryandongo	02	--	--	02
26.	Kyegegwa	02	--	--	02
27.	Masaka	02	--	--	02
28.	Rubanda	02	--	--	02
29.	Rukiga	02	--	--	02
30.	Nansana Division	--	01	--	01
31.	Namisindwa	--	01	--	01
32.	Mbarara	01	--	--	01
33.	Budaka	01	--	--	01



S/No.	Districts/Division	Incidents of Trafficking			Total
		Internal	Transnational	Unknown	
34.	Kabarole	01	--	--	01
35.	Kassanda	01	--	--	01
26.	Kitagwenda	01	--	--	01
37.	Kumi	01	--	--	01
38.	Luweero	01	--	--	01
39.	Lwengo	01	--	--	01
40.	Moyo	01	--	--	01
41.	Mukono Division	01	--	--	01
42.	Namayingo	01	--	--	01
43.	Unknown	--	--	03	03
	Total	118	93	03	214

1.2.20.3. Victims of Trafficking in Persons

A total of **666** persons were victims of Trafficking in Persons out of whom **497** were victims of transnational trafficking, **166** were victims of internal trafficking while **03** victims were unknown.

388 were female adults, **187** were female juveniles, and **53** victims were male adult while **35** were male juveniles.

Table 57. Registered numbers of Victims of trafficking by gender

Internal Trafficking victims				Transnational Trafficking Victims				Unknown
Male Adults	Male juveniles	Female Adults	Female Juveniles	Male Adults	Male Juveniles	Female Adults	Female Juveniles	
06	33	39	91	47	02	349	96	03

1.2.20.4. Forms of Exploitation per Registered Victims

Labour remains the biggest form of exploitation for trafficking in persons. This is driven by the large population of unemployed youth and the increased demand for cheap labour in countries like Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Oman and Jordan among others.



Table 58. **Forms of Exploitations for victims of Trafficking in Person**

S/No.	Form of Exploitation	Victims of Trafficking		
		Internal	Transnational	Unknown
1.	Labour	167	395	--
2.	Sexual	60	01	--
3.	Ritual	14	--	--
4.	Forced Child Marriage	07	--	--
5.	Forced Marriage	03	--	--
6.	Illegal Activity	01	02	--
7.	Child Adoption	01	--	--
8.	Organ Harvest	01	--	--
9.	Unknown	11	--	03
Total		265	398	03

1.2.20.5. Interceptions of Potential Victims of Trafficking

The interceptions were mostly carried out at Entebbe International Airport, Border Immigration Posts, internal transport terminals and illegal recruitment offices. Intending Ugandan migrant workers were also intercepted after having been irregularly recruited by some agents/workers of some licensed recruitment companies.

Table 59. **Status of victims of Trafficking in 2020**

S/No.	Status of victims	No. of victims
1.	Intercepted	378
2.	Rescued	231
3.	Recovered	26
4.	Not Recovered	22
5.	Dead	04
6.	Still Missing	02
7.	Unknown	03
Total		666

1.2.20.6. Majority of the Victims Intercepted before Exploitation/Abuse

Most of the victims of transnational trafficking were intercepted within Uganda before being taken abroad allegedly for employment or studies, while others were intercepted in Kenya and sent back to Uganda. Among those intercepted in Kenya were groups of youthful Burundian nationals and Karimojong girls, who were re-integrated back with their families as their traffickers face charges of aggravated trafficking.



1.2.20.7. Destination Countries for Victims of trafficking in Uganda

There were **482** victims of transnational trafficking with Dubai as the leading destination country with **257** victims followed by Kenya with **165** victims and Saudi Arabia with **39** victims while Oman and Abu Dhabi had **05** victims each.

Uganda as a destination country had **03** victims from South Sudan and **01** victim from Kenya. It was also used as a transit country for **12** victims of Burundian origin who were intercepted from Kenya, handed over to immigration at Busia border point and repatriated to Burundi.

Most of the victims intercepted in Kenya were in transit to other destinations in the Middle East and Somalia;

Table 60. Number of victims by destination country

S/No.	Destination Country	No. of Victims
1.	Dubai	257
2.	Kenya	165
3.	Saudi Arabia	39
4.	Oman	05
5.	Abu Dhabi	05
6.	Jordan	03
7.	Canada	02
8.	Bahrain	02
9.	United States of America	01
10.	Mozambique	01
11.	United Kingdom	01
12.	Uganda	01
	TOTAL	482

1.2.20.8. Modes of Recruitment of Victims of Trafficking in Persons

Deception and Fraud were the most commonly used means of recruitment. Majority of the victims were recruited and transported to their respective destinations through deceptive promises for nice paying jobs abroad. The perpetrators use fraudulent means including forgery of travel documents, giving false information to Government authorities and using un-gazetted exit and entry routes along the porous border of Uganda.

Some traffickers use fraud and deception to carry out illegal recruitment of migrant workers



to Countries which have signed bilateral labour agreements with Uganda such as UAE and Jordan.

1.2.20.9. Common Trafficking and Smuggling Routes in 2020

Internal Trafficking Incidents

- i. Karamoja Sub-region to Teso sub region – Mbale – Busia / Malaba – Iganga – Jinja – Kampala for child labour, street begging and sexual exploitation.
- ii. Rural areas in various parts of the country to some urban centers and areas with some economic activities, for labour exploitation, sexual exploitation and use in illegal activities

Transnational Trafficking Incidents

- i. Kampala, Mukono, Wakiso and the Eastern border districts to Kenya and several other foreign countries, including the Middle East,
- ii. Other parts of Uganda to Kampala and Entebbe Airport to several foreign Countries, and
- iii. Burundi – Tanzania – through Western Uganda; to Kampala; then to Kenya and other Middle East Countries, mostly for labour and sexual exploitation

1.2.20.10. Prosecution Function

The prosecution function includes detection of the crime, investigation of cases and prosecution of offenders. There was improved performance in the field of investigations and prosecution of human trafficking cases.

By the end of 2020, a total of **97** cases were taken to court, out of which **07** cases secured convictions, **01** case was withdrawn from court by the DPP and **89** cases were still pending in court, **25** cases were put away for lack of sufficient evidence while **92** cases are still under inquiry.

A total of **154** suspects of Trafficking in Persons were arrested, out of whom **113** were male adults, **39** suspects were female adults, **01** was a male juvenile and **01** suspect was a female juvenile.

150 suspects were charged to court, out of these, **07** were convicted, **134** suspects were remanded, **05** were released on bail and **04** were release from court. **04** suspects were released on Police Bond.



1.2.21 Land Fraud Cases

A total of **319** cases of land related crimes were reported in 2020 compared to **345** cases reported in 2019, giving a **7.5%** decrease.

Table 61. Breakdown of land related cases

S/No.	Crime Categories	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2020	2019	
1.	Obtaining Registration by False Pretenses	70	73	-03
2.	Forgery and uttering a false document	54	55	-01
3.	Obtaining Money by False Pretenses	47	51	-04
4.	Criminal Trespass	62	50	12
5.	Concealing Title Deeds	22	32	-10
6.	Malicious Damage	14	03	11
7.	Unlawful Evictions	11	13	-02
8.	Fraudulent Sale	10	27	-17
9.	Intermeddling	08	10	-02
10.	Theft of Land Titles	04	04	--
11.	Forcible Detainer/Entry	02	06	-04
12.	Conspiracy	02	03	-01
13.	Threatening Violence	--	04	-04
14.	Unlawful assignment of Tenancy	--	02	-02
15.	Other Offences	13	12	01
	Total	319	345	-26

By the end of the year, a total of **287** cases were still under investigations, **98** cases were sent to DPP/RSA for legal guidance, **10** cases were taken to court while **10** cases were still pending in court and **22** cases were closed and put away.

A total of **Ugx. 4,108,400,000** was lost in fraudulent land transactions as a result of obtaining money by false pretenses, out of these, **Ugx. 220,000,000** was recovered.

In 2020, **15** certificates of titles were recovered.



1.2.21.1. Highlight of Land Related Cases

Katwe CRB 1254/2020; Alleged Unlawful Demolition of St Peter’s Anglican Church-Ndeeba

During the night of August 10, 2020, St Peter’s Anglican Church in Ndeeba in the Diocese of Namirembe situated in Kibuga Block 7, Plot No. 749 and 750 was demolished. This followed a long-standing land dispute between Ephraim Enterprises Ltd and the Church. This demolition however violated a number of provisions of the law including Presidential directive and Ministry of Health Covid-19 guidelines that barred movement of persons after 1900hrs.

The technical persons involved being public officials, were charged with corruption offences and the charges were consented to by the DPP. The matter was also transferred to the Anti-Corruption Division where all accused persons took plea on December 14, 2020 and the case is pending hearing in court.



St Peter’s Church Ndeeba, before and after demolition

1.2.22 Covid – 19 Restriction Enforcement

In a bid to prevent the spread of Covid-19 pandemic in Uganda, H.E The President and Ministry of Health issued a number of guidelines.

Between 13th April, 2020 and 24th May, 2020, during the enforcement of these guidelines;

- i. A total of **640** cases were registered,
- ii. **2,447** suspects were arrested, of whom **865** were charged to court and convicted,



- 1,582 were cautioned and released on Police bond, and
 iii. 21 motor vehicles and 152 motorcycles were impounded.

Table 62. Breakdown of Covid-19 incidents

S/No.	Incident	Number of Cases
1.	Violation of curfew	357
2.	Defiance of Presidential Directives	224
3.	Illegal transportation of passengers	07
4.	Illegal entry	07
5.	Unlawful distribution of food	05
6.	Violence on security enforcing Covid-19 directives	05
7.	Protest by truck drivers	04
8.	Shooting incidents	04
9.	Protest over delayed supply of relief food	04
10.	Illegal possession of government stores	03
11.	Negligent act likely to spread disease	03
12.	Illegal possession of government relief food	02
13.	Excessive use of force by security	02
14.	Illegal roadblock	02
15.	Causing death	02
16.	Violence by Covid-19 victim	01
17.	Circulation of Counterfeit Covid-19 stickers	01
18.	Impersonation of Security	01
19.	Distribution of fake sanitisers	01
20.	Escape of Covid-19 suspects from Quarantine Centre	01
21.	Interception of Covid-19 patient	01
22.	Incitement of violence	01
23.	Illegal gold mining during lockdown	01
24.	Protest by traders	01
	TOTAL	640

EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON CID PERFORMANCE

- Due to total lockdown of the country, the Uganda Police was among the essential sectors and continued to carry out their mandate and yet other Criminal Justice players were operating at 30% like the ODPP, Courts and the Uganda Prisons.
- While suspects were being arraigned in court, hearing was not taking place and



bail application were not being heard. After relaxing of the lockdown, the ODPP withdrew charges in a number of cases especially simple cases committed during the Covid – 19 lockdown. The withdrawal affected the performance of cases reported vis-à-vis cases taken to court and convictions.

- c. There was no hearing of cases in the high court, chief magistrate and lower court, but where courts could sit, cases were dismissed while other accused persons were acquitted for a number of reasons including want of prosecutions.
- d. Uganda Prisons designated remand centres which were far away from courts and accused were not being produced in court for instance;
 - i. Kitalya Minimax was used for remand for Central Uganda and neighbouring Districts like Masindi and Buvuma Islands,
 - ii. Kumi Government Prison in Teso Region where all were being remanded, and
 - iii. In Rwenzori, all Remandees were being remanded in Kasese far away from Courts.
- e. Video Link: Despite the rise of e-justice by the justice actors, these were limited due to the fact that the video link was only in Luzira, Kitalya, High Court Kampala, Buganda Road and Anti-Corruption Court. These were also only for cases of bail application and not hearing.

The above-mentioned state of affairs affected the performance of the cases.

CHAPTER TWO

ANTI CRIME

INFRASTRUCTURE





2.0. Introduction

On 20th June, 2018, H.E The President addressed the Parliament of Uganda in a special sitting announcing measures that the government would undertake to check insecurity in the country. Among the measures put in place are;

2.1. Installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) Cameras

The CCTV surveillance system was established in 2007, in preparation for CHOGM, and the system was installed on the streets of Kampala and Entebbe targeting the main intersection and junctions to the routes which the delegates used. Following the number of brutal murders in and around Kampala metropolitan areas, and other parts of the country in 2017, the President ordered for installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras along major highways, towns and cities all over the country to help curb crime.

- a. Phase 1 which covered Kampala Metropolitan Policing Area catered for 18 divisions and all are fully operational with 3,233 cameras installed.
- b. Phase II which is to cover all Municipalities, Highways, major towns and all border points is at 83% coverage. 2,319 cameras have so far been installed out of which,
 - i. 740 are viewed at the National Command and control Centre,
 - ii. 76 cameras in Municipalities are not connected to the national backbone infrastructure, and
 - iii. 500 cameras have been installed but are pending connection to the national backbone.
- c. Phase III is to commence in May, 2021 and it is aimed at rolling out the CCTV System to all other parts of the country



CCTV photo showing an accident at real time at Nakawa Traffic Lights Junction



2.1.1. Successful CCTV Operations from January to June 2020 Within KMP Surveillance Area

- a) Detection, Deterrence of criminals and suspicious characters.
- i. On 3rd January 2020 at 1800hrs at Down Town Plaza- Kagugube along Nakivubo Channel/Kampala District, several suspects were monitored smoking suspected drugs/opium and chewing Khat (mairungi) which were being supplied by unknown lady. Crime Intelligence Analysis Centre at Police Headquarters notified a joint team from Kagugube Police Post and Wandegeya Police Station who arrested and charged the suspects and all Exhibits were recovered.
 - ii. At Ave Maria Stage in Kabalagala/Kampala District while using Kabalagala CS6 PTZ Camera a group of 05 criminals were monitored waylaying and later jumped on unidentified lady seated on a moving motorcycle where they forcefully grabbed a bag from her (passenger). She immediately fell off unidentified motorcycle. The thugs searched the bag 100 meters away from the victim. Intelligence responded to the scene, suspects were identified and field officers notified timely, the facial identifications were captured by intelligence where Six associates were arrested and charged.
- b) Suspects involved in counterfeit notes have been monitored, ground intelligence was carried out and suspects arrested before trapping their victims. For example, on 8th January 2020, while closely monitoring the National Command and Control Centre Quarter guard two suspects namely Ndegye Lemon Stephen and the wife Namanya Stella all residents of Kisaasi in Kampala District were arrested on Intelligence led information that was analyzed from the crime Analysis Center for possessing counterfeit notes (10,000 Dollar currency of 100 SD Ref: 59/8/1/2020 denominations and 2.5 Million Ugx). An operation was conducted, search made, exhibits recovered where the duo were charged Vide of Jinja Road Police Station.
- c) Suspected Kidnaps have also been monitored through the CCTV Surveillance by Intelligence where on 11th January 2020 at 0900hrs while on real time surveillance and ground Intelligence, a foreign National of Indian Origin one Ms. Poofa a General Manager of Com -Coil Company Limited located in Naguru Kampala District Opposite Police Headquarters was suspected to have been Kidnapped by unknown motorcyclist. Field officers were notified and victim recovered after two hours.



- d) Traffic monitoring to produce real time monitoring of traffic and wanted motor vehicles while coordinating with traffic officers on ground. CCTV system is being used in enforcement of traffic laws and regulations, and guiding investigations of traffic accident cases for instance cases of hit and run by identifying registration plates of vehicles involved.



Real-time traffic incidents as captured by CCTV in different parts of KMP

- e) Suspected criminals involved in suspected murders have been intercepted and arrested on real time surveillance by intelligence. For instance, on the 20th January 2020 at 1259hrs, intelligence led information of motor vehicle registration number UAV 348S Toyota Hiace driving from Kamuli to unknown destination was in possession of occupants who had a motorcycle and jackets with blood-stained clothes suspected to have committed a crime.

Through the Automatic Number plate Recognition (ANPR) system and CCTV, Intelligence notified DPC, DCIO, Traffic and District CID Kasangati for action where the motor vehicle was intercepted, suspects arrested and detained at Kasangati Police Station.

- f) Stolen vehicles and Criminals involved in crime have been arrested through CCTV analysis from the Crime Intelligence Analysis Centre. For example on the 20th January 2020 while using the Automatic Number plate Recognition System (ANPR), motor vehicle UAY 811P was involved in stealing of another motor vehicle UAV 160L Toyota Hiace. Suspects were arrested and motor vehicle impounded vides SD REF 75/19/12/2019 of Kireka Police Station.
- g) Government Installations have been located and recovered through use of CCTV Surveillance backed up by ground Intelligence. For example, on the 14th February



2020 while on surveillance using Makerere Kikoni Camera PTZ a vandalized camera Pole with two fixed Cameras and one PTZ were recovered from a residence. On Intelligence led operation, 12 Police officers led by DPC Wandegeya were directed to the scene for management.

- h) Incidents of robberies have been monitored on real time surveillance. For example, on the 20/3/2020 at 0300hrs while monitoring Kireka PTZ CS 2 camera, two robbers were monitored robbing a passenger after grabbing him by the neck where field officers were notified.
- i) Fire outbreak has been detected and put out before gutting properties. For example, on the 16th June 2020 at 2340hrs along 7th Street Industrial area using Add Fixed camera 3 smoke was monitored where area field officers were directed to the scene and the fire put off before causing a lot of damage.
- j) CCTV was used as a policing tool during the election period and particularly on the 18th November 2020 when riots sprung up. Rioters were captured destroying property, vandalizing Police CCTV cameras, burning tyres on roads and looting. Others were captured undressing women who were found putting on yellow T-Shirts. Many suspects involved were apprehended using the critical evidence from CCTV cameras.



Rioters captured burning tyres on roads



CCTV footage helped in the arrest of a rioter who hit a police officer with a hammer during the 18th and 19th November, 2020 riots.



CCTV footage helped in the arrest of two suspects who undressed women putting on yellow T-Shirts

2.2. Establishing a Modern Forensic Laboratory.

A modern forensic laboratory has been established under the Directorate of Forensic Services tasked with the application of scientific techniques in prevention, investigation and detection of crime to support administration of justice.



In 2020, Directorate of Forensic Services through its different departments operated as below;

- a) The Department of Criminal Identification, this;
 - i. Processed **20,152** crime scenes country wide,
 - ii. linked **109** individuals to crime scenes, out of these, **78** were suspects and **07** civilians without previous record, and
 - iii. **24** crime scenes were also linked to each other,
 - iv. Through the Criminal Automated Biometric Identification System (CABIS) that is deployed in 14 out of 18 KMP police divisions, CABIS led to the identification of **856** habitual criminals i.e., arrested persons linked to previous criminal records.

- b) The Department of Ballistics and Toolmarks has Integrated Ballistics Information System (IBIS).
 - i. In 2020, IBIS linked **174** crime scenes, bringing the total of crime scenes linked by IBIS to **202** across the country between 2018 and 2020.
 - ii. the Department received **61** requests for examination of firearms and **133** for motor vehicle examination. All the **133** motor vehicle requests were handled within 24 hours of their submission, while
 - iii. **55** firearm exhibit requests were handled within 1 week of their submission.
 - iv. A total of **15,467** cartridge cases and **8,161** bullet heads had been captured into the IBIS database.
 - v. The Department provided intelligence leads between shooting incidents in Bunyangabo District, Bwera Division, Katwe-Kabatoro Division and Kibiito. Forensic Intelligence derived from examining exhibits in these cases led to the recovery of Rifle S/No. UF 2139-1977 by Crime Intelligence.

The Ballistics and Tools Marks department that host IBIS has so far received 468 criminal cases related to shooting incidences, involving 943 cartridges and 204 bullet tips. These cases have resulted in a number of links, for instance;

- i. Three (03) cases of murder and aggravated robbery in KMP North were linked to two (02) firearms.



- ii. 08 cases of murder and aggravated robbery in Greater Masaka were linked to two (02) firearms and one has been recovered
- iii. 05 cases of murder and aggravated robbery Elgon & Kasese (Bwera) were linked to 01 firearm that has been recovered
- iv. Thirteen (13) cases of aggravated robbery and murders in Kibiito & Bundibugyo were linked to 02 guns that have been recovered
- v. 20 cases of aggravated robbery and murder in Luwero, Matugga, Wobulezi, Kikyusa, Bamunanika, Nakasongola and Migera were linked to 01 firearm and it was recovered.

2.3. Finger Printing of Guns (Ballistic Fingerprints)

The Firearm Fingerprinting Exercise (Electronic Registration of Firearms) was started in September 2018 following a presidential directive on anti-crime infrastructure in Uganda. The President directed that all legally held guns should be ‘finger-printed’ i.e. acquire individual internal ballistics characteristics, to create an electronic database to address their poor management and improve the real time monitoring of firearm transactions.



Test firing exercise for ballistic fingerprinting at CID Headquarters-Kibuli



The exercise essentially involves the test firing of each individual firearm three times in a bullet recovery water tank, collecting three cartridge cases and bullet heads whose firing marks (ballistics fingerprints) are captured in the Integrated Ballistics Information System (IBIS) at the Forensic Ballistic Department to create the ballistic database of each firearm. The exercise also involves registering all firearm identification information for real time monitoring of firearm transactions.



One set of IBIS “gun fingerprinting” unit.

So far, guns from the Uganda Police, Uganda Prisons Service, Private Security Organizations and civilians have been test fired as follows;

- i. 84% of all guns with Uganda Police Force have been test fired,
- ii. 99% of all guns with Uganda Prison Services have been test fired,
- iii. 81% of all guns with Private Security Organizations have been test fired, and
- iv. 38% of all guns with Civilian population have been test fired.

31% of the total test fired firearm samples have been captured in the IBIS database and procurement of 03 additional IBIS units is ongoing to quicken the process.

2.4. Reforming the Flying Squad Unit;

A lot of reforms have been undertaken taken including screening, creation of other detaches and Flying Squad units have been deployed in all Police regions and some Districts/ Divisions.

In the various operations conducted in 2020, the following were recovered;



- i. 23 firearms and 342 rounds of live ammunitions,
- ii. 67 Stolen/robbed motor vehicles, and
- iii. 43 motorcycles.

2.5. Revival of the 999 System by the Uganda Police Force.

The 999 police system was revived for use by the public when faced with any imminent threat to life and public safety, and in situations that require urgent response. It comprises of an emergency call center that receives calls and in turn alert the motorized response team for action.

a. Motorized 999 system

Currently, the 999 motorized system comprises of 18 motor vehicles deployed in all Divisions in Kampala Metropolitan Area. A number of achievements have been made, among others;

- i. Filling the gaps by patrolling in areas where CCTV cameras are not installed.
- ii. They have foiled a number of robberies through quick response to calls.
- iii. Act as first responders to scenes of robbery, aggravated robbery and cordon scenes of fire for public safety.
- iv. They deter criminals from committing crime and this has seen a reduction in crime in areas where they are deployed.
- v. Community policing during response to crime scenes and sensitizing the members of the public on measures against crime.
- vi. The response time to scenes of crime significantly improved to about 15 minutes.

The motorized 999 system has received appreciation from members of the public where they are deployed.

The challenge faced by the motorized 999 system is insufficient fuel that makes it difficult to pursue Highway Robbers.

b. The 999-system emergency call center

The emergency center now has 60 accessibility pots, which can receive over 100 emergency calls at ago with the call response time of 40-50 seconds, with plans to expand the pots to



400, focusing on improvement of response time to 15 seconds.

The new 999 system is able to detect the location of the handset and alert the nearest response team. The system also has the ability to track down “fake” calls to divert police attention.

The 999 system has been decentralized to reduce response time to calls where emergency calls made from specific regions are directly forwarded to the regional emergency call centre as follows;

- i. Western Region – Mbarara
- ii. Northern Region – Gulu and Arua
- iii. Eastern Region – Mbale, Soroti and Jinja

2.6. Response to Crime Reports/Scenes:

Efforts have been made towards speedy response to crime reports and crime scenes. These are;

- i. Police enhanced the number of motorcycles that have been deployed on patrols. This has reduced the response time to scenes of crime in areas which are inaccessible by a motor vehicle.
- ii. Revival of the 999-emergency response system:

This has greatly improved on the crime reporting time by the public and the response time to scenes of crime.

- iii. Quick reaction by the Flying Squad Unit has greatly reduced on the response time leading to successful crack down and arrest of hardcore criminals, and highway robbers.
- iv. The forensic Laboratory under the Directorate of Forensic Services was equipped with modern technology such as Integrated Ballistic Information System and ballistic fingerprinting that has increased the speed of investigations by linking crime scenes to specific guns used in crime.
- v. Installation of CCTV camera system:

This has made identification and subsequent arrest of criminals and quick rescue of fire and accident victims.



vi. The sub county arrangement:

As guided by H.E the President during the 2019 Police Council, UPF management is implementing in a phased manner the deployment of 20 Police Officers per sub county.

2.7. Recruitment of the Local Defense Unit (LDUs).

Government recruited personnel to form the Local Defense Unit who are deployed and work with the Uganda Police Force, coordinated by the 1 DIV of the Uganda Peoples Defense Forces (UPDF).

The LDUs are deployed in all districts in Uganda and every District Police Commander has an LDU Commander attached to him. This focuses on reducing the work load and cover the gap of manpower shortage in execution of police led operations.

The LDUs have undergone refresher courses in professionalism and human rights to enhance execution of their duties, led by police.

CHAPTER THREE

CASE MANAGEMENT





3.0. Introduction

Case management is the process of handling a particular case from the time of reporting to the time of its disposal.

In 2020, a total of **195,931** cases reported to Police compared **215,224** cases reported in 2019, showing a reduction in the volume of crimes reported by **8.9%**.

Table 63. **Case management comparison**

S/No	Category	2020	2019
1.	Cases submitted to DPP/RSA	85,529	100,112
2.	Cases taken to Court	56,651	74,810
3.	Cases with convictions	15,657	22,105
4.	Cases with Acquittals	359	1,151
5.	Cases with Dismissals	3,754	11,472
6.	Cases pending in Court	36,881	40,085
7.	Cases under Investigations	75,799	79,094

3.1. Reasons for the submission of few cases to court

Of **195,931** cases reported to Police in 2020, **56,651** cases were taken to court. This is attributed to;

- i. Where cases are reported and suspects are not identified, not arrested or suspects are abroad waiting for extradition or deportation,
- ii. Where cases are reported and complainants/victims loose interest and withdraw cases before being taken to court,
- iii. Delay of expert reports to help the DPP/RSA form opinion, for instance
 - a. Forensic audit
 - b. Handwriting expert report,
 - c. DNA analysis report,
 - d. PPDA report,
 - e. Ballistic report,
 - f. Finger print report,
 - g. Postmortem report in cases of murder,
 - h. Sexual offences examination report in sexual assault cases, and
 - i. Medical report in cases of assault.
- iv. Cases reported as suspected murder and later postmortem indicate the victim died of natural causes,



- v. Cases reported and later parties are advised to seek civil remedies,
- vi. Cases where the victims and suspects agree to settle it out of court, and
- vii. Delayed reporting of cases where cases are reported after a long time and incriminating evidence is lost.

A total of **75,493** suspects were charged to court of whom, **68,336** were male adults, **1,532** were male juveniles, **5,209** were female adults and **416** were female juveniles.

A total of **197,277** persons were victims of crime, of whom;

- i. **112,819** were male adults representing 57%,
- ii. **52,403** were female adults representing 27%,
- iii. **22,708** were female juveniles representing 11%,
- iv. **9,347** were male juveniles representing 5%, and.

3.2. Crime Rate in 2020

According to UBOS statistical abstract 2018, the current population estimates is at **39,040,900** therefore giving a crime rate of:

$$\frac{195,931}{39,040,900} \times 100,000 = 502$$

This means that, out of every 100,000 people, **502** were victims of crime

Table 67: Comparison of Crime Rate 2018 - 2020

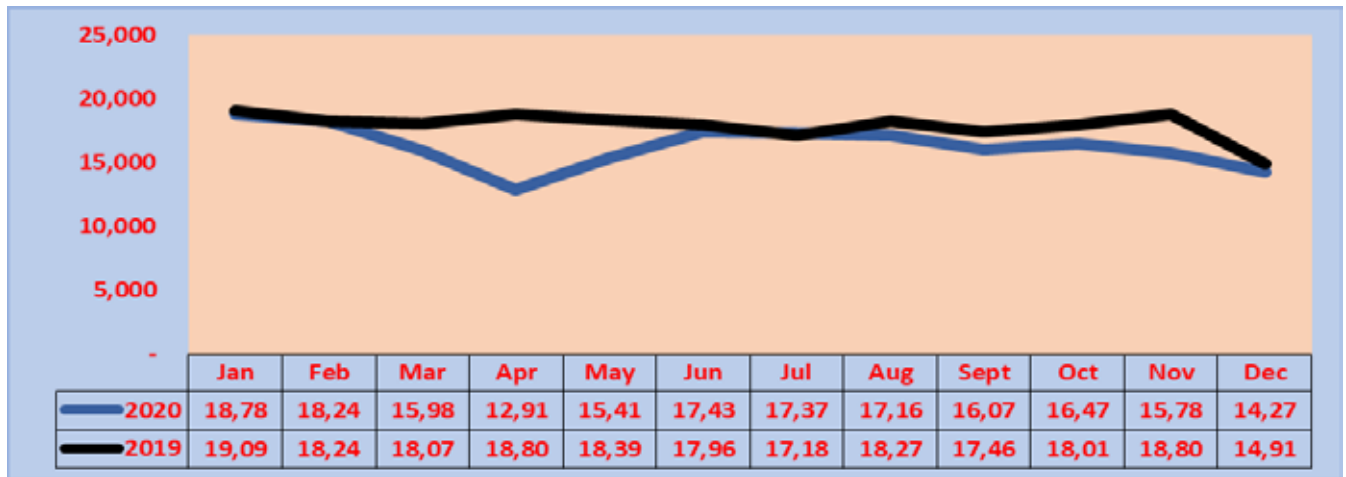
Year	2018	2019	2020
Crime Rate	612	551	502

3.3. Monthly Crime Trend

On average, **16,328** cases were reported to Police every month. January, 2020 recorded the highest number of crimes with **18,786** cases while December, 2020 recorded the lowest with **14,267** cases.



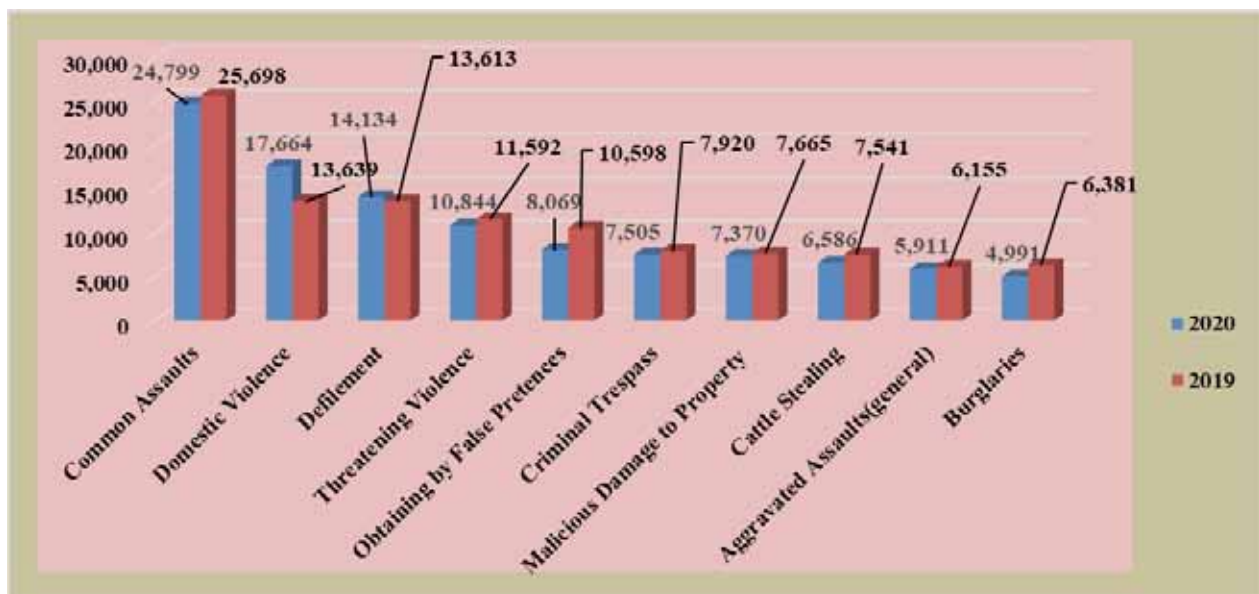
Figure 31. Monthly Crime Trend



3.4. Leading Crimes in 2020 and 2019

Common Assaults continue to be the leading crime committed over the years, in 2020, it was followed by domestic violence, defilements and threatening violence as shown in the figure below.

Figure 32. Leading Crimes in 2020 and 2019



a. Regional Performance

Rwizi region registered the highest number of crimes in the country in 2020, followed by KMP North, Albertine, Greater Masaka, North Kyoga as shown in the table below.



Table 64. Regional Performance in Cases Reported

S/No.	REGIONS	TOTAL CASES		Diff
		2020	2019	
1.	Rwizi	12,117	13,527	-1,410
2.	KMP North	11,748	11,777	-29
3.	Albertine	10,431	9,890	541
4.	Greater Masaka	10,086	11,789	-1,703
5.	North Kyoga	9,901	13,343	-3,442
6.	Aswa	9,616	11,172	-1,556
7.	KMP South	9,536	12,559	-3,023
8.	East Kyoga	9,494	9,516	-22
9.	Rwenzori West	9,079	8,642	437
10.	West Nile	8,476	8,758	-282
11.	KMP East	8,387	9,640	-1,253
12.	Elgon	7,472	8,939	-1,467
13.	Kigezi	7,337	8,011	-674
14.	Katonga	7,147	5,585	1,562
15.	Sipi	6,997	5,385	1,612
16.	Greater Bushenyi	6,145	7,254	-1,109
17.	Busoga East	6,074	6,546	-472
18.	Busoga North	5,501	7,075	-1,574
19.	Wamala	5,190	5,650	-460
20.	Ssezibwa	5,037	5,647	-610
21.	Bukedi	4,888	--	4,888
22.	Bukedi North	4,668	--	4,668
23.	Savannah	4,245	5,928	-1,683
24.	Mt. Moroto	4,184	4,159	25
25.	North West Nile	3,621	3,341	280
26.	Kiira	3,214	3,465	-251
27.	Kidepo	2,094	2,658	-564
28.	Rwenzori East	1,847	3,017	-1,170
29.	CID Headquarters	1,400	2,164	-764

b. District/Divisions with Highest Volume of Crimes in 2020

Old Kampala Division registered the highest number of crimes in 2020, followed by Kapchorwa District, Mpigi District and Tororo District as shown in the table below.



Table 65. Districts/Divisions with highest number of Reported Crimes

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	Total Cases		Diff.
		2020	2019	
1.	Old Kampala Division	3,262	3,157	105
2.	Kapchorwa	3,215	2,699	516
3.	Mpigi	3,006	2,109	897
4.	Tororo	2,902	2,864	38
5.	Katwe Division	2,797	4,559	-1,762
6.	Kamuli	2,725	3,073	-348
7.	Kween	2,713	1,581	1,132
8.	Rukungiri	2,581	2,145	436
9.	Arua	2,545	3,754	-1,209
10.	Kyenjojo	2,515	2,546	-31

Districts/Divisions that registered the least number of cases reported in 2020 were Hima Division with **99** cases, followed by Karenga with **232** cases, Kalaki with **245** cases, Lamwo with **257** cases, Katwe Kabatoro Division with **290** cases, Terego with **291** cases, Madi Okolo with **340** cases, Luuka with **433** cases and Kaabong registered **440** cases.

3.5. Firearms and Ammunitions in 2020

During the period under review, **37** guns were reported lost, while **60** guns were recovered during the various operations against criminals throughout the country.

A total of **844** rounds of different ammunitions were reported lost, while **1,256** ammunitions were recovered as shown in the table below.

Table 66. Guns and Ammunitions Lost, Found and Recovered in 2020

TYPE	GUNS		AMMUNITIONS	
	LOST	RECOVERED	LOST	RECOVERED
RPGs				
SMGs	24	28	338	691
LMGs	-	2	428	445
G3	-	-	-	-
MK4	1	1	30	1
303 Rifle	1	3	-	4
Pistols (Star)	3	6	24	43
Pistols (Jericho)	-	-	-	-
Revolvers	1	1	9	9
Any Other	7	19	15	63
Total	37	60	844	1,256

CHAPTER FOUR

ORGANISED CRIMINAL

SYNDICATES BUSTED IN 2020





4.0. Introduction

In 2020, Organised Criminal Syndicates committed heinous crimes within the regions of Kampala Metropolitan Policing Area, Rwenzori East, Namayingo, Mbale, Jinja and other areas. With well guided investigations, coordination and collaboration with sister security agencies, **08** criminal syndicates were identified and dismantled

Before these criminal syndicates were busted, they had;

- i. Shot and killed **10** persons,
- ii. Shot and injured **08** persons,
- iii. Cut and injured **01** person,
- iv. Robbed; **Ugx. 28,331,200**, one Rifle with five rounds, one pistol, **253** mobile phones, two laptops, one flash disc, one pair of open shoes, three trousers valued **Ugx. 90,000** and one Dell computer,
- v. Stolen; one AK47 Rifle, **16** motor vehicles, six flat screen T.V sets, seven mobile phones, one laptop and cash **Ugx. 75,000**,
- vi. Burnt five huts,
- vii. Kidnapped and Trafficked **15** people,
- viii. Raped 08 victims of Trafficking, and
- ix. Received ransom of **Ugx. 1,135,000**.

After busting and dismantling these criminal syndicates;

- i. **19** members of these criminal groups were arrested, charged to court and remanded,
- ii. Recovered five AK47 rifles, eight motor vehicles, one motorcycles, one pistol, **35** live ammunitions, **14** cartridges and two empty magazines,
- iii. One member of the gang was shot and killed, and
- iv. **12** victims of trafficking were rescued.

4.1. Baraza Evans alias Kyenga Criminal Syndicate

This criminal group is comprised of one Baraza Evans alias Kyenga, Wandera Fred Ogutu Masiga - aspiring Parish Councilor of Lunyo parish, Lunyo Sub County in Busia District, Wandera Anthony of Busiro village, Banda Sub County in Namayingo District, Akello Racheal who was a girlfriend to Wandera Ogutu Fred Masiga and at the same time a girlfriend to No. 70247 PPC Wakida James, and one only identified as Juma R/O Bumalenge village, Sigulu Sub County in Namayingo District.

They operated in the villages of Butemo, Budinga West and Muhubu all in Banda Sub



County in Namayingo District. The group committed aggravated robbery, arson, attempted murder by shooting, malicious damage and assault.

Following the arrest of Baraza Evans alias Kyenga, he confessed to have participated in the commission of the following;

4.1.1 Namayingo CRB 629/2020, Theft of a Gun

On 28/12/2020 at about 2100hrs at Namayingo North, Namayingo Town Council in Namayingo District, Riffle No. 565811311- 28499 with 30 rounds of ammunitions was stolen by unknown person from No. 70247 PPC Wakidha Dennis 24yrs, a Police Officer attached to Namayingo Police Station. It is alleged that on 21/12/2020 at around 1843hrs, one No. 70247 PPC Wakidha Dennis signed for the said to go for night petrol with colleagues but after the patrol, he never returned the said gun up to 29/12/2020, when information was received that the said gun had been stolen from his rented room at the above address when he had gone for super. He signed for 3 magazines with 90 rounds of ammunitions but the two magazines with 60 rounds of ammunitions were not taken and were recovered from his rented room.

On 02/01/2021, the said gun was recovered at Bujwanga West village, Bujwanga parish, Banda Sub County in Namayingo District after the arresting of one Baraza Evans alias Kyenga 20yrs, a nail polish hawker R/O Syanyonja village, Namayingo Town Council in Namayingo District.

4.1.2 Namayingo CRB 624/2020, Arson to the prejudice of Wandera Joseph, Odeke Silver and Kandeke Beatrice

On 30/12/2020 at around 0200hrs at Bujwanga Village, Banda Sub County in Namayingo District, unknown persons set ablaze huts belonging to Wandera Joseph, Odeke Silver and Kandeke Beatrice, all of the above address were set ablaze by unknown persons.

The scene was visited and Baraza Evans alias Kyenga was arrested with Akello Racheal, charged to court and remanded.

4.1.3 Namayingo CRB 632/2020, Arson of Four Grass Thatched Houses and Attempted Murder by Shooting of Nabwire Lucy

On 30/12/2020 at around 0200Hrs at Butemo village Banda Sub County in Namayingo District, unknown armed persons attacked one, Wafula Sefan and set his two huts ablaze, destroying all the property therein. They also attacked his neighbor, one Nabwire Lucy 35yrs and set her two huts ablaze. When she came out to make an alarm, she was shot on



her left leg.

The scene of crime was visited, 10 cartridges and one live ammunition were recovered and submitted to the Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

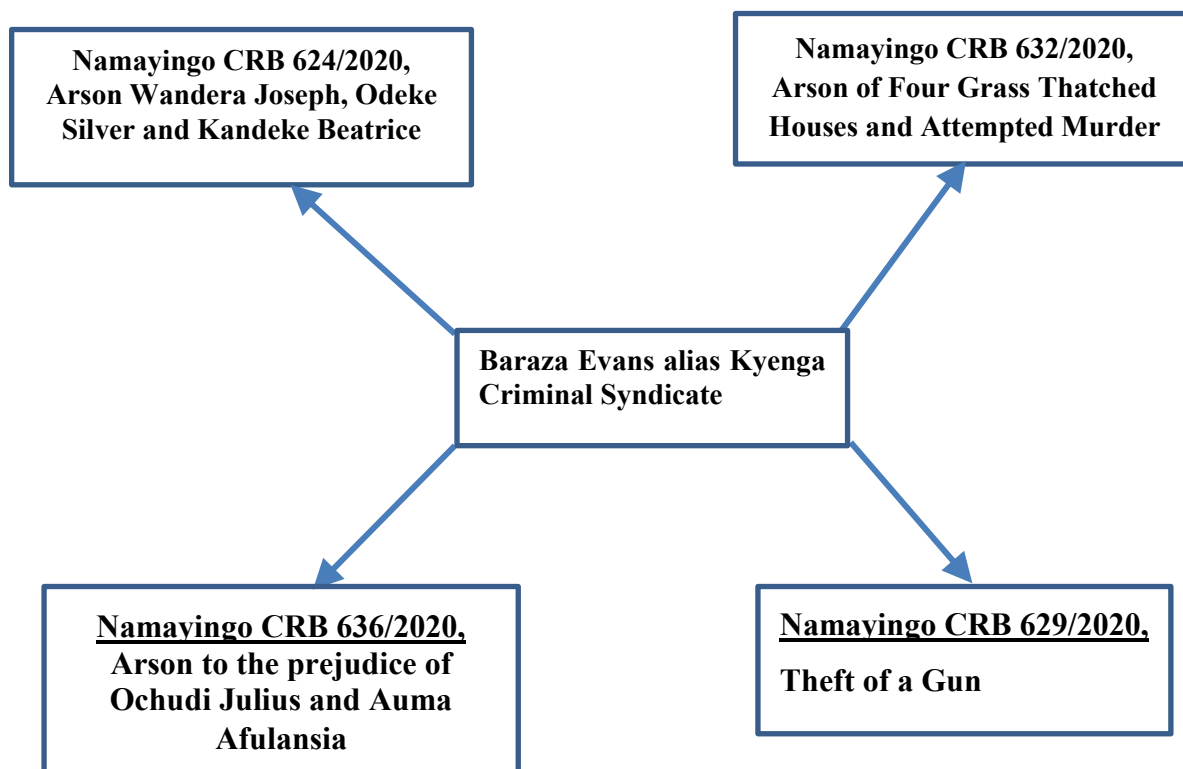
Baraza Evans alias Kyenga was arrested with Akello Racheal, charged to court and remanded.

4.1.4 Namayingo CRB 636/2020, Arson to the prejudice of Ochudi Julius and Auma Afulansia

On 30/12/2020 at around 0300hrs, unknown persons attacked a one, Ochudi Julius 24 years, business man R/O Muhubu Village, Buwoya Parish, Banda Sub County in Namayingo District and set his hut ablaze. The attackers proceeded to Busekese village, Buwoya Parish, Banda Sub County in Namayingo District and attacked one, Ouma Afulansia 54 years, peasant and set her hut ablaze.

The scene of crime was visited, Baraza Evans alias Kyenga was arrested with Akello Racheal, charged to court and remanded.

Figure 33. Illustration showing Baraza Evans alias Kyenga Criminal Syndicate





Achievement

- i. The group's ring leader, one Baraza Evans alias Kyenga and Akello Racheal were arrested, charged to General Court Martial and remanded,
- ii. Rifle No. 565811311- 28499 stolen with 30 rounds of ammunitions was recovered without any rounds,
- iii. 14 cartridges and 01 live ammunition were recovered from the crime scenes, and
- iv. Analysis of the firearm was undertaken by Directorate of Forensic Services and the cartridges linked the firearm to the four crime scenes.

4.2. Wanyama Robert Wafula Jackson alias Wakodo Criminal Syndicate

This criminal group comprised of Wanyama Robert Wafula Jackson alias Wakodo 40yrs, a carpenter of Namutumba Central Ward A, Namutumba District, Kasablank Umar, Muyinda Moses Kawangunzi, Nabirye Zubeda and Mbwali Brenda. They were specialised in Kidnap, Trafficking in Persons, Robbery and Rape of their female victims.

Before their arrest, the group had;

- i. Kidnaped and trafficked 15 victims (13 females and 02 males),
- ii. Raped 08 victims, and
- iii. Demanded for ransom amounting to Ugx. 6,000,000 and received ransom of Ugx. 1,135,000.

The group committed the following offences;

4.2.1 Jinja CRB 854/2020, Trafficking in Persons

On 12/10/2020 from Bugembe Cathedral, one Namboira Doreen and Kaura Regina were abducted and trafficked to Kakira by one Wanyama Robert Wafula Jackson alias Wakodo 40yrs, a carpenter of Namutumba Central Ward A, Namutumba District and Others. The victims were abducted by the suspect on false representation as Security Officer, he demanded and was paid a ransom of Ugx. 550,000 after raping the victims several times. He also stole the victim's mobile phones.

Suspect arrested, charged to court and remanded to Bugembe Prison.



4.2.2 Jinja CRB 786/2020, Trafficking in Persons

On 09/10/2020 from Walukuba – Jinja, one Lukyamuzi Johnson and Birungi Patricia 17yrs were abducted and trafficked to Kakira by one Wanyama Robert Wafula Jackson alias Wakodo 40yrs, a carpenter of Namutumba Central Ward A, Namutumba District and Others. The victims were deceived and through duress, the suspect raped Birungi Patricia. He demanded and was paid a ransom.

Suspect arrested, charged to court and remanded to Bugembe Prison.

4.2.3 Kakira CRB 113/2020, Trafficking in Persons

On 29/04/2020 from Bugembe Cathedral, one Magumba Herman and Birungi Margie 16yrs were abducted and trafficked to Kakira by one Wanyama Robert Wafula Jackson alias Wakodo 40yrs, a carpenter of Namutumba Central Ward A, Namutumba District and Others. The victims were deceived and through duress, the suspect raped Birungi Margie. The victims were rescued, casefile sanctioned, the suspect is currently on remand at Bugembe Prison.

4.2.4 Kakira CRB 241/2020, Trafficking in Persons

On 26/8/2020, one Apaderet Sharon 19yrs was allegedly trafficked from Jinja to Mbale by one Wanyama Robert Wafula Jackson alias Wakodo 40yrs, a carpenter of Namutumba Central Ward A, Namutumba District and Others. The victim was lured into Job Opportunity and instead demanded for a ransom of Ugx. 1,000,000 and got Ugx. 200,000 from the relatives of the victim.

The victims were rescued, the suspect is currently on remand at Bugembe Prison and the case is still under inquiry.

4.2.5 Jinja CRB 177/2020, Trafficking in Persons

On 24/02/2020, one Wamboyo Chebet Lyna 20yrs was allegedly trafficked from Jinja City to Kakira by one Wanyama Robert Wafula Jackson alias Wakodo 40yrs, a carpenter of Namutumba Central Ward A, Namutumba District and Others. The victim was lured into job opportunity, instead she was raped by the suspect, he demanded for a ransom of Ugx. 3,000,000 and received Ugx. 250,000 from the relatives of the victim. The victim was later also robbed by the suspect.

The victim was rescued, case is still pending in court.



4.2.6 Jinja CRB 114/2020, Trafficking in Persons

On 28/01/2020, one Akoth Purity was allegedly trafficked from Masese in Jinja to Kakira by one Wanyama Robert Wafula Jackson alias Wakodo 40yrs, a carpenter of Namutumba Central Ward A, Namutumba District and Others. The victim was lured into job opportunity, instead she was raped by the suspect, he demanded and got a ransom from the relatives of the victim. The victim was later also robbed by the suspect.

The victim was rescued and case is still pending in court.

4.2.7 Kakira CRB 201/2020, Trafficking in Persons

On 28/01/2020, Case of alleged kidnap of one Zubeda Nabirye 31yrs from Kakira by one Wanyama Robert Wafula Jackson alias Wakodo 40yrs, a carpenter of Namutumba Central Ward A, Namutumba District and Others. The suspect made Phone Calls and SMS to confuse the victim.

The case is still pending in court.

4.2.8 Bugembe CRB 138/2020, Kidnap, Trafficking in Persons and Rape of Nabawanuka Jesca

On 29/06/2020, one Nabawanuka Jesca 20yrs and Ngabirano Godfrey 19yrs were allegedly trafficked from Bugembe Cathedral and trafficked to Kakira Sugarcane plantation by one Wanyama Robert Wafula Jackson alias Wakodo 40yrs, a carpenter of Namutumba Central Ward A, Namutumba District and Others. The victims were deceived and through duress, the suspect raped Nabawanuka Jesca. The suspect later demanded for a ransom of Ugx. 3,000,000 and received Ugx. 10,000.

4.2.9 Mafubira CRB 050/2020, Trafficking in Persons

On 25/05/2020, one Nambi Daizy F/A was allegedly trafficked from Mafubira to Kakira Sugar plantation by one Wanyama Robert Wafula Jackson alias Wakodo 40yrs, a carpenter of Namutumba Central Ward A, Namutumba District and Others. The victims were deceived and through duress, the suspect raped Nambi Daizy.

4.2.10 Kakira CRB 206/2020, Trafficking in Persons

On 27/07/2020, one Kasega Aminah was allegedly trafficked from Mbale to Jinja by one Kasablank Umar. the victim was lured for a job but ended up being kidnapped, raped and robbed. The suspect demanded for a ransom of Ugx. 2,000,000 from the relatives of the victims and was paid Ugx. 135,000.

Case still under inquiry.

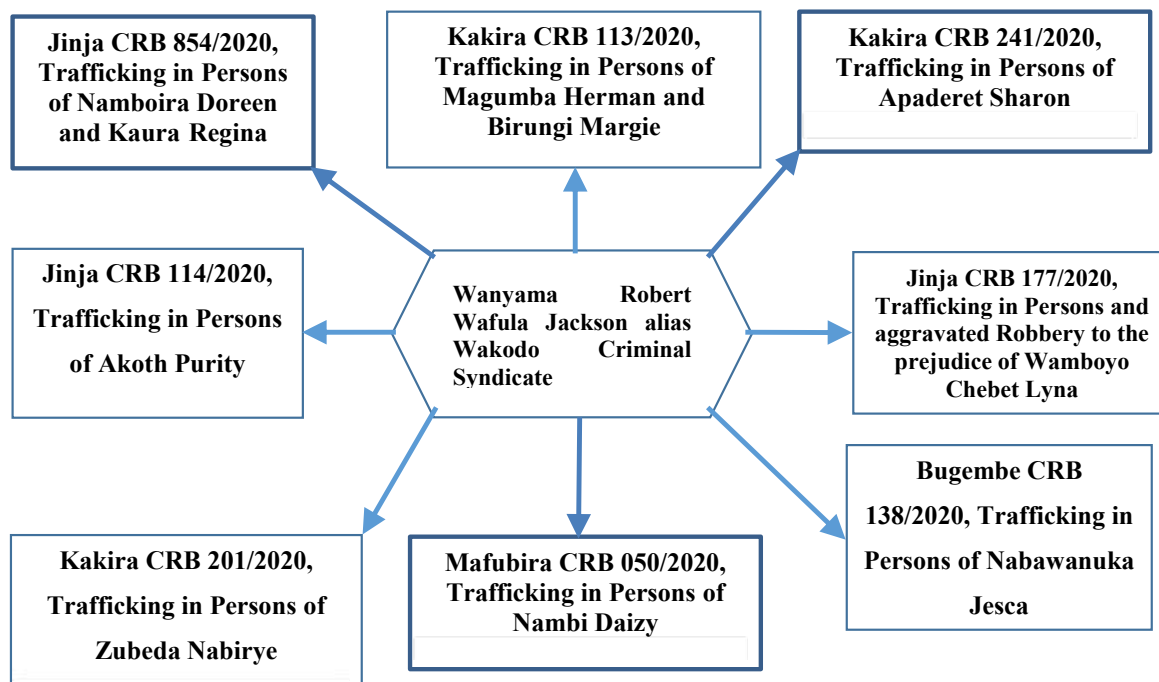


4.2.11 Jinja CRB 081/2020, Trafficking in Persons

On 23/3/2020, one Namwanje Irene and Lukoma Bena were tricked and later trafficked from Bugembe in Jinja to Mukono for an employment opportunity by Muyinda Moses Kawangunzi and another still at large.

The suspects were arrested, charged to court and case is pending committal to High Court

Figure 34. Illustration Showing Wanyana Robert Wafula Jackson alias Wakodo Criminal Syndicate



Achievements

- i. Four members of this criminal group were arrested, charged to court and remanded, and
- ii. The 15 victims (13 females and 02 males) were all rescued.

4.3. KMP Motor Vehicle Theft Criminal Syndicate

This criminal group consisted of Ssempala Matia alias Kojja, Namanya Gideon alias Tumusiime, Ndimukaqa Abdu Karim, Kawooya Ben, Kassim Wandera, William Ssali, Sseruwu Patrick aka Mucepere, Wasswa Black, Abdu Karim Ndimukaaga and Ssempala Moses. They operated in KMP targeting motor vehicles in garages and parking lots by use master keys and breaking implements.

On 27th August 2020, Flying Squad conducted operations following complaints of rampant car thefts within Kampala Metropolitan Areas.

The following had been registered;



4.3.1 Mukono CRB: 122/2020, Theft of Toyota Premio

Two motor vehicles; UBG 002 Toyota Canter and UAT 502T Toyota Mark II were allegedly stolen by one Abdu Karim and Namanya Gideon. Following Police operations, UAT 502T Toyota Mark II was recovered from the home of Abdu Karim.

4.3.2 Mukono CRB: 394/2019, Theft of Toyota Premio

Motor vehicle Reg. No UAQ 446W Toyota Premio was allegedly stolen from Mukono by Ssempala Paul, Abdu Karim Ndimukaga, Ssali William and Namanya Gideon alias Tumusiime who had earlier been arrested for similar offence, charged to court and got bail but jumped bail.

4.3.3 Entebbe CRB 250/2020, Theft of Toyota Nadia.

On 25/2/2020, It is alleged that motor vehicle registration number UAT 502T was stolen from Mukono. The said motor vehicle had a tracking device and it was located to in areas of Bwerenga Kakindu village, Katabi Town Council in Wakiso District. Police conducted an operation and recovered the vehicle in the premises of Zawedde Aisha and Makanga Muzafalu. At the same premises, motor vehicle registration number UAR 356T Toyota Nadia silver in colour was recovered. It was established that the said motor vehicles were parked at that home by one Ndimukaga Karim Abdu and others who were still at large. Namanya Gideon alias Tumusiime Kamyankole and Abdu Karim were later arrested and confessed to have stolen the two vehicles.

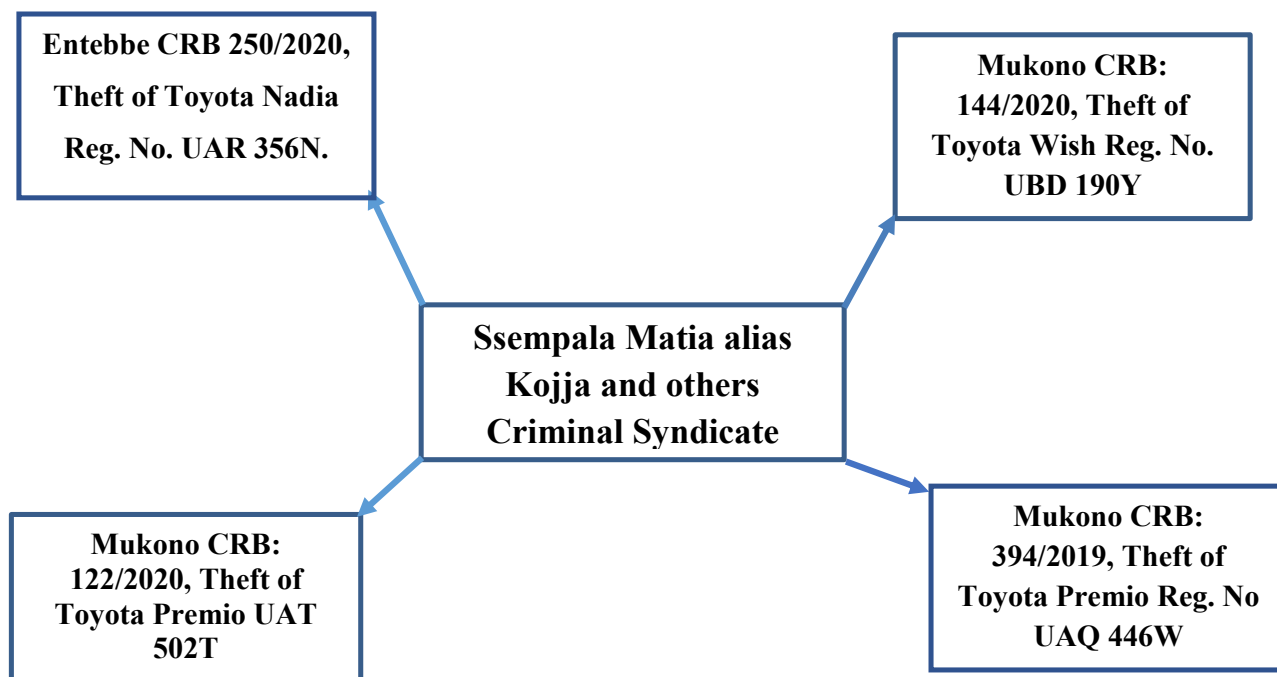
4.3.4 Mukono CRB: 144/2020, Theft of Toyota Wish

Motor vehicle Reg. No. UBD 190Y Toyota Wish was stolen from Seeta by one Namanya Gideon alias Tumusiime Kayankole.

One Kawooya Ben was arrested, searched and found in possession of two vehicles namely; Toyota Premio Reg. No. UAT 365S and a Prado TX Reg. No. UAP 579Y.



Figure 35. Illustration showing KMP Motor Vehicle Theft Criminal Syndicate



Achievement

- i. All the members of the criminal group were arrested, charged to court and remanded,
- ii. Eight suspected stolen motor vehicles and one motorcycle, were recovered; these are Toyota Noah Reg. No. UAT 406A, Toyota Corona Reg. No. UAH 960E, Toyota Mark II – numberless, Toyota Corona Reg. No. UAF 579X, Toyota Premio Reg. No. UAT 3655, Prado TX Reg. No. UAP 579Y, Toyota Ipsum Reg. No. UAP 630W, Honda CRV Reg. No. UAL 700F and Numberless Bajaj Boxer motorcycle.

4.4. Kaliba Sulaiman Alias Arafat Criminal Group

This group was led by one Kaliba Sulaiman alias Arafat and Kakunda Ivan alias Jeff and others who are still at large. They operated in areas of Nsangi, Lungujja-Kosovo, Kitawuluzi zone in Rubaga Division, Buziga in Makindye Division and Kabowa.

This group broke into people's homes at night and stole mainly household items such as Flat screen T.V sets, Mobile phones, Laptops and cash. These stolen items are sold at Cooper Complex and Majestic Plaza in Kampala's Central Business District.

Before their arrest, the group had;

- i. Broken into seven homes,
- ii. Stolen seven mobile phones, six flat screen T.V sets, one laptop and cash amounting to Ugx. 75,000.

The group committed the following offences;



4.4.1 Nsangi CRB 460/2020, Burglary and Theft

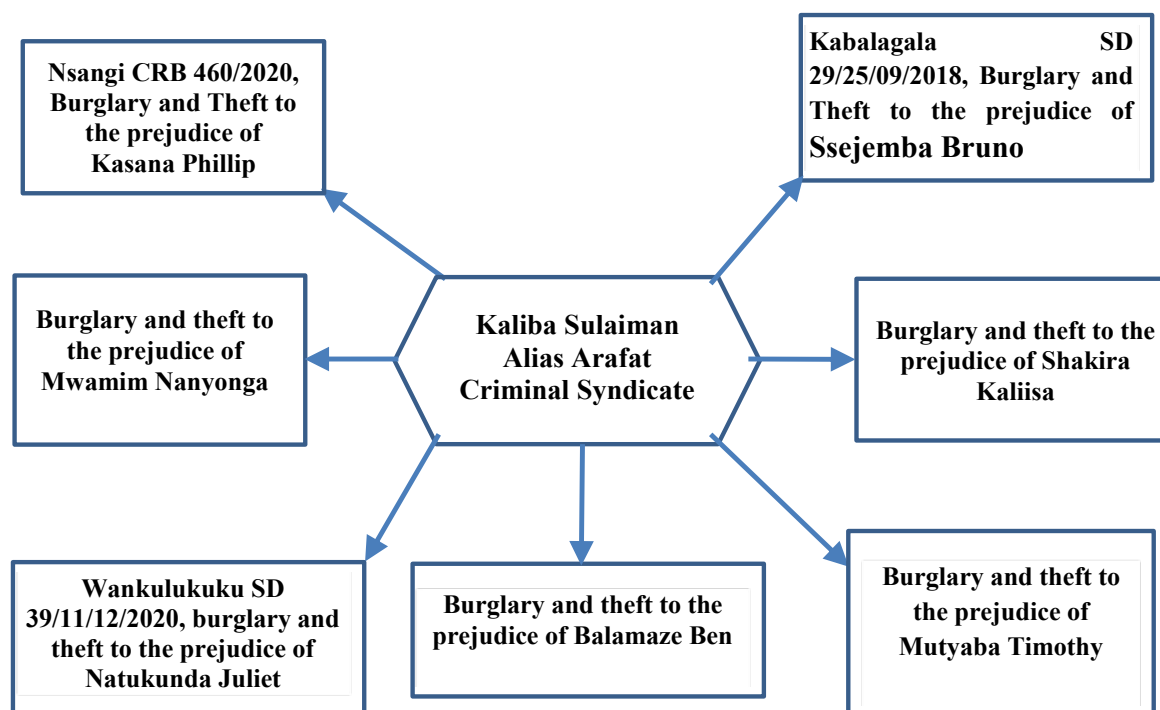
On 20/10/2020 at about 0100hrs, unknown persons broke into the house of one Kasana Phillip and stole two mobile phones valued at Ugx. 500,000, Cash amounting to Ugx. 75,000 and other personal property.

Through tracking, one Kaliba Sulaiman alias Arafat was arrested, he led to the arrest of Kakunda Ivan alias Jeff.

Upon interview, the group revealed the following;

- i. In Lungujja-Kosovo, they broke into the house of one Mwamim Nanyonga and stole one flat screen T.V set,
- ii. At Lungujja, the group also broke into the house of one Shakira Kaliisa and stole from therein one flat screen T.V set and a mobile phone,
- iii. At Kitawuluzi zone in Rubaga Division, the said group broke into the house of one Mutyaba Timothy and stole one flat screen T.V set and a mobile phone,
- iv. Kabalagala SD 29/25/09/2018, the group broke into the house of one Ssejemba Bruno at Sserwadda zone in Buziga and stole one flat screen T.V set,
- v. Wankulukuku SD 39/11/12/2020, the house belonging to one Natukunda Juliet in Kabowa was broken into by the same group and stole one 49-inch Hisense T.V Set, two mobile phones and unspecified amount of cash, and
- vi. At Tegga zone in Nabbingo, the group broke into the house of one Balamaze Ben and stole therein one flat screen T.V set, one mobile phone and a laptop.

Figure 36. Illustration showing Kaliba Sulaiman Alias Arafat Criminal Group





Achievements

- i. This criminal group was successfully dismantled in 2020
- ii. The main actors in this were arrested, charged to court and remanded

4.5. Bwambale Saidi alias Sirah Criminal Syndicate

Rwenzori East has experienced a number of cases of armed robberies by an organised criminal gang led by one Bwambale Saidi alias Sirah, Saturday Pedson, Kibaya Desire, Magidu Fahad, Muhindo Geoffrey alias Kibone, Muhindo Ezekel, Baluku Yusufu alias Kanyonyi and Masereka Laurence. They operated in the Districts of Kasese, Bundibugyo and Bunyangabu.

By the time the group was dismantled, they had;

- i. Shot and killed four persons, and
- ii. Robbed Ugx. 4,000,000 and three trouses.

The gang committed the following offences;

4.5.1 Bwera CRB 054/2020, Aggravated Robbery and Murder by Shooting of Bwambale Costa

On 10/02/2020 at around 2025hrs, information of aggravated robbery was received at Bwera Police Station that at Kinyabisiki Trading Centre, Kaberere - Boyega parish, Kyondo Sub County in Kasese District, armed robbers with guns attacked one Kule Uriah 38yrs, businessman, Mukonzo R/O Kinyabisiki Trading Centre, robbed him of Ugx. 4,000,000 and a smart phone. The same robbers there after proceeded to one Kule Living 50yrs, Mukonzo and businessman of the same area and robbed him of his three trouses valued at Ugx. 90,000. In the course of robbery, six bullets were fired and one Bwambale Costa 58yrs, Mukonzo businessman of the same area was injured and rushed to Kagando Hospital in critical condition, he was admitted for two days and subsequently died.

4.5.2 Kasese CRB 700/2012, Aggravated Robbery and Murder by Shooting of Barasagira Ephraim

In 2012 the same group committed robbery and killed one Barasagira Ephraim. They were arrested, charged to court, convicted and sentenced to 45yrs imprisonment. They later appealed to the High Court and they were acquitted.



4.5.3 Kisinga CRB 082/2014, Aggravated Robbery

In 2014, the same group were again charged of aggravated robbery and on plea bargain convicted and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.

4.5.4 Bwera CRB 518/2018, Aggravated Robbery

In 2018 under they were further charged of aggravated robbery and murder. They were later acquitted by High Court.

4.5.4.1. Breakthrough

- a. On 14/2/2020 intelligence information led to the arrest of Kibaya David Desire. Upon interview he denied the allegation.
- b. On 20/2/2020, one Saturday Pedson was arrested but before he was detained at Kasese Police station someone called on his phone and on checking the number it belonged to one Bwambale Saidi alias Sirah who was among the wanted persons. He was tracked and later arrested.
- c. On thorough interview, Bwambale Saidi alias Sirah revealed that Masereka Lawrence was the one in possession of the gun. Upon reaching Masereka's premises, he was not found but Bwambale Saidi led Police to the recovery of the gun AK 47 No. UF2139-1999 without a magazine.
- d. On further interrogation, Bwambale Saidi revealed that it was Masereka Lawrence who had the Magazine and the time of his (Bwambale Saidi) arrest, Masereka Lawrence escaped with it.
- e. During interview, Bwambale Saidi confessed to have participated with Kibaya, Masereka Lawrence, Magidu Fahad and Muhindo Erias. Upon their arrest, all confessed to have participated in the robbery.
- f. The wife of Masereka Lawrence one Muhindo Grace was arrested and she provided information which led to the recovery of 15 rounds of ammunitions at her residence. She was residing with her husband in Nyakasanga West in Kasese Municipality.
- g. On 07/09/2020 at around 2115hrs, Police at Nyakiyumbu Police Station, Bwera Division in Kasese District, received information from one Masereka Aaron Balegha,



an informant and former Crime Preventer that a group of people at Kalongoire Trading Centre, Nyakiyumbu Sub County had arrested one Muhindo Ezekel with an SMG Gun No. 5613603451 with a magazine.

- h. Upon interview, Muhindo Ezekel revealed that he had bought the said gun from some of his friends at the home of one Muhindo Geoffrey commonly known as Kibone, a resident of the same village in Nyakiyumbu.
- i. Police proceeded to the home of Muhindo Geoffrey (Kibone) where they expected other thugs, and they were led by the informant Masereka Aaron Bulegha and on approaching Kibone's home, about five unidentified persons took off leaving one who was later identified as Yusufu Baluku Kanyonyi. Yusufu Baluku Kanyonyi immediately opened fire and shot Masereka Aaron Bulegha killing him instantly.
- j. Police recovered an SMG No. 561-23069952 with an empty magazine. 17 cartridges were eventually recovered at the scene.
- k. Muhindo Ezekel from whom the gun SMG Gun No. 5613603451 was recovered stated that, he had secured the said gun from Saturday Pedson in company with Baluku Yusufu alias Kanyonyi and Muhindo Geoffrey alias Kibone.

4.5.4.2. Escape of Gang Members from Lawful Custody and their re-arrest.

Members of this criminal gang escaped from lawful custody at Kasese Division cells in March, 2020 after they had been charged with murder and robbery vide Bwera CRB 054/2020.

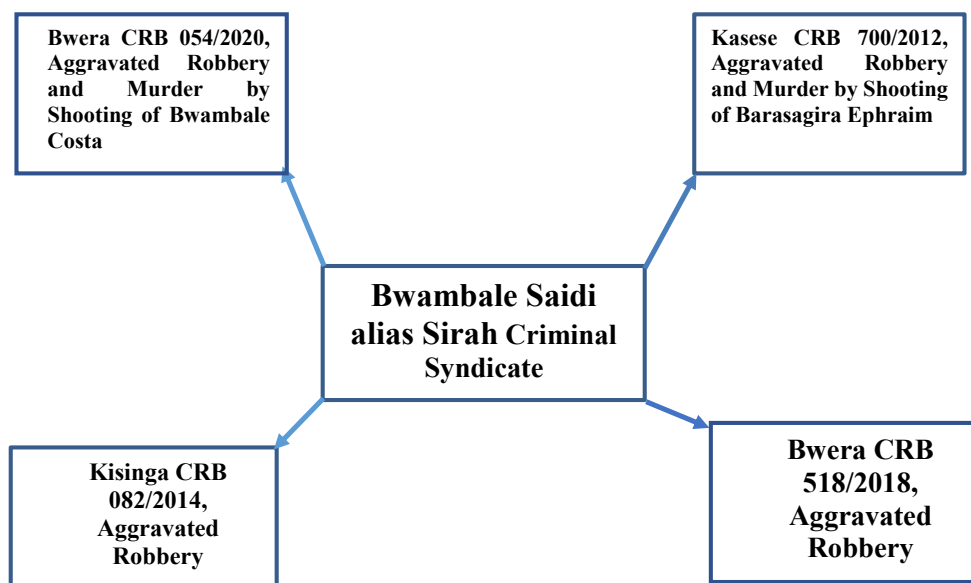
The suspects who escaped were Kibaya David, Saturday Pedson, Fahad Majid and Baluku Yusufu alias Kanyonyi from Police cells at Kasese Division. Bwambale Sirah Saidi also escaped from army barracks in Rukoki where he had been kept for safe custody.

Out of five suspects who escaped from lawful custody;

- i. Fahad Majid was re-arrested and charged with escape, and
- ii. Baluku Yusufu alias Kanyonyi was killed in exchange of fire with Police at Nyakiyumbu Village, Bwera.



Figure 37. Illustration showing Bwambale Saidi Alias Sirah Criminal Group



Achievements

- i. Three guns; AK 47 No. 2139-1999, AK 47 No. 561-3603452 with 02 rounds and AK47 No. 561-2306952 with no rounds were recovered,
- ii. Three of the group members; Fahad Majid, Muhindo Ezekiel and Muhindo Geoffrey alias Kibone are facing court martial while Baluku Yusufu alias Kanyonyi was killed, and
- iii. 17 rounds of ammunitions were recovered,

4.6. Kasese Criminal Syndicate

This group committed a number of Aggravated Robberies in areas of Kiteso cell, Kigoro II cell, Kyaminyoku village, Kyababing Trading Centre and Kisagazi cell. All located in Kasese Municipality, Kasese District. The said robber(s) is always armed with a gun and dressed in civilian clothes. They fired several bullets in the air to scare the victims or responders. The exhibit (a gun) not yet recovered and the prime suspect is still at large.

Ballistic report connected the cartridges recovered from various scenes to the same gun.

This group;

- i. Robbed Ugx. 925,000 and 02 mobile phones, and
- ii. Shot and injured one person.



The group committed the following offences;

4.6.1 Kasese CPS CRB 510/2020, Aggravated Robbery to the Prejudice of Kyakimwa Aliveni

On 15/09/2020 at about 2100hrs at Kiteso cell, Kamaiba ward, Central division, Kasese Municipality in Kasese District. One Kyakimwa Aliveni, a business woman was attacked at her shop by one man armed with a gun and dressed in civilian clothes and robbed her of cash amounting to Ugx. 65,000 and an Itel phone with line No. 0779777461.

The robber left the scene unidentified after firing several rounds of ammunitions.

4.6.2 Kasese CPS CRB 493/2020, Aggravated Robbery to the Prejudice of Kabughu Florence.

On 10/09/2020 at about 1940hrs at Kigoro II cell, Rukoki ward, Nyamwamba Division, Kasese Municipality in Kasese District, one man armed with a gun, and dressed in civilian clothes attacked one Kabughu Florence an enrolled nurse, in her private drug shop where she also operated a mobile money business and robbed her of cash amounting to Ugx. 30.000.

The robber left the scene unidentified after firing several rounds of ammunitions. Pieces of cartridges were recovered at the scene.

4.6.3 Kasese CPS CRB 529/2020, Aggravated Robbery to the Prejudice of Kikoma Harriet.

On the 24/09/2020 at about 2030hrs, one Kikoma Harriet 28yrs, a business woman R/O Kyaminyoku village, Nyakabingo parish, Kasese Municipality in Kasese District reported a case of aggravated robbery. It is alleged that the victim was at her retail shop where she also operated mobile money business, was attacked by unknown man dressed in civilian clothes armed with rifle and robbed Ugx. 400,000 and Mobile money phone having SIM cards 0789775194 and 0781311847.

4.6.4 Kasese CPS CRB 542/2020, Aggravated Robbery to the Prejudice of Masereka David and Attempted Murder of Kabughu Denize.

On 29/09/2020 at about 2128hrs, one Masereka David 46yrs, Mukonzo by tribe, General Secretary at Kyababing Trading Centre in Kasese District reported a case of aggravated robbery and attempted murder to the prejudice of Kabughu Denize. It is alleged that unknown people armed with rifles came on a motor cycle, attacked his shop and robbed him of his cash amounting to Ugx. 130,000. The robbers immediately before, at and after

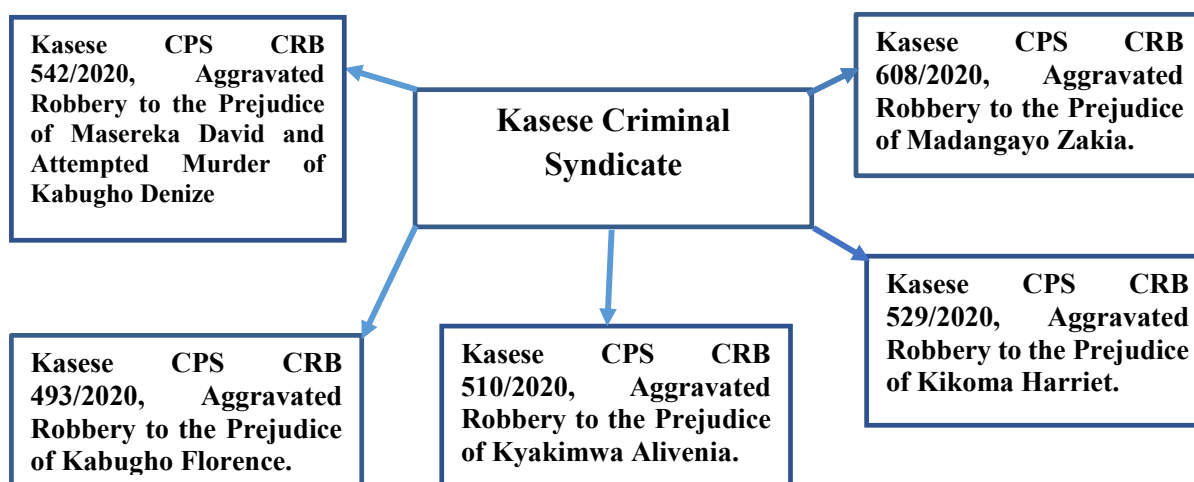


the said robbery shot several bullets there by injuring a by-passer one Kabugho Denize who was pregnant at the time in the stomach.

4.6.5 Kasese CPS CRB 608/2020, Aggravated Robbery to the Prejudice of Madangayo Zakia.

On 16/10/2020 at about 0042hrs, a report of aggravated robbery was made by one Madangayo Zakia 42yrs, a business woman and a R/O Kisagazi cell, Nyamwamba Division in Kasese District. It is alleged that on 15/10/2020 at about 2100hrs, unknown man armed with a gun putting on civilian attire with black jacket attacked the victim from her shop and robbed her of Ugx. 300,000 and thereafter fired 13 rounds of ammunitions.

Figure 38. Illustration showing Kasese Criminal Group



4.7. Kawoya Muhammed alias Buchurch Criminal Syndicate

This group was led by one Kawoya Muhammed alias Buchurch and operated in the areas of Mayuge, Naggalama in Mukono, Masaka, Mityana, Mpigi and Nansana. Other members of the group are Kisakye Wasswa alias Tom, Tonny Mayanja Tomusange alias Tom, Kavuma Sam alias Salongo, Mukasa Mark, Sejjemba Jamil, Kigozi Hakim, Kakooza Isma and Bukenya Isma alias Mulefu.

The group committed the following offences;

4.7.1 Wakisi CRB 042/2020, Aggravated Robbery

On 08/07/2020 at around 0200hrs at Shine Initiative Village (White House) located at Kiira zone, Naminya ward, Wakisi Division, Njeru Municipality in Buikwe District, unidentified thugs armed with pangas, sticks, iron bar and knives attacked and injured



Matt Palm, Loveline Palm, Chloe Palm all Americans by Nationality, Wafula Hope, Nicko Palm and the guard one Mubiru Andrew who are Ugandans by Nationality. In the process, the thugs robbed two i-phones belonging to Palm Chloe and Anika Palm plus a laptop belonging to one Kasibante Maxy, a Manager at Shine Initiative Village.

Police responded, scene was searched and three new Pangas, three Caps (topees), two knives one with blood stain belonging to the Palm family which they used in their defence, breaking implements were recovered and exhibited.

Breakthrough

Information was received that one of the thugs one Isma Kakoza was injured at the lower back and was first admitted at a medical centre at Lugaala where he was later referred to Mengo Hospital and put on oxygen. Kakoza Isma was arrested and later led to the arrest of his colleagues; Kisakye Wasswa, Tonny Mayanja Tomusange alias Tom, Kawoya Muhammed alias Buchurch, Sejjemba Jamil, Kigozi Hakim and Bukenya Isma alias Mulefu.

They were charged to court, remanded at Kitalya Prison and case is committed to High court.

4.7.2 Mayuge CRB 297/2020, Aggravated Robbery

On 29/06/2020 at around 0245hrs at Kasugu Fuel Petrol Station, Mayuge Town Council in Mayuge District, unidentified thugs attacked and robbed a rifle Reg. No. UG PSO W0817-08591 with five rounds, Ugx. 1,356,200, four Mobile Phones, a Laptop, one flash disc and one pair of open shoes. In the process, the thugs cut and seriously injured one Okello Brandson 26yrs, a security guard of Centurion Security Company who was guarding the said petrol station.

Police was notified, responded and got the thugs at the scene, the thugs fled leaving behind one big stone, three hammers, five ropes, a baton and other breaking implements.

The robbed riffle was later found abandoned about three kilometers from the scene without any ammunitions.

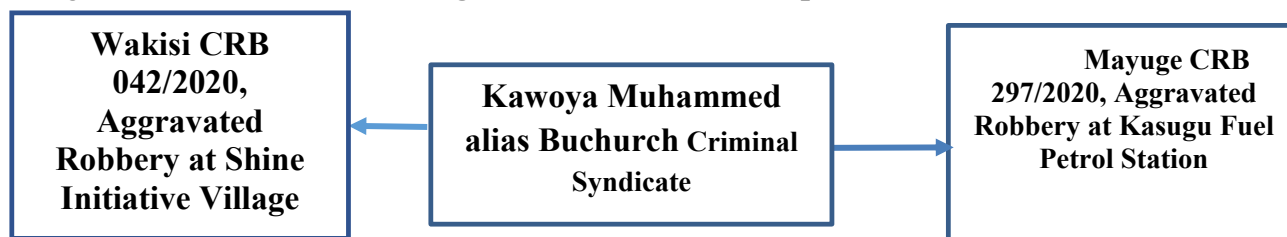
Breakthrough

Through tracking one of the robbed phones, it was recovered with one Kakooza Isma and arrested. He confessed that him and nine others had travelled from Kampala and surrounding areas for the robbery.

One Balyegisawa Brian Sam was arrested, charged to Mayuge court and remanded.



Figure 39. Illustration showing Kasese Criminal Group



Achievements;

- i. Ten of the group members were arrested, charged to court, remanded at Kitalya Prison and the case is committed to High court awaiting trial,
- ii. Motor vehicle Reg. No. UAW 197M used by the thugs impounded, and
- iii. Robbed rifle Reg. No. UG PSO W0817-08591 recovered.

4.8. KMP North – Savannah Criminal Syndicate

This criminal group operated in the areas of Matugga, Bombo, Kikyusa, Migeera, Wobulenzi, Luweero and Nakasongola.

It was headed by RA 155614 Private Olega Mansoor alias Muko 35yrs old, a UPDF deserter and R/O Nkokonjeru Cell, Bombo Town Council in Luwero District. He was the gun man in all the above scenes and source of the gun. He recruited Kisule Stephen with whom they first met in Butuntumula Prisons in Luwero.

Other members included;

- i. Kisule Stephen 38yrs, a Mason and R/O Matugga Mabanda zone in Wakiso District.
- ii. Yiga Rashid alias Mucholi 40yrs, peasant and R/O Buvuma village, kyamboga parish, Kakooge Sub County in Nakasongola District.
- iii. Mwanje Rogers 24yrs, Boda Boda rider and R/O Buvuma village, Kyambogo parish Kakooge Sub County in Nakasongola District,
- iv. Mawejje Samale, Bodaboda rider and R/O Busiga Kalagala Sub County in Luwero District, and
- v. Nagazi Robina, wife to Kisule Stephen and R/O Mabanda zone, Matugga in Wakiso District. She was the custodian of the gun.

Before the group was dismantled, they had;

- i. Shot and killed six persons,
- ii. Shot and injured six persons, and
- iii. Robbed Ugx. 23,700,000, 242 mobile phones, one motorcycle, one Dell computer and one Pistol.



They had committed 20 cases as indicated here under;

4.8.1 Matugga CRB 372/2019, Aggravated Robbery to the Prejudice of Katabu David.

On 02/08/2019 at round 2330hrs at Kirwania zone, Matugga Parish, Gombe Division in Wakiso District, one Katabu David 31yrs, a mobile money agent was robbed by two unknown persons, one dressed in an army uniform armed with an ak47gun and another unarmed civilian. The victim was waylaid and shot at on the right leg thereafter robbed of Ugx. 920,000, two Itel mobile phones and a Computer Dell. The scene of crime was visited, two cartridges and one live ammunition were recovered.

4.8.2 Matugga CRB 029/2020, Aggravated Robbery to the Prejudice of Nakibuuka Shagida

On 14/01/2020 around 2000hrs at Kiteredde village in Wakiso District, while one Mayengo James, Nakibuuka Shagida and their 2 children were at their home compound in their motor vehicle Reg. No. UAF 280A, Toyota Premio silver grey in colour, unknown person dressed in civilian clothes armed with AK47 gun fired a bullet in the air and in the process the fragment injured Mayengo James. Immediately the said robber grabbed Nakibuuka Shagida's handbag containing Ugx. 3,000,000 and took off with it.

Scene of crime was visited and three cartridges were recovered at the scene and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

4.8.3 Matugga CRB 556/2021, Attempted Robbery to the Prejudice of Matovu Shafiki

On 27/12/2019 at around 2100 at Matugga town, a one Matovu Shafiki left his work place of mobile money business and went to board a Boda-Boda at Church stage to go home at Mabanda village, Matugga town in Wakiso District.

The said Matovu Shafiki boarded the Boda-Boda ridden by Makumbi Ezra and on their way at Mabanda opposite Don Fuel Station, unknown gun men shot at them and injured Matovu Shafiki at his hand and leg. The victim ran and took cover at Don Fuel Station and the unknown robbers did not rob anything from him. Matovu Shafiki was rushed to Mulago Hospital for treatment.

Scene of crime was visited, one cartridge was recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.



4.8.4 Matugga CRB 409/2020, Aggravated Robbery

On 30/09/2020 at around 1900hrs at Kito - Matugga, Gombe Division in Wakiso District, one Nansikombi Aisha 41yrs, businesswoman and R/O Mabanda - Matugga in Wakiso District was shot by unknown gunmen on her thigh. The attackers robbed her Samsung mobile phone on Tel 0782449550 and cash amounting to Ugx. 1,000,000.

Scene was visited, one cartridge recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis and victim rushed to Mulago Hospital for treatment.

4.8.5 Kikyusa CRB 016/2021, Aggravated Robbery and Murder by Shooting of Maj. Noel Mwesigye

On 17/01/2021 at about 0930hrs at Masinga village at the home of Babra Katiti, Maj. Noel Mwesigye 47yrs, a UPDF officer attached to SFC and R/O Entebbe in Wakiso District was shot at by two unidentified men dressed in civilian clothes, armed with one gun who later robbed him of his pistol. The deceased had just arrived home from Bombo. He was rushed to Kikyusa Holly Cross Health Centre where he was pronounced dead on arrival.

Scene visited, three cartridges recovered from the scene and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

4.8.6 Kikyusa CRB 327/2020, Murder by Shooting of Ziribazanga Joseph, Aggravated Robbery and Attempted Murder by Shooting of Kanabi Henry and Najuko Jesca

On 14/12/2020 at about 2040hrs at Kitendere village, Kitendere Parish, Kamira Sub County in Luwero District, three unidentified robbers dressed in black clothes and armed with one gun stormed the shop of one Kanabi Henry 34yrs, who was seated outside his shop while his wife one Najuko Jesca was serving a one Ziribazanga Joseph of the same address. They fired bullets injuring Kanabi Henry in the right arm, his wife Najuko in the left arm, and Ziribazanga Joseph in the stomach. They robbed unspecified amount of money from the safe at the counter and Ugx. 10,000 from Ziribazanga Joseph.

They proceeded to the bar of one Rosemary Nekuze where they fired one bullet up while demanding for money. They robbed Ugx. 170,000. The robbers boarded unidentified motorcycle that was parked at a distance.

Kanabi Henry and his wife Najuko were referred to Bishop Ceasar Asili Hospital in Luwero while Ziribazanga Joseph who was badly injured was referred to Mulago



Hospital where he passed on early morning of 15/12/2020.

Scene was visited, four cartridges recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

4.8.7 Kikyusa CRB 005/2021, Aggravated Robbery.

On 03/01/2020 at about 2030hrs at Kiwanguzi village, Kireku parish, Kikyusa Sub County in Luwero District, two unidentified men aboard a boda boda motorcycle, dressed in civilian black clothes and armed with one gun and a stick attacked one Lubega Ibrahim 24yrs, businessman at his shop and robbed him of Ugx. 1,800,000. They discharged one bullet in the air and proceeded to the shop of one Musambwa Justine, business woman where they hit her with a stick in the head and robbed her of Ugx. 500,000.

They again proceeded to neighboring village of Kireku where they robbed one Nalubega Asuman of Ugx. 300,000. They further proceeded to the shop of one Wera Justine 22yrs, business woman who resisted to hand over the money. They fired two bullets in the air and robbed her of Ugx. 2,130,000.

Scene visited, four cartridges recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

4.8.8 Kikyusa CRB 018/2021, Aggravated Robbery.

On 17/01/2021 at about 2230hrs at Kanyogoga village, Kamira East ward, Kamira Town Council in Luwero District, two unknown persons dressed in clothes similar to Police uniform aboard a motor cycle stormed the home of one Sukka George 30yrs, a business man, found him in his sitting room together with his wife one Namwese Esther and his friend one Kyaterekera Daniel. They were assaulted, shot and robbed of Ugx. 450,000 and a two mobile phones. The robbers left the scene unidentified.

The scene was visited, two SMG cartridges were recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

4.8.9 Bombo CRB 028/2021, Aggravated Robbery to the prejudice of Musisi George.

On 20/01/2021 at about 2000hrs at Kalule Trading Centre, Nyimbwa Sub County in Luwero District, two unknown men armed with a gun, dressed in civilian clothes attacked the mobile phone shop of one Musisi George 28yrs, a businessman, fired bullets and robbed 200 pieces of mobile phones.



Scene was visited, six cartridges were recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

4.8.10 Bombo CRB 257/2020, Murder by Shooting of Juma Rulwera

On 04/09/2020 at about 0200hrs at Namaliga Central, Bombo Town Council in Luwero District, one Juma Rulwera 27yrs, a Boda Boda rider and R/O above address while gambling with his colleagues at Namaliga Zone was shot dead by unidentified man dressed in civilian clothes. He died on the spot.

Scene visited, two cartridges recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

4.8.11 Bombo CRB 272/2020, Attempted Murder by Shooting of Kabasinguzi Violet

On 11/09/2020 at about 2200hrs at Namaliga Central, Bombo Town Council in Luwero District, one Kabasinguzi Violet 42yrs while going home after closing her shop, was followed by unidentified man dressed in an overall who shot at her fortunately he missed the target.

The scene was visited, one cartridge recovered at the scene and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

4.8.12 Luwero CRB 037/2021, Aggravated Robbery to the Prejudice of Segujja Livingstone.

On 19/01/2021 at about 2100hrs at Lugagala Trading Centre, one Nanyonjo Aida, an employee of one Segujja Livingstone 26yrs and R/O Ngogolo village, Butuntumula Sub County in Luwero District while operating the victim's mobile phone retail shop was attacked by two unidentified men dressed in civilian clothes who shot bullets and robbed Ugx. 1,000,000 and 13 mobile phones.

Scene was visited and eight cartridges were recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

4.8.13 Wobulenzi CRB 218/2019, Aggravated robbery to the Prejudice of Kato Shafic.

On 19/06/2019 at about 2230hrs at Nakasero zone, Wobulenzi Town Council in Luwero District, two unidentified men dressed in civilian clothes, armed with one



gun attacked one Kato Shafic 25yrs, businessman at his mobile phones retail shop, fired bullets and robbed him of 15 new mobile phones.

Scene was visited and Two cartridges were recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

4.8.14 Nakasongola CRB 440/2020, Aggravated Robbery and Attempted Murder of Kamyia Fred.

On 31/12/2021 at around 2200hrs, armed thugs attacked the villages of Kigalambi, Kirooro, and Ngoizi. They robbed one Beigana Mary of cash amounting Ugx. 2,000,000, one Koburama Friday was also robbed of Ugx. 700,000, one Batengeza Fred also robbed of Ugx. 700,000, one Kazungu Geofrey was robbed of Ugx. 1,800,000, one Ikiriza Prisca robbed of Ugx. 2,300,000, and one only identified as Nakyanzi robbed of Ugx. 300,000. The same thugs also robbed one mobile phone with line 0701295877 belonging to Busingye Joseph. They also shot and injured one Kamyia Fred who was rushed to Kiwoko Hospital.

The group disappeared unidentified, cartridges were recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

4.8.15 Nakasongola CRB 022/2021, Murder by Shooting of Nagawa Christine, Ssempijja Herbert and Kato Yusuf and Aggravated Robbery of Motorcycle

On 28/01/2021 at around 2100hrs at Kimaga Trading Centre, Nabiswera Sub County in Nakasongola District, thugs armed with a riffle attacked and robbed unspecified amount of money and motor cycle UBF 129R Bajaj. They shot one Nagawa Christine, and Ssempijja Herbert killing them instantly while one Kato Yusuf died later in the Hospital.

The scene was visited, cartridges recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis and postmortem done.

4.8.16 Migeera CRB 010/2021, Aggravated Robbery

On 28/01/2021 at around 2050hrs at Kyamukonda Trading Centre, Nabiswera Sub County in Nakasongola District, thugs armed with a riffle attacked and robbed one Nyabutoono Scovia of her 02 Techno smart phones, Isingoma Diphos robbed of one Techno Spark 2 smart phone and Ugx. 500,000, Nalukwago Nuuru got robbed off Ugx. 1,200,000, Namirimu Viola lost Cash Ugx. 670,000 while one Nabukeera Hasifa was robbed of unspecified amount of money.



The suspects are still at large.

4.8.17 Kakooge CRB 081/2021, Aggravated Robbery and Attempted Murder of Kafeero George.

On 30/12/2020 at around 2100hrs at Kamunina village, Kakooge Sub County in Nakasongola District, armed thugs attacked and robbed one only identified as Namukwaya of unspecified amount of money. They also shot and injured one Kafeero George who was rushed to Kiwoko Hospital for treatment. Cartridges were recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

4.8.18 Nakasongola CRB 439/2020, Aggravated Robbery

On 31/01/2021 at 2100hrs at Kaleire Trading Centre. Thugs armed with a Riffle attacked and robbed one Kayemba Charles of a mobile phone and Cash amounting to Ugx. 70,000, one Namubiru Ketty was robbed cash Ugx. 250,000, one Nakayaga Teopista lost 02 smart phones and Ugx. 250,000, one Ndarubonye Jean robbed off Ugx. 30,000 and a smart phone while Kamatenesi Jane was robbed 02 mobile phones.

4.8.19 Kikyusa CRB 033/2020, Aggravated Robbery to the Prejudice of Natabi Margaret.

On 14/02/2020 at around 2100hrs, one Natabi Margaret 22yrs, R/O Katwe zone, Kikyusa Town Council in Luwero District while approaching home, was attacked by one man armed with AK47 riffle. The attacked shot two bullets and robbed the victim of Ugx. 1,300,000.

Scene visited, two cartridges recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic Services for analysis.

4.8.20 Bamunanika CRB 002/2021, Aggravated Robbery to the prejudice of Nakimbowa Cissy and Obeigiu Monica

on 13/01/2021 at about 2100hrs at Mulajje LC I, Bamunanika Sub County in Luwero District, two unidentified men armed with one gun dressed in civilian clothes aboard a mirror cycle stormed Nakimbowa Cisy at her shop and robbed her of Ugx. 300,000 and Tecno phone valued at Ugx. 50,000. They proceeded to the home of one Obeigiu Monica, fired two bullets and robbed her of Ugx. 50,000 and a phone.

Scene was visited, two cartridges recovered and submitted to Directorate of Forensic



Services for analysis.

Achievements:

- i. The group members were arrested, charged and remanded,
- ii. SMG rifle UG-UPDF 48003239 with no magazine recovered,
- iii. Pistol UG- UPDF with two magazines one loaded with 15 rounds and another with two rounds of ammunitions recovered, and
Two new empty magazines also recovered.

CHAPTER FIVE SUPPORT DIRECTORATES, UNITS AND POLICE ATTACHMENTS TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS





5.0. Introduction:

Uganda Police Force has Specialised Units handling specific areas of Policing. These include the Directorate of Police Health Services, Directorate of Forensic Services, Directorate of INTERPOL and International Relations, Canine, Marines, UPF Air wing, Police Mineral Protection Unit, Water Loss and Prevention Police Unit, National Environment Management Authority Police, Agriculture Police, Flying Squad Unit and Police attachments in other Agencies of Government.

5.1. Directorate of Police Health Services

The Directorate conducts medical examinations on victims of sexual assault, suspects of capital offences, exhumations and postmortem examination to aid investigations.

In 2020, a total of **61,383** medical examinations were carried out compared to **93,358** carried out in 2019. These examinations were carried in both government and private health facilities coordinated by Directorate of Police Health Services.

Table 67. **Breakdown of Medical examinations carried out**

S/No.	Examinations carried out	No. of Examinations		
		2020	2019	2018
1.	Examination of victims	47,385	71,862	53,973
2.	Examination of suspects	9,409	12,811	12,263
3.	Postmortem examination	4,589	8,685	8,826
	Total	61,383	93,358	75,062

5.2. Directorate of Forensic Services

The Directorate of Forensic Services (DFS) is tasked with the application of scientific techniques in prevention, investigation and detection of crime to support administration of justice. This includes;

- i. Provision of scientific evidence to link suspects to a specific criminal act,
- ii. Identify offenders and criminals using fingerprints and photographs,
- iii. Keep a comprehensive and detailed record of criminals,
- iv. Examine questioned documents such as land titles, legal tender, last wills and testimonies,
- v. Analyze electronic tools and equipment used in the commission of cyber-crimes,
- vi. Analyze and provide evidence in cases involving guns and explosives in an effort to combat gun crime and terrorist activities,



- vii. Identify disaster victims using DNA and other scientific techniques in situations of disasters,
- viii. Analyze and provide evidence in cases involving drugs of abuse, food safety and suspected poisoning, and
- ix. Provide an avenue for research in the new emerging crime trends for effective and efficient scientific investigations.

5.2.1 Department of Cyber Crime and Digital Forensics

This is responsible for examination of computers, audio file, video recording, or digital image. Importantly, this includes data that may be hidden, erased, or otherwise altered. In the period under review, 222 requests out of the 255 requests for cyber forensic analysis were processed.

Table 68. Requests for cyber forensic analysis

S/No.	Requests	No. of Request Processed
1.	Mobile Forensics	107
2.	Computer Forensics	32
3.	CCTV Footages	19
4.	Digital Intelligence	12
	Total	170



Cyber and Digital Forensics team with their cyber forensic tools.

The exhibits submitted included; 430 computers, 5,432 mobile phones and 314 flash drives/CDs.



The number of cyber and digital related requests is increasing although a reduction was experienced in the months of March, April, May and June due to the lockdown necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

A case in point is where a gang of Chinese were arrested in possession of multiple phones that required advanced software for imaging, storage and translation of the seized electronic evidence. The department had to rely on external capabilities of Uganda Communication Commission and National Information Technology Agency to process some devices that required superior processing power and faster forensic imaging platforms.



Cyber team processing some of the over 2,000 mobile phones at the crime scene in Kireka

5.2.2 Department of Criminal Identification

This is responsible for;

- i. The supervision of all Scenes of Crime Officers (SOCOs),
- ii. Processing of all crime scene photography,
- iii. Populating the fingerprint database and maintaining the criminal record of all suspects.

The department processed **20,152** crime scenes country wide, linked **109** individuals to crime scenes, out of these, **78** were suspects and **07** civilians without previous record. **24** crime scenes were also linked to each other.

The department now has a Criminal Automated Biometric Identification System (CABIS) that has been deployed at 14 out of 18 KMP police divisions. CABIS has led to the identification of **856** habitual criminals i.e., arrested persons linked to previous criminal records.



The CABIS Livescan deployed at Jinja Road Police Station (left) and receipt of biometrics at the Naguru in real-time (right)

The record of all criminals in the country is held by the Criminal Records Office (CRO) under this department. In the period under review, a total of **29,623** temporary criminal records were received and **31,112** correspondences on Police Form 45 were dispatched to various Policing Districts.



The Criminal Records Office that holds the record of all criminals in the country from the year 1942 to-date.

5.2.3 Department of Questioned Documents

This department examines documents scientifically. Submitted documents are analyzed to determine erasures, alterations, authenticity of documents, printing, examination of indented impressions, ink analysis, paper analysis and examination of handwriting and signatures.

In 2020, **311** new requests for questioned documents were received. This was in addition to already existing **1,330** requests that was received from previous years.

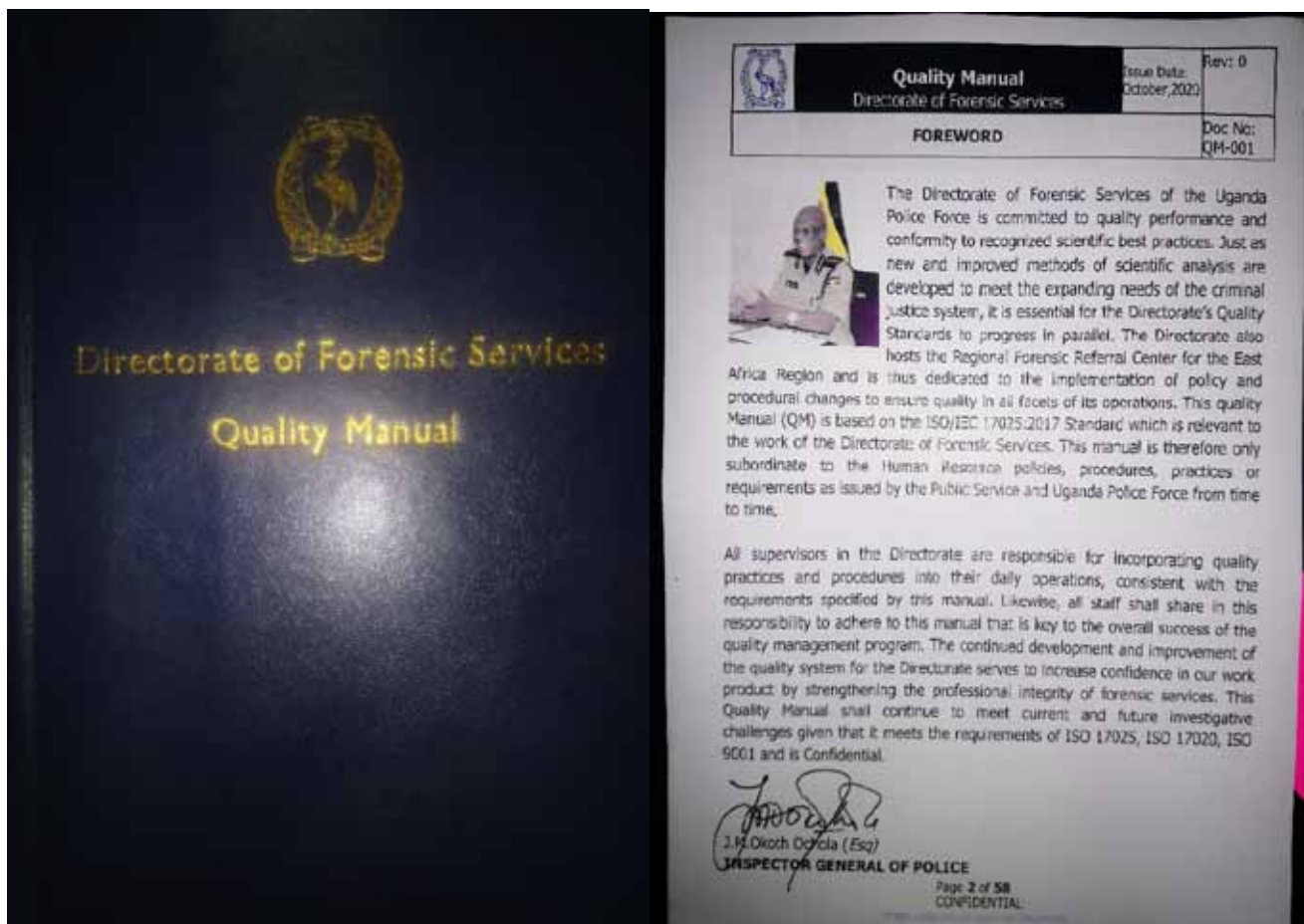


By the end of 2020, a total of **468** requests were processed.

5.2.4 Department of Quality Assurance and Research

This is responsible for developing policy and strategy in ensuring quality assurance in the provision of forensic services. In developing and informing policy, the department generates and processes data towards assessing effectiveness and efficiency in forensic service delivery.

The department spearheaded the development of the Directorate of Forensic Services Quality Manual (QM-001) which has been distributed to all departments. Operational Manuals for the departments of Cyber Crime, Ballistics and Questioned Documents have been developed with JLOS support.



The Cover Page and the Foreword by the Inspector General of Police for Quality Manual (QM-001)

The Quality Assurance Department is also responsible for the implementation, management and expansion of the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) acquired under the DNA project. The LIMS will underpin the Directorate's ISO/IEC 17025:2017



Certification and Accreditation roadmap.

5.2.5 Department of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive Analysis

This is responsible for the scientific analysis of evidential material that has a Chemical or Biological component in question. Under the National CCTV project, the department received some much-needed scientific equipment to operationalize the forensic biology section.

The equipment mostly consists of DNA analysis tools for the forensic biology section to cater for case work analysis, populating the criminal DNA databank, bone analysis of unidentified corpses and support to wildlife forensics.

The forensic biology section will mostly concentrate on scientific analysis associated with criminal investigations in areas of;

- i. DNA profiling
- ii. Microbiology and Serology
- iii. Entomology and Anthropology



Some of the equipment installed in the forensic biology section

5.2.6 Department of Ballistics and Toolmarks

The Department is responsible for examination of firearms and suspected stolen motor vehicles. It also hosts the Integrated Ballistics Information System (IBIS) database of all legally registered firearms and those used to commit crime.



In the period under review, IBIS has linked **174** crime scenes. This brings the total of crime scenes linked by IBIS to **202** across the country from 2018 to date.



One set of IBIS “gun fingerprinting” unit.

In the period under review, the Department received **61** requests for examination of firearms and **133** for motor vehicle examination. All the **133** motor vehicle requests were handled within 24 hours of their submission, while **55** firearm exhibit requests were handled within 1 week of their submission.

By June 2020, a total of **15,467** cartridge cases and **8,161** bullet heads had been captured into the IBIS database.

The Department provided intelligence leads between shooting incidents in Bunyangabo District, Bwera Division, Katwe-Kabatoro Division and Kibiito. Forensic Intelligence derived from examining exhibits in these cases led to the recovery of Rifle S/No. UF 2139-1977 by Crime Intelligence.

5.3. Canine (K-9) Unit

Uganda Police Canine Unit is a specialized Unit of Force that works hand in hand with other Departments of Police to prevent, Detect and Investigate crime (**Track dogs**). The Unit also gives support functions to the anti-narcotics Department by providing narcotics Detection Dogs at Entebbe International Airport and other border points and Explosive Detection Dogs to the Directorate of Counter Terrorism.



Canine during search in vehicles

A total of **9,185** trackings were carried out in 2020 compared to **7,573** trackings conducted in 2019. In the period under review, **5,662** arrests were made of whom, **5,265** were adults (4,407 males, 858 females) and **397** juveniles (324 males, 73 females).

Canine evidence was used against **2,035** persons taken to court out of whom, **790** persons were convicted. A total of **2,239** exhibits were recovered through the use of K9 to support investigations.

Table 69. Summary of activities performed by Canine Unit

		JAN-MAR	APR-JUN	JUL-SEPT	OCT-DEC	Total
01	No. of Trackings performed	2,356	2,640	2,320	1,869	9,185
02	Number of Persons Arrested	1,609	1,921	1,135	997	5,662
	(i) Males	1,178	1,552	908	769	4,407
	(ii) Females	301	239	211	107	858
	(iii) Juveniles	130	130	16	121	397
	(a) Males	102	100	13	109	324
	(b) Females	28	30	3	12	73
03	No. of persons taken to Court	550	608	544	333	2,035
04	No. of persons convicted	200	205	199	186	790
05	No. of exhibits recovered	668	797	337	437	2,239

By the end of 2020, Canine were deployed in only **70** Policing Districts/Divisions out of **157** throughout the country. **15** canine motor vehicles are deployed in 15 Policing regions out of the **28** Regions.



5.4. Directorate of INTERPOL and International Relations

The Directorate is mandate to;

- i. Coordinate with other INTERPOL member states on transnational crime investigations,
- ii. Provide and facilitate exchange of evidence in respect of investigations of transnational crimes,
- iii. Provide technical advice on areas of transnational Police cooperation between Uganda and Bilateral, Regional and International organizations,
- iv. Liaise with other Law Enforcement Agencies in combating transnational and cross border crimes,
- v. Oversee joint and regional cross border operations in combating crime, and
- vi. Coordinate all matters related to Extradition of fugitives in liaison with the relevant Authorities;

5.4.1 Motor vehicle Desk

INTERPOL is mandated to fight theft of motor vehicles across borders. In 2020, a total of **90** motor vehicles and **47** motor cycles were reported stolen.

The motor vehicles/motorcycles are mostly stolen from one country to another within African continent and from other continents like Europe (UK, Spain) and Asia (Japan) among others.

5.4.2 Motor vehicle clearance

In 2020, a total of **450** motor vehicles/motorcycles were successfully cleared at INTERPOL Kampala. These were issued with verification certificates amounting to **Ugx. 27,000,000**.

5.4.3 Certificates of Good Conduct

This is issued to persons seeking employment and travels out of the country. In 2020, **31,671** certificates of good conduct were issued amounting to **Ugx. 3,902,676,000**.

5.4.4 Cyber Crimes Desk

This Desk at INTERPOL coordinates cyber related issues and provides technical advice on areas of transnational Police cooperation between Uganda and other countries. In 2020, the desk coordinated **221** cases of Hitech, International and Economic crimes. This led to loss of **USD 4,014,474.68**



Table 70. **Breakdown of Fraud cases handled by INTERPOL**

S/No.	Fraud Registered	No. of Cases	Amount Lost (USD)
1.	Online Fraud	80	184,781
2.	Online Business Fraud	43	112,441
3.	Internet Fraud	29	85,891
4.	Email Hacking and Fraud	25	35,438
5.	Email Hacking	22	8,297
6.	Issuance of Fake visas	10	542,536.68
7.	Bank Fraud	10	3,026,000
8.	Cyber Harassment	02	19,090
	Total	221	4,014,474.68

5.4.5 Stolen/Lost Travel Documents

A total of 1,064 passports were reported stolen/lost in 2020, out of these, 01 passport (Romanian) was recovered.

5.4.6 Wanted/Missing Persons.

A total of 1,000 persons were reported wanted/missing, out of these, 50 were arrested. and 45 were deported to other countries.

5.4.7 Deportations and Repatriations

5.4.7.1. Deportations

A total of 46 persons were deported from Uganda in 2020. They were deported on court order for illegal entry and stay in Uganda. The breakdown is as shown in the table below.

Table 71. **Deportations in 2020**

S/No.	Nationality	No. of Persons Deported
1.	Congolese	35
2.	Rwandans	06
3.	Tanzanians	02
4.	Burundians	02
5.	Dutch	01
	Total	46



5.4.7.2. Repatriations

A total of **09** persons were repatriated back into Uganda in 2020. Of these, **07** were Ugandans and **02** were Congolese. These were denied entry into countries like South Africa, Zimbabwe, Singapore and Iraq.

5.5. Flying Squad Unit

This is a support unit for Police operations and investigations. By the end of the year, Flying Squad handled a total of **183** cases compared to **181** cases handled in 2019.

In the various operations conducted throughout 2020, the following were recovered;

- i. **23** firearms and **342** ammunitions,
- ii. **67** Stolen/robbed motor vehicles, and
- iii. **43** motorcycles.

Table 72. Summary of cases handled by Flying Squad Unit

S/No.	Offences	No. of cases handled	
		2020	2019
1.	Stealing Motor Vehicle	39	62
2.	Murder	24	24
3.	Aggravated Robbery	19	26
4.	Stealing Motorcycles	16	--
5.	Robbery	10	09
6.	Theft	09	01
7.	Kidnap	08	19
8.	Disappearance	08	09
9.	Illegal possession of Firearms	07	12
10.	Theft of cattle	06	10
11.	Unlawful possession of protected species	06	03
12.	Possession of suspected stolen motorcycle	05	01
13.	Attempted Murder	04	--
14.	Suspected stolen property	03	01
15.	Theft of Cash	02	--
16.	Abandoned Guns	02	--
17.	Possession of Counterfeit	02	--
18.	Theft of Gun	02	--
19.	Attempted Robbery	02	--



S/No.	Offences	No. of cases handled	
		2020	2019
20.	Unlawful Possession of Government Stores	01	02
21.	Cyber Harassment	01	--
22.	Child Trafficking	01	--
23.	Attempted Shop Breaking	01	--
24.	House Breaking	01	--
25.	Burglary and Theft	01	--
26.	Obtaining Money by False Pretense	01	--
27.	Conspiracy to Commit Felony	01	--
28.	Child Stealing	01	--
29.	Possession of Narcotic drugs	--	01
30.	Arson	--	01
	Total	183	181

5.6. Uganda Police Marines Unit

The Unit handled a total of **241** incidents on Ugandan water bodies throughout the country by the end of 2020.

Majority of these were on Lake Victoria with **127** incidents, followed by Lake Albert with **67** incidents, Lake Kyoga with **24** incidents, Lakes Edward, George and Kazinga channel with **09** incident while ponds, dams, rivers had **14** incidents.

Table 73. Incidents handled by Police Marines

S/No.	Incidents	No. of Incidents Handled
1.	Drowning	138
2.	Boat Capsizing	54
3.	Robbery	13
4.	Theft	17
5.	Murder	02
6.	Assault	05
7.	Lost and found	03
8.	Animal Attack	05
9.	Suicide	02
10	Abduction	02
	TOTAL	241



5.6.1 Some of the Major Incidents Handled by Uganda Police Marines in 2020.

5.6.1.1. Boat Accident at Port Victoria on Lake Victoria

On 20th November 2020, a transport boat from Mayuge District in Uganda destined for Usenge in Kenya capsized near Honge Beach in Kenya. The Boat had 20 passengers on board, food stuffs and general merchandise. **10** people were rescued while **10** drowned and their bodies were retrieved transported back to their places of origin for burial.

Property worth **Ugx. 38,000,000** were destroyed/lost.

5.6.1.2. Boat Accident at Songalendu Landing Site on Lake Albert

On 22nd December 2020, a transport boat destined for Panyimur developed a mechanical problem coupled with rough weather and ended up capsizing at Songalendu in Buliisa District. The boat had **45** passengers and cargo. The boat submerged but was later salvaged by a team of Uganda Police Marine divers. **21** passengers were rescued while **24** drowned.

Table 74. Casualties on water bodies

S/No.	Incident	Number of Casualties		
		Dead	Rescued	Missing
1.	Drowning	150	159	01
2.	Boat Capsizing	85	123	
3.	Robbery	02	14	--
4.	Murder	02	--	--
5.	Assault	--	05	--
6.	Arson	--	03	--
	Total	239	304	01

Incidents handled by Uganda Police Marines were a result of various causes such as Bad weather, Disease, Mechanical conditions of the vessels among others.



An overloaded boat impounded by Uganda Police Marine during enforcement of safety by water operators/users

Table 75. Marine Incidents and Causes

S/No.	Causes	Drowning	Boat Capsizing	Lost and Found Property	Assault	Murder
1.	Sickness/Epilepsy	02	--	--	--	--
2.	Overloading	22	22	--	--	--
3.	Bad weather	59	12	--	--	--
4.	Collision	02	04	--	--	--
5.	Suicide	05	--	--	--	--
6.	Animal Attack	05	03	--	--	--
7.	Poor State of Vessel	06	12	--	--	--
8.	Man overboard	12	--	--	--	--
9.	Engine Failure		05	--	02	--
10.	Drug Abuse/Alcohol	03	--	--	--	02
11.	Border conflict	--	--	--	--	--
12.	Human error	08	--	--	--	--
13.	Floods	04	--	--	--	--
14.	Mob action	02	--	--	--	01
15.	Unknown causes	08	--	03	--	02
	Total	138	54	03	02	05



5.7. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) Police

The activities of NEMA focused on regulation of noise pollution, curbing wetland degradation and other illegal activities that affect the environment. These were implemented through surveillance, monitoring and inspections; community sensitization/policing, crime investigations and prosecutions.

5.7.1 Protection of Wetlands and Lakeshores from Degradation

In protecting wetlands, lakeshores and riverbanks;

- i. **26** motor vehicles were impounded and deregistered for being involved in acts of degradation. Some were fined and released while a few are still under the custody of EPPU/NEMA,
- ii. **117** degrading activities were stopped. These activities comprised of murram filling in wetland areas, vegetation clearance and commencement of projects in wetlands without approval from the authority.
- iii. **128** persons who were found in acts of wetland degradation were apprehended. These acts included disposing of wastes in wetland areas, commencing a project without approval from the authority, violating EIA certificate's conditions of approval, wetland reclamation through murram dumping and noise pollution among others etc,
- iv. **63** criminal cases were instituted against environmental violators. The majority of crimes comprised of reclaiming wetlands through murram dumping, vegetation clearance, construction of illegal structures, sand mining, violations of EIA guidelines, commencing projects in wetlands without approval from NEMA and emitting excessive noise levels. Most of these cases were concluded through payment of fines by the offender and signing of a compliance agreement between the offender and NEMA. A few cases are being prosecuted in the criminal courts of law,
- v. A total of **Ugx. 28,780,000** was collected in fines from those found degrading wetlands areas. This money is meant to assist in the restoration and enforcement of the degraded ecosystems.

An environmental phenomenon that occurred during the period from April to May 2020 was the unprecedented increase in the water levels of Lake Victoria and other water bodies in the country. By the month of May 2020, the water levels of Lake Victoria had surpassed the hitherto highest level of 13.41 meters that was recorded in 1964. This rise had far-reaching implications on the environment, especially on Lake Victoria and Lake Kyoga,



which saw flooding at the shores and far beyond to the nearby villages.

As a result of the high increase in the level of Lake Victoria, Mulungu market located in Makindye Division of Kampala District got submerged, including pit latrines. Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) and Buganda Land Board (the proprietor of Mulungu Market) decided to close Mulungu Market for both environmental and health reasons.

The closure of Mulungu Market was successfully done by EPPU with support from FFU in May 2020 after a short scuffle with the market vendors.



A submerged Mulungu Market.



The former Mulungu Market after undergoing “controlled demolition”



5.7.2 Regulation and Enforcement of Noise Pollution

In the process of protecting the public from excessive noise emissions, EPPU undertook a number of activities ranging from noise pollution monitoring, issuance of noise regulation guidelines, warning notices, confiscation of noise emitting equipment and prosecution of offenders;

- i. 29** music events and concerts were issued with noise pollution guidelines to be followed during events/concerts.
- ii. 70** complaints were received regarding noise pollution from various areas across the country. Warning letters/notices were issued to the proprietors of these facilities prohibiting them from acts of excessive noise emissions and providing them with guidelines on best practices to regulate excessive noise emissions.
- iii. 35** night follow up inspections were conducted onto facilities that had earlier on been issued with warning letters/notices in order to assess their level of compliance. Due to non-compliance. **15** facilities had their sound equipment confiscated Most of these facilities had disregarded the warning letters/notice issued to them following complaints and the continuous reminders.

5.7.3 Activities Carried Out Under Wetlands Management Department

Wetlands in Uganda are experiencing rapid degradation in various parts of the country, resulting into severe environmental impacts such as flash floods that are currently ongoing with disastrous impacts. The operations were conducted in KMP Area, Greater Masaka and some few locations upcountry. Some suspects were arrested and motor vehicles were also impounded.

5.7.3.1. Wetland Demarcation in Mityana

EPPU/WMD supported a joint wetland demarcation of the boundaries of Wakitundu-Nakangoli Wetland System in Mityana District. Close to 30 kilometers of this fragile ecosystem was demarcated.



Degraded Sections of Wakitundu and Nakangoli Wetland in Mityana Municipal Council being demarcated.

5.7.3.2. Wetland Boundary Demarcation in Namutumba

As part of a greater effort to protect Mpologoma Wetland System in Eastern Uganda, EPPU/WMD conducted a joint operation to demarcate a section of Mpologoma wetland system in Namutumba district covering 25 square kilometers; in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Project under WMD.

5.7.3.3. Restoration of Wetlands and Lakeshores in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area

Within KMP area; EPPU/WMD embarked on routine patrols, community policing and sting operations to avert further encroachment. Sting operations were conducted in Kansanga-Makindye areas; which resulted in the arrest of two people and three dump trucks that were found dumping murram in a wetland section earlier served with environment restoration orders.

5.7.3.4. Wetland Protection Operations in Limoto

Limoto Wetland System is one of the heavily degraded wetland system in Eastern Uganda, thereby diminishing its ability to perform its ecological roles like flood control, underground water recharge and micro climate amelioration. Due to the onset of political activities from September 2020 onwards, the exercise to restore the degraded wetland was deliberately misinterpreted to the local residents by aspiring Members of Parliament for the area. As a result, the Ministry and NEMA decided to call off the operation despite it being a well-intentioned exercise.



5.7.3.5. Other Routine EPPU-/WMD Activities

During the months of October, November and December 2020, EPPU/WMD continued with its routine patrols across the country. More sting operations were carried out within KMP Area and the surrounding districts. Some of the areas covered include the following:-

i. Komamboga Wetland

In the month of October 2020, while on surveillance in the areas of Kawempe Division, Kampala District, a team of EPPU officers from KMP/North came across degradation of a wetland located in Komamboga through dumping of murrum using trucks.

ii. Lugoba Wetland

In the month of October 2020, a team of EPPU officers attached to KMP/North carried out an inspection on the above-captioned wetland following complaints of degradation of this wetland. It was being encroached upon by the Director of Atlas Junior Academy by constructing a perimeter wall on one and half an acre, the entire section is a wetland.

iii. Nakiyanja Wetland in Jada Village, Namugongo Parish, Wakiso District

On 20th October 2020, a team of EPPU officers from the Ministry/WMD carried out an inspection on the above wetland following complaints of on-going degradation of the palustrine wetland on shores of Lake Victoria. The degraders were creating channels using an excavator, back filling the wetland with murrum using trucks as well as levelling the dry upper side of the land.

iv. Kasala Wetland in Mbalala Village, Kasenge Parish, Mukono District

On 28th October 2020 a team of EPPU officers from WMD carried out an inspection on the above wetland following complaints of degradation on the wetland. The site is owned by Tian Tang Group of Companies and there was back filling of the wetland with murrum. It was also noted that there is cutting down of Cyprus papyrus inside the wetland, leaving a few near the main road.



Kasala Wetland in Mbalala Village, Kasenge Parish, Mukono District that was being degraded through dumping of murrum by workers of Tian Tang, a Chinese Company

v. Kiwologoma Wetland Systems in Kiwologoma Village, Kiira Town Council, Wakiso District.

On 01st November 2020, EPPU personnel together with a team of technical officers from WMD conducted an inspection to assess the continued rapid encroachment on the above wetland. There was illegal dumping of murrum into the wetland section along Kiwologoma Road in Kiwologoma Village, Kiira Town Council in Wakiso District by use of trucks. Three trucks UBG 760L (Fuso), UAN 758A (Isuzu) and UBA 3180 were impounded.



The section of Kiwologoma Wetland Systems in Kiwologoma Village, Kiira Town Council in Wakiso District that was being degraded.

vi. Lumpewo Wetland in Birongo Village, Ndejje Parish, Wakiso District

On 04th November 2020, a team of EPPU personnel from the Ministry/WMD carried out an inspection on the above wetland. A perimeter wall had been erected in the lower section of the plot and back-filling with murrum was taking place in the upper dry part. All these were being done without approval.

vii. Wetland Section in Bweya Village, Kajjansi Town-Council, Wakiso District.

On 09th November 2020 an inspection was carried out on the above-mentioned wetland. There was illegal dumping and spreading of murrum using an excavator into the wetland section located along Bweya stream in Bweya village, Kajjansi Town Council, Wakiso District. The area under degradation is about (03) hectares of a permanent wetland covered by wetland species such as the *phoenix reclinata*, cyprus and shrubs with a permanent stream.

viii. Kagoma Wetland in Kawempe, Kagoma Village, Kampala District.

On 11th November 2020, a team of EPPU/WMD from Ministry carried out an inspection on the above wetland. The area was fenced off using poles and iron sheets. Vegetation around the site was cleared to pave way for murrum dumping and the site had no supporting documents to allow the developer carryout any activity in a wetland.



Kagoma Wetland in Kawempe that was being degraded

ix. Wetland in Mbalala Village, Kasenge Parish, Nama Sub-County, Kyaggwe County, Mukono District.

On 18th November 2020, a team of EPPU officers along with a technical officer from Ministry/WMD carried out an inspection on the above wetland. There were scattered sites of murram dumping in the area, which indicates that there could be several developers in the area.

x. Nakiyanja Wetland Systems in Bweyogere Village, Butto Parish, Kiira Division Wakiso District.

On 18th November 2020, a team of EPPU officers together with a technical officer from Ministry/WMD conducted an inspection on the above wetland. There was dumping of murram in the wetland which has affected the quantity and quality of the waters. There was also clearing of the vegetation to pave way for illegal development.

xi. Namiro Wetland in Entebbe, Kiyitinda Village, Wakiso District

On 20th November 2020 a team of officers from EPPU/WMD carried out an inspection on the mentioned wetland. The area is a lacustrine wetland covered by wetland species such as the *Phoenix reclinata*, Cyprus and shrubs with a permanent stream. There was clearance of vegetation by the people to build/establish homesteads.

xii. Kalidubi Wetland System in Makindye, Salama Kampala District

On the 5th December 2020, EPPU officers from WMD conducted inspection and there is dumping of alien soil in the area using a small truck which was not found on site.



An excavator levelling soil dumped in Kalidubi Wetland System in Makindye.

xiii. Kyetinda Wetland System in Makindye, Kampala District.

On 6th December 2020, EPPU officers from WMD carried out an operation in Munyonyo Kyetinda wetland. There is dumping of alien soil in the area using small trucks which were impounded from the site and brought to office.



A truck which overturned while trying to escape from the EPPU enforcement team

Three trucks registration numbers UAX 542S, UBB 399G and UBB 493P were impounded.



xiv. Nakiyanjja Wetland System in Kiira, Wakiso District.

On the 11th December EPPU/WMD, acting on credible information, the unit carried out an operation in Kyaliwajjala Namugongo in which a wetland was degraded. This was during routine compliance monitoring efforts aimed at curbing degradation in the country.



Mr. Joseph Ongol (extreme right), the Assistant Commissioner in Charge of Policy and Enforcement at WMD pictured at a degraded section of Nakiyanjja Wetland System in Kiira, Wakiso District

xv. Lubigi Wetland System in Buloba, Wakiso District

On the 29th December 2020, EPPU/WMD conducted community policing sessions in Lubigi wetland system in Kampala and Wakiso areas. Following the successful joint ecological restoration of Lubigi wetland systems in 2018, several encroachers took advantage of absence of post-restoration strategies and financing to re-encroach on earlier restored area.

The re-encroachment was done mainly through construction of illegal taxi parks, flower gardens, concrete product making centers, timber yards and farming plots, taking advantage of political electioneering season. EPPU/WMD organized a community policing meeting to enlighten the community on the benefits of conserving Lubigi wetland system for flood regulation and micro-climate amelioration among others.



5.7.4 Activities Carried Out Under NFA and the Forestry Sector in General

The operations of EPPU at National Forestry Authority (NFA) are heavily supported by the UPDF due to acute manpower shortage on the part of EPPU. In most cases, highway surveillance and forest patrols are jointly conducted by the NFA Law Enforcement staff, EPPU, FFU and UPDF personnel.

During the months of January, February and March 2020; several activities were carried out ranging from community awareness on environment protection, patrols, surveillance, operations, deployments and inspection of the deployed forces.

Community awareness was carried out in the Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) of Mujwalanganda, Kabwika Village, Kinyogoga Sub-County in Nakaseke District as one of the processes in re-opening of Mujwalanganda CFR. Inspection of Kasyoha Kitomi CFR was also.

Several illegal activities by encroachers were founding taking place, such as harvesting of hardwood trees.

5.7.4.1. Special Operations Conducted in West Nile Region

Field inspections were done in Mt Kei CFR, where several activities ranging from charcoal burning, cultivation, settlements and logging of *Afzelia* were found taking place. There were some isolated cases of illegal logging of *Afzelia* logs in Kei CFR. Most of the *Afzelia* logs had been cut down much earlier but the “owners” only failed to get them out due to increased vigilance through foot and motorized patrols.



Abandoned Afzelia Africana logs at Mt. Kei CFR.



5.7.4.2. Special Operations Conducted in Gulu and Amuru Districts

Enforcement operations were conducted from 18th to 22nd March 2020 to sustain the pressure in the fight against environmental degradation; with focus on curbing illegal charcoal burning and trade.

In Gulu District, the operations focused largely on Palaro and Paibona Sub-Counties while in Amuru District, the operations focused on Atiak and Pabbo Sub-Counties.

400 bags of charcoal were impounded and charcoal kilns (including logs that were piled up in preparation for charcoal burning) that could produce over one thousand (1,000) bags of charcoal were set ablaze.

5.7.4.3. Other Targeted Operations

- i. Maruzi CFR:** Deployment in Maruzi CFR was done to reduce on illegalities like charcoal burning, pole cutting, cultivation etc.; which had reached alarming levels.
- ii. Moroto CFR:** Moroto CFR lies in the vicinity of Moroto Municipality. It was observed that the major form of illegality in this CFR was mining of marble by companies and individuals licensed by Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development as well as those that are not licensed. However, none of the miners (licensed or not) had access permit from NFA, an indication that NFA is losing significant amounts of revenue from this area.



EPPU/NFA enforcement team meeting some of the miners in Moroto CFR



- iii. **Nangolibwel CFR:** Over 400 artisanal gold miners were found mining marble without any authorisation from NFA. Most of them were aware that they were doing the mining in the CFR but had no idea about the requirement for access permit or a license from Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development.
- iv. **Luwafu CFR:** This CFR covers 80 hectares is encroached on by the Fisheries Protection Unit (FPU) of the UPDF Marines; who are deployed to monitor and curb illegal fishing on Lake Victoria. There are permanent structures built by UPDF Marine Unit. Gardens of crops such as bananas, maize, tomatoes were seen. There was ongoing expansion of these gardens by neighbouring community members, who are protected by the UPDF Marine Unit.
- v. **Navugulu CFR:** this forest was previously degraded mainly by cultivation. However, restoration measures were put in place by the management

Buwa CFR: This forest is about 200 hectares and all of it was allocated to private tree farmers. Most of the farmers visited had complied and planted trees following the required professional standards.



Newly established plantation belonging to a licensed tree farmer



- vi. **Jubiya CFR:** Located in Bukakata Sub-County in Masaka District, Jubiya CFR covers approximately 4,571 hectares. This CFR neighbors many landing sites where people who were chased from Lake Victoria due to illegal fishing resorted to the forest as a source of livelihood.
- vii.
- viii. **Manwa CFR:** This CFR is located South-West of Bukakata Sub-County in Masaka District and measures approximately 118 hectares. There was illegal sand mining was seen in the grasslands of the forest.
- ix. **Mujuzi CFR:** This CFR measures approximately 6,079 hectares and is located in Bukakata Sub-County in Masaka District. Some of the illegalities in this forest are illegal charcoal burning, illegal pit sawing, illegal titling of forest land and cultivation of pineapple, especially areas adjacent to Kyassa village.

Achievements

- i. A total of Ugx. 17,060,000 was collected as Non-Tax Revenue, paid through the Banks as compensation fees for illegal transportation of forest produces and other illegalities as outlined in the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act 2003 and Regulations of 2016.
- ii. **15** vehicles were intercepted, ten of which were fined while the rest that had relevant documents were cleared.
- iii. **05** power saws were confiscated during the joint operation conducted in Zirimiti and Sii beat and they are under law enforcement custody.

5.8. Water Loss and Prevention Police Unit

Water Loss and Prevention Police Unit handles offences namely illegal connections, water bypass, tampering with water works, theft of water meters, meter removal, meter reversal, unlawful taking of water and meter vandalism among other crimes.

In 2020, operations were conducted and a total of **266** cases were registered compared to **540** cases registered in 2019. Of these, **32** cases were still under inquiry, **265** cases were concluded where defaulters paid NWSC and they are reconnected back on water supply. **302** suspects were arrested.



By the end of the year, **07** cases were taken to court, out of these, **03** cases secured convictions while **04** cases were still pending in court.

Fines amounting to Ugx **1,174,130,000** were awarded to the defaulters and by the end of the year, **Ugx. 394,599,000** was paid to the corporation.

Table 76. **Offences Handled by Water Loss and Prevention Police Unit**

S/No.	Offences	No. of Cases	
		2020	2019
1.	Meter bypass	83	62
2.	Meter tampered with	53	--
3.	Meter Reversal	43	59
4.	Illegal Reconnections	39	140
5.	Tampering with Water Works	21	58
6.	Illegal Connections	20	17
7.	Meter Removal	05	44
8.	Theft of Water Meter	02	06
9.	Meter Vandalism	--	34
10.	Other Crimes	--	120
	TOTAL	266	540

Most of the clients commit offences of illegal water use and they are fined by NWSC upon which they pay the fines. Prosecution of defaulters are done at the Utility Court at Buganda Road.

5.9. Uganda Wildlife Authority

A total of **594** cases under UWA statute were reported to Police in 2020 compared to **768** cases in 2019 giving a **22.6%** decrease.

Table 77. **Management of Wildlife crimes**

S/No.	Actions	Number of cases		Diff
		2020	2019	
1.	Cases taken to court	373	513	-140
2.	Cases with convictions	161	303	-142
3.	Cases with Acquittals	--	03	-03
4.	Cases dismissed	07	33	-26
5.	Cases pending in court	205	174	31
6.	Cases under inquiry by end of year	133	177	-44



5.10. Department of Community Policing:

The year 2020 was unique in all aspects due to the unprecedented challenges that emanated from the Covid-19 pandemic that affected the entire country.

Despite the challenges, the Department of Community Policing undertook concerted efforts in mobilizing, sensitizing and raising awareness in the community on crime prevention, general elections related violence and Covid -19 prevention through various ways;

i. **Border Areas:**

Conducted mobilization and sensitization of the Local leaders and border communities of Bunagana, Cyanika, Katuna, Mirama Hills, Kikagata, Mutukula, Busia Sofia and Busia Mugungu Malachi on the cross-border crimes and covid-19 prevention.

ii. **Outreach programs:**

Headquarters Team intensified community out-reach programs and sensitization of the Local leaders in up to;

(a) 12 Policing Regions of Aswa, North Kyoga, KMP North, KMP South, KMP East, Greater Masaka, Rwizi, Bukedi, East Kyoga, Busoga East, Savanah and Katonga,

(b) 35 Districts of Kitgum, Pader, Agago, Otuke, Alebtong, Kwania, Apac, Mpigi, Gomba, Butambala, Luwero, Nakaseke, Nakasongola, Kalungu, Lyantonde, Ntungamo, Sheema, Mbarara, Rwampara, Kyotera, Buikwe, Jinja, Iganga, Mayuge, Namayingo, Bugiri, Bugweri, Namutumba, Kamuli, Busia, Ngora, Bukedea, Serere, Soroti, Amuria, and

(c) 17 Divisions of Kampala Metropolitan Police.

iii. **External support:**

With funding support from European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, TOT courses were conducted for 195 police officers on community policing to aid in the training of other police officers and Refugee Watch Council (RWCS) on community mobilization, sensitization and problem solving.

This involved;

(a) 165 from Refugee Settlement Areas, and

(b) 30 from Karamoja.

iv. **Radios and TV Program:**

The Department conducted community mobilization and sensitization through various media including 5,520 Radio Talk-shows and 483 TV programs



v. **Kampala Metropolitan Police:**

A deliberate effort was taken through joint sensitization programs by UPF and UPDF officers on popular vigilance and crime prevention in the urban areas

- vi. Countrywide, the Department conducted **22,629** community out-reach and sensitization programs in different parts of the country on crime prevention and adherence to the security guidelines on covid-19 prevention.
- vii. The department also conducted **418** school visits and sensitization of students through media on the promotion of child rights and crime prevention.

5.11. Department of Women's Affairs

The department is responsible for building a strong force of women officers dedicated to the transformation of the Uganda Police Force through the elimination of gender imbalances and improvement of service delivery; and facilitating professional and career advancement of women in the Force through leadership training programs.

The year 2020 was a unique year that came with challenges associated to the Covid -19 pandemic which greatly impacted on law enforcement.

Despite these challenges, the Department of Women's Affairs undertook concerted efforts sensitising and raising awareness among officers in the different regions to be gender responsive in their policing approaches through various ways.

- i. Training of trainers on Gender mainstreaming in the UPF. This was conducted in Kabalye training school where **106** participants were trained, of whom **24** were female.
- ii. Female officers' annual conference where the chief guest was the Speaker of Parliament Right Hon. Rebecca Alitwala Kadaga was held. It was attended by **100** participants, of whom **10** men were in attendance.
- iii. UPF put in place a toll-free line particularly for quick response on GBV. This is at the Command Center "**Toll Free 0800199195**".
- iv. Disseminated the UPF Gender policy in Regions of Greater Masaka, Aswa, East Kyoga and North Kyoga. The total participants reached out to were **110**, of whom **26** were female.
- v. Sensitized **142** officers working in Refugee Settlements of Nakivale, Kyangwali, Rwamwanja and Panyadoli. Refugees are a unique population that need to be handled carefully.



5.11.1 Foreign Mission Deployments as at 2020

By the end of 2020, a total of **229** personnel were deployed in foreign missions (*Individual Police Officers and Formed Police Units*), out of whom, **50** were female officers, representing **21.8%**

Table 78. **Foreign Mission Deployments – 2020.**

S/No	MISSION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	UNMISS (IPOs)	21	08	29
2.	AMISON (IPOs)	31	08	39
3.	AMISOM (FPU _s)	127	33	160
4.	Secondments	00	01	01
	TOTAL	179	50	229

5.11.2 Deployments in Command Positions

By the end of 2020, **19** female officers were deployed as Regional Police Commander and District Police Officers representing **10.2%** compared to **164** male officers deployed in the same positions representing **89.8%**. The Uganda Police Force is working to improve gender mainstreaming to ensure that this trend is reversed in a phased manner.

Table 79. **Deployments of RPCs and DPCs Disaggregated**

RPCS			
S/No	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
1.	01	27	28
DPCS			
2.	18	139	157
G/TOTAL	19	164	185

5.12. Child and Family Protection Department

This department is responsible for creation of an environment in which children and women's rights are recognized, promoted and respected. It is mandated to;

- i. Ensure enforcement of laws in relation to domestic violence, child protection;
- ii. Carry out elementary counselling and guidance to both offenders and victims;
- iii. Handle juvenile offenders;
- iv. Monitor and implement referral procedures on cases of civil nature; and
- v. Initiating and promoting strategies of childcare and family protection programs in the communities.



CFPU Officers on Radio sensitising the community on child rights

In 2020, the department handled a total of **43,606** incidences related to child and family protection.

Table 80. Breakdown of incidents handled by CFPU

S/No.	Incidences	No. of Incidences Reported
1.	Domestic Violence	29,073
2.	Child Neglect	8,319
3.	Child Desertion/Abandoned	2,849
4.	Missing Child	2,393
5.	Child Labour	614
6.	Child Stealing	358
	Total	43,606



CFPU Officer sensitising the community members

CHAPTER SIX FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES REPORT





6.1. Fire Emergencies

A total of **1,015** fire emergencies were handled in 2020 compared to **999** in 2019 giving a **1.6%** increase.

Table 81. **Emergency calls attended to**

CALLS	2020	2019
Actual calls handled	966	856
Incidents handled before arrival of the Brigade	30	120
False calls responded to	19	23
Total	1,015	999

The causes of fire incidents were mainly attributed to charcoal stoves/candle wax/matchbox cigar with **173** incidents, followed by Electrical short circuit with **163** incidents, negligence with **50** incidents, arson with **49** incidents, electrical appliances left unattended to registering **32** incidents, over heating had **31** incidents, friction/failed brakes with **29** incidents, Sparks with **24** incidents, uncontrolled burning with **20** incidents, welding with **06** incidents, fuel spillage with **06** incidents, gas cylinder leakage/explosion with **06** incidents, lightening with **03** incident and causes not established with **421** incidents.

6.2. Time of Calls

Most of the fire emergency calls were received between 1800hrs and 0000hrs.

Table 82. **Breakdown of time of calls received**

S/No.	HOURS	2020	2019	Diff
1.	1801-0000	278	260	18
2.	0601-1200	261	243	18
3.	1201-1800	258	220	38
4.	0001-0600	218	276	-58
	Total	1,015	999	16

FIREOUT BREAK AT MAKERERE UNIVERSITY VIDE MUK CRB: 122/2020

On 20th September, 2020 at about 0055 hours, a report of fire outbreak at Makerere Main Building was made. The main building commonly referred to as the “Ivory towers” houses the top administration of the University and other supporting departments such as Finance and public relations office among others.



Investigations indicated that the fire started from the office of the public relations officer. The roof was totally burnt off and the wall cracked. All the offices on top floor and some on the 2nd floor were totally burnt. The fire also burnt vertically downwards destroying all the offices below the office where the fire allegedly started from.



Makerere University's Ivory Tower on fire

The Fire Brigade responded immediately and managed to subdue the fire at around 0400hours.

6.3. Structures where fire emergencies were handled

Residential structures continue to be the most affected by fire emergencies with **290** incidents, followed by commercial buildings with **169** incidents, make shift/mud and wattle structures with **150** incidents and electrical installations with **100** incidents among others.



Table 83. Structures where fire emergencies were handled

S/No.	Structures	No. of Emergencies	
		2020	2019
1.	Residential buildings	290	314
2.	Commercial buildings	169	163
3.	Make shift structure/ Mud& wattle	150	262
4.	Electrical installations	100	117
5.	MV/Garages	89	06
6.	Stores /ware houses	31	04
7.	Farms /Plantations/Bush burning	26	24
8.	Rubbish	24	44
9.	Schools/Other Educational Institutions	23	10
10.	Restaurant, bars, leisure centres etc	22	19
11.	Timber yards/workshops/ fence	19	06
12.	Factories	18	04
13.	Rioters fire	18	21
14.	Markets/Supermarkets	16	01
15.	Petrol /fuel stations/pumps /fuel tankers	05	04
16.	Tree	05	00
17.	Institution	03	00
18.	Banks/financial institutions	03	00
	Total	1,015	999

6.4. Lives involved in fire emergencies handled

The number of people injured in the fire incidents in 2020 were **22** compared to **36** in 2019.

A total of **30** persons died in 2020 compared to **46** persons who died in 2019. Of those who died in 2020, **15** were males and **15** were females.

Table 84. Victims of fire incidences 2020 and 2019

S/No.	Nature	2020	2019	Diff
1.	Injured	151	36	115
2..	Fatal	77	46	31
	TOTAL	228	82	146



6.5. Rescue Emergencies

In 2020, a total of **269** rescue emergencies were handled compared to **249** cases in 2019. Actual calls handled were **210**, calls handled before arrival of the brigade were **55** and false calls responded to were **04**.

Table 85. Areas where Emergency Rescue Occurred

S/No.	Areas	No. of Rescue	
		2020	2019
1.	Pits	135	80
2.	Valley Dams/Fish Ponds	45	38
3.	Road Traffic Accidents	62	68
4.	Collapsed Structures/Soils/Quarry	14	05
5.	Trenches, Ditches and Channels	06	11
6.	Lakes/Rivers	04	18
7.	Septic Tanks	03	11
8.	Trees, House Tops, Busters, Force Entry	--	12
9.	Floods	--	12
10.	Forced Entry	--	10
11.	Shadoofs	--	09
12.	Lifts	--	03
13.	Electric Shock	--	01
	TOTAL	269	249

Most of the rescues were carried out in pits followed by road traffic accidents, valley dams/fish ponds among others.

6.6. Lives rescued in 2020

During the year, **151** persons were rescued during the emergencies handled compared to **46** lives rescued in 2019. Of these, **99** were males while **52** were females.

Table 86. Lives rescued and bodies recovered

Sex	Lives Rescued		Bodies Recovered	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	99	52	57	20



a. Other duties performed by the Directorate of Fire and Rescue Services

During the year under review, Fire and Rescue Services Directorate performed a number of duties which included the following;

- i. 91** Fire safety promotion and enhancement,
- ii. 60** Emergency protection standby duty during public functions,
- iii. 55** Presidential VVIPs standby, and
- iv. 26** Presidential and VVIPs events.

CHAPTER SEVEN TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY REPORT





ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES IN UGANDA

7.1. Nature of Road Traffic Crashes

There was a **4.7%** reduction in the number of crashes reported in 2020 from **12,858** crashes reported in 2019 to **12,249** crashes reported in 2020.

During the period under review, **3,269** crashes were fatal, **5,803** were serious and **3,177** were minor. Fatal crashes reduced by **4.1%**, serious crashes reduced by **3.2%**, and minor crashes reduced by **8.2%**.

Table 87. Nature of Road Traffic Crashes 2020 and 2019

Nature of Crashes	2020	2019	Percent change
Fatal	3,269	3,407	-4.1
Serious	5,803	5,992	-3.2
Minor	3,177	3,459	-8.2
Total	12,249	12,858	-4.7

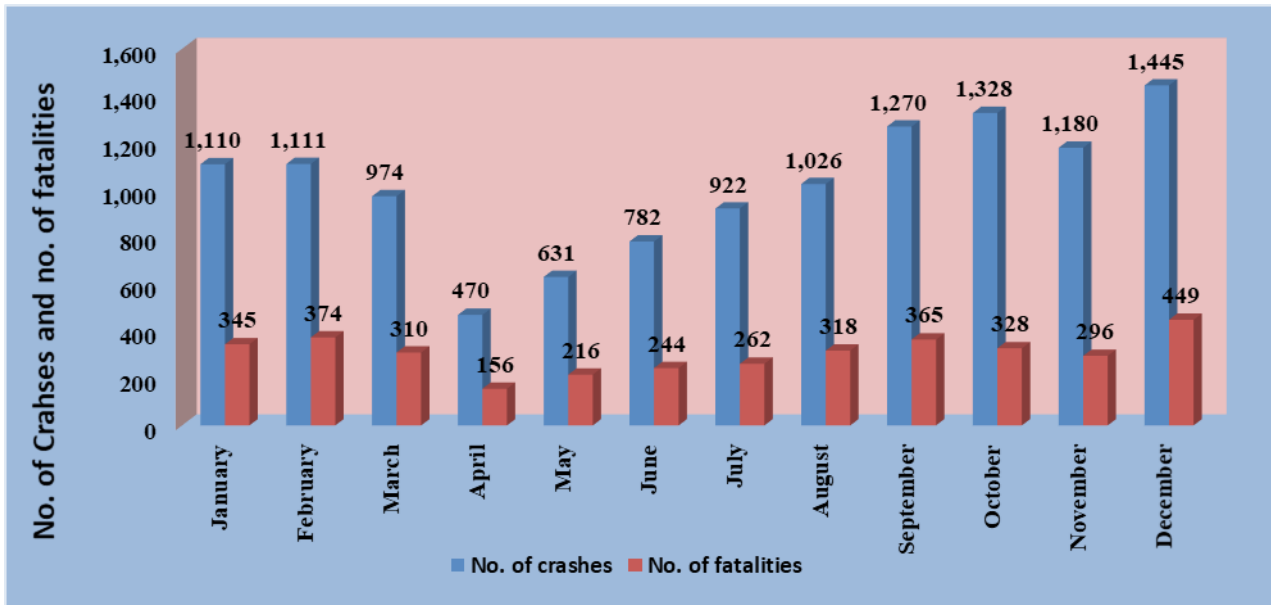
7.2. Monthly Trend of Crashes and Fatalities

Table 88. Monthly Trend of Crashes

Month	No. of crashes	No. of fatalities
January	1,110	345
February	1,111	374
March	974	310
April	470	156
May	631	216
June	782	244
July	922	262
August	1,026	318
September	1,270	365
October	1,328	328
November	1,180	296
December	1,445	449
Total	12,249	3,663



Figure 40. Monthly Trend of Crashes and Fatalities



The month of December had the highest number of crashes with **1,445** crashes followed by October with **1,328** crashes and September with **1,270** crashes among others. April showed the lowest number of crashes with **470** crashes, followed by May with **631** crashes due to the total lockdown of the country and restricted movement of vehicles during this period

December registered the highest number of fatalities at **449**, followed by February at **374** and September at **365**. Fatalities were lowest in the month of April.

7.3. Distribution of Crashes by Police Region

Table 89. Accident Distribution by Police Region

Region	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Kampala Metropolitan South	220	885	850	1,955
Kampala Metropolitan East	234	743	524	1,501
Kampala Metropolitan North	231	640	322	1,193
Aswa	149	267	94	510
Wamala	180	237	86	503
Rwizi	216	186	87	489
North Kyoga	139	241	99	479
Busoga East	189	195	90	474
Greater Masaka	218	141	89	448
Albertine	193	185	69	447
Rwenzori West	162	180	88	430



Region	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Bukedi	129	210	84	423
East Kyoga	105	238	65	408
Elgon	82	207	83	372
West Nile	128	187	56	371
Savannah	102	159	71	332
Ssezibwa	128	112	63	303
Kigezi	66	124	71	261
Kiira	78	106	65	249
Katonga	74	82	48	204
North West Nile	33	101	38	172
Busoga North	57	98	10	165
Greater Bushenyi	59	73	31	163
Rwenzori East	43	58	26	127
Mt. Moroto	19	56	28	103
Sipi	21	44	27	92
Kidepo	14	48	13	75
Total	3,269	5,803	3,177	12,249

Crashes were lowest Kidepo Region with 75 crashes while the highest were found in the Kampala Metropolitan Area (Kampala South, Kampala North and Kampala East in that order). However, majority of the fatal crashes (79%) of all fatal crashes occurred outside the KMP Policing area.

7.4. Victims/Casualties

There were **13,012** casualties from crashes in 2020 compared to **14,690** casualties in 2019, representing a reduction of **11%**. Persons killed reduced by **06%**, persons seriously injured reduced by **13%** and those that sustained minor injuries reduced by **17%**.

Table 90. **Casualties during the period Jan –Dec 2020**

Victims	2020	2019	Percentage change
Killed	3,663	3,880	-5.6
Seriously injured	8,370	9,635	-13.1
Slightly injured	979	1,175	-16.7
Total	13,012	14,690	-11.4



7.4.1 Accident Victims by Road User Category:

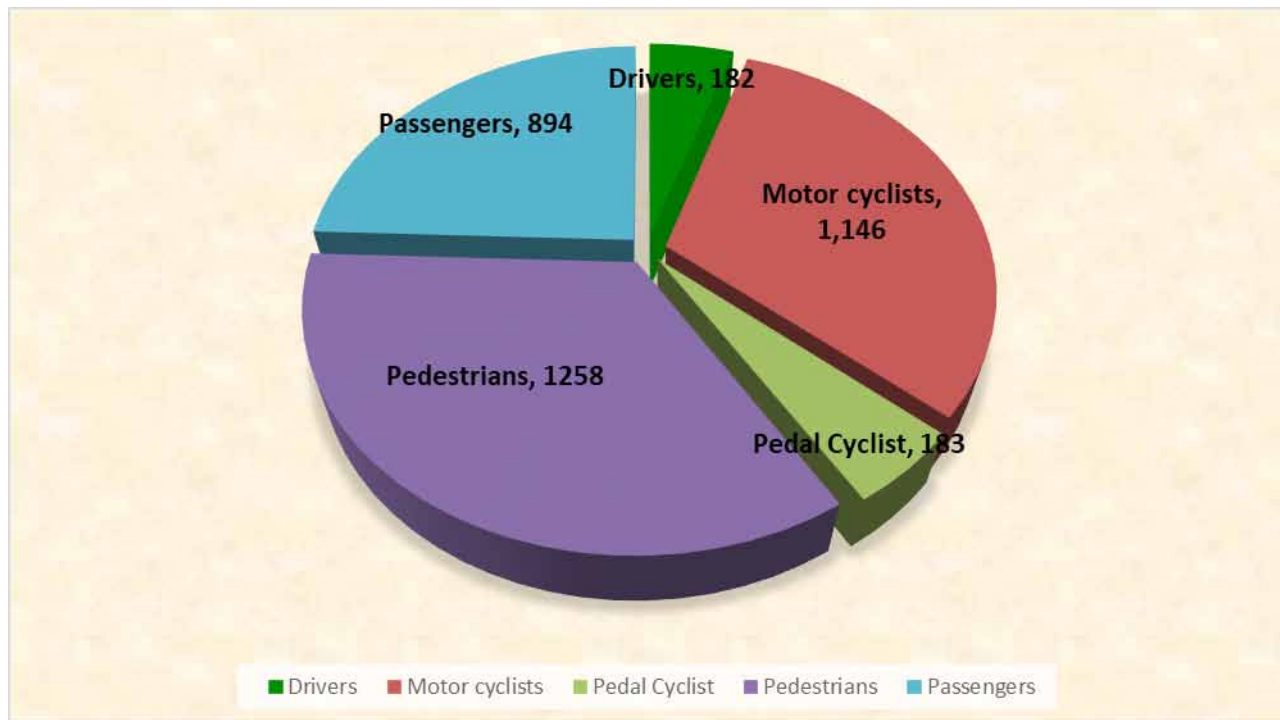
7.4.2 Persons Killed:

Table 91. Comparison of fatalities by road user group 2020 and 2019

Road user Category	2020	2019	Percentage change
Driver	182	194	-6.2
Motor cyclist	1,146	1,064	7.7
Pedal cyclist	183	136	34.6
Passenger on Motor cycle	409	422	-3.1
Passenger in Light Omnibus	83	82	1.2
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	10	8	25.0
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	12	27	-55.6
Passengers in other vehicles	380	462	-17.7
Pedestrians	1,258	1,485	-15.3
Total	3,663	3,880	-5.6

There was a **06%** reduction in the total number of persons killed from **3,880** in 2019 to **3,663** in 2020.

Figure 41. Fatalities by Road User Category in 2020





7.4.2.1. Pedestrians (34% of Fatalities)

Most road crashes in Uganda involve pedestrians and they constitute the highest number of fatalities at 34 % (1,258). Accidents that involve pedestrians usually occur as they try to cross the roads. In some cases, pedestrians fall victim when vehicles veer off the road and plough into them. Other accidents occur when a driver trying to avoid collision with another vehicle ends up hitting pedestrians.

7.4.2.2. Motor cyclists (31% of fatalities)

Second to pedestrians are motor cyclists at 31 % (1,146). Motorcycles have become a popular means of transport in Uganda due to their flexibility and versatility.

7.4.2.3. Passengers (25% of Fatalities)

Passengers also constitute a large number of persons killed at 25 % (894).

The death can be attributed to the higher representation of passengers carried in vehicles as compared to drivers. One vehicle can carry as many as 60 passengers and in the event of an accident, the passengers would constitute the highest number of fatalities.

7.4.2.4. Drivers (5% of Fatalities)

Drivers constituted 5% (182) of all fatalities on Ugandan roads. Driver death may occur under several circumstances which include head on collisions where two moving cars collide when coming from different directions, drivers may hit road side infrastructure as a result of veering off the road, drivers are also killed when vehicles roll especially after losing control when being driven at high speed.

7.4.2.5. Pedal cyclists (5% of Fatalities)

Bicycles are a common means of transport especially in rural areas. They are used to transport both goods and passengers. The key concern is that most Ugandan roads do not have dedicated lanes for cyclists making pedal cyclists very vulnerable to accidents involving motor vehicles. During the period under review, pedal cyclists accounted for 5% (183) of all fatalities countrywide.



7.4.3 Persons Seriously Injured

Table 92. Comparison of persons seriously injured by road user group 2020 and 2019

Road User Category	2020	2019	Percentage change
Driver	667	681	-2.1
Motor cyclist	2,883	2,456	17.4
Pedal cyclist	361	257	40.5
Passenger on Motor cycle	1,452	1,866	-22.2
Passenger in Light Omnibus	334	718	-53.5
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	49	133	-63.2
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	81	271	-70.1
Passengers in other vehicles	1,032	1,497	-31.1
Pedestrians	1,511	1,756	-14.0
Total	8,370	9,635	-13.1

The number of persons seriously injured in 2020 reduced by **13.1%** as compared to 2019 from **6,635** in 2019 to **8,370** in 2020.

Passengers constituted the highest number of persons seriously injured accounting for **35% (2,948)**, followed by motor cyclists at **34% (2,883)**, pedestrians at **18% (1,511)**, drivers at **08% (667)** and pedal cyclists at **04% (361)**.

7.4.4 Persons who sustained minor Injuries:

Table 93. Comparison of persons who sustained minor injuries by road user group 2020 and 2019

Road User Category	2020	2019	Percentage change
Driver	195	149	30.8
Motor cyclist	239	276	-13.5
Pedal cyclist	22	20	9.6
Passenger on Motor cycle	180	60	200.4
Passenger in Light Omnibus	27	38	-29.5
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	5	13	-62.5
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	12	45	-72.9
Passengers in other vehicles	185	285	-35.1
Pedestrians	114	289	-60.4
Total	979	1,175	-16.7



979 persons sustained minor injuries in 2020 as compared to 1,175 people in 2019 reflecting a 17% reduction. However, passengers on motorcycle who sustained minor injuries increased from 60 in 2019 to 180 in 2020.

7.4.5 Accident Victims by Age and Gender:

Table 94. Fatalities by Age and Gender in 2020

Age group	Male	Female	Total
Below 18	382	246	628
18-24	470	66	536
25-34	803	118	921
35-44	570	94	664
45-54	322	66	388
55-64	150	39	189
65-74	63	33	96
>75	44	22	66
Unknown	141	34	175
Total	2,945	718	3,663

7.4.5.1. Analysis by age and gender

The distribution of road casualties by gender shows that more males die in road crashes compared to females. In 2020, the proportion of males killed in crashes was 80% compared to females at 20%. The same trend is reflected in all the age brackets. This could be mainly attributed to the fact that;

- i. Males are more likely to engage in dangerous road user behavior than female road users,
- ii. They are likely to over speed, drink and drive as compared to females, and
- iii. Males are mainly the breadwinners and often use the road to move to and from various places which increases the risk of being involved in collisions.

More fatalities were recorded for persons below the age of 35years and these accounted for 57% of all the fatalities. This could partly be attributed to the fact that the highest proportion of Uganda's population is young. This bracket also includes school going children most of whom have to commute to and from school which increases their risk of involvement in crashes. It also includes the youth who are actively engaged in various productive activities to earn a living and others are at University.

Few fatalities were recorded for persons aged more than 75years of age at 02%. The age



for 207 victims was unknown mainly because there was no one to identify the victim after the accident and no identification document was found on the victim.

7.4.5.2. Persons Seriously Injured by Age and Gender

Majority of victims that were seriously injured in road crashes in 2020 were males at **78% (6,527)**.

In addition, there were more victims seriously injured between the ages of 25 and 34 years. On the other hand, the age group of persons above the age of 75 years had the least number of persons seriously injured.

Table 95. **Serious Injury by Age and Gender**

Age group	Male	Female	Total
Below 18	548	359	907
18-24	1,260	341	1,601
25-34	2,160	522	2,682
35-44	1222	280	1,502
45-54	539	151	690
55-64	212	53	265
65-74	89	33	122
>75	82	23	105
Unknown	415	81	496
Total	6,527	1,843	8,370

7.4.5.3. Persons with minor injuries by Age and Gender

More males sustained minor injuries as compared to females in 2020.

Table 96. **Minor Injuries by Age and Gender**

Age group	Male	Female	Total
Below 18	102	57	159
18-24	158	46	204
25-34	252	49	301
35-44	153	30	183
45-54	69	17	86
55-64	10	5	15
65-74	6	5	11
>75	4	3	7
Unknown	10	3	13
Total	764	215	979



7.5. Accident Severity Index

The Accident severity index measures the seriousness of an accident. It is defined as the number of persons killed per 100 crashes.

$$\frac{3,663}{12,249} \times 100 = 30$$

This means that out of every 100 crashes, 30 people are killed.

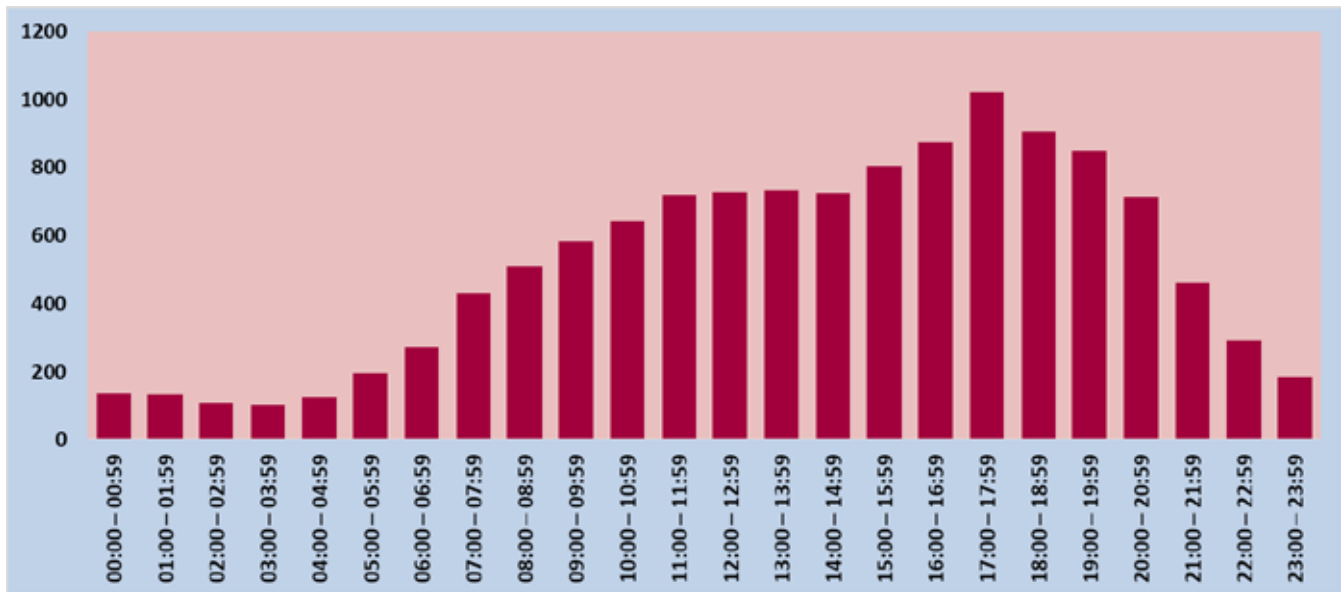
7.6. Time of Crashes

Table 97. Nature of Accident with respect to Time

Time	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
00:00 – 00:59	55	37	43	135
01:00 – 01:59	54	41	38	133
02:00 – 02:59	38	43	28	109
03:00 – 03:59	33	25	44	102
04:00 – 04:59	38	45	42	125
05:00 – 05:59	52	72	71	195
06:00 – 06:59	72	111	89	272
07:00 – 07:59	99	201	131	431
08:00 – 08:59	100	274	135	509
09:00 – 09:59	120	291	171	582
10:00 – 10:59	134	338	172	644
11:00 – 11:59	154	390	174	718
12:00 – 12:59	158	395	174	727
13:00 – 13:59	180	362	190	732
14:00 – 14:59	150	368	207	725
15:00 – 15:59	205	390	208	803
16:00 – 16:59	226	417	232	875
17:00 – 17:59	252	523	249	1024
18:00 – 18:59	240	464	201	905
19:00 – 19:59	295	369	185	849
20:00 – 20:59	270	278	166	714
21:00 – 21:59	163	193	106	462
22:00 – 22:59	108	116	69	293
23:00 – 23:59	73	60	52	185
Total	3,269	5,803	3,177	12,249



Figure 42. Time of Crashes



Crashes mainly occur during day time. **71%** of all accidents occurred during day time (0700- 1900hrs). **42%** of all crashes occurred between 1500 hrs and 2100 hrs. The highest number of crashes was recorded between 1700 and 1759hrs. This could be as a result of the heavy traffic of both vehicles and pedestrians as they return home from the day’s activities. The lowest number of crashes were recorded between 0300hrs and 0359hrs mainly due to reduced activity during the time.

Table 98. Causes of crashes

Causes of Crashes	Nature of Accident			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
Careless Driving	1,081	2,611	1,666	5,358
Reckless Driving	1,303	2,031	1,094	4,428
Careless Pedestrian	201	464	73	738
DMC	124	221	121	466
Other Causes	231	128	68	427
Over Speeding	146	155	58	359
Unknown Cause	90	67	34	191
Passenger Falls from Vehicle	49	47	12	108
Under Influence of Alcohol	12	22	14	48
Over Loading	16	17	13	46
Dangerous Loading	12	25	04	41
Dazzled by Lights	04	09	0	20
Obstacle on Carriage Way	00	06	13	19
Total	3,269	5,803	3,177	12,249



44% of all crashes were due to careless driving while reckless driving, careless pedestrian, DMC, other causes, over speeding and unknown cause contributed to 36%, 6%, 3.8%, 3.5%, 2.9% and 1.9% respectively.

7.7. Class of Vehicle Involved:

Table 99. Comparison of Class of Vehicle Involved in Crashes in 2019 and 2020

Class of Vehicle	2020	2019	Percent change
Motor cars	5,167	5,972	-13.5
Dual-purpose vehicles	714	674	5.9
Light Omnibus	1,289	2,100	-38.6
Medium Omnibus	141	189	-25.4
Heavy Omnibus	177	221	-19.9
Light goods vehicles	1,412	1,359	3.9
Medium goods vehicles	972	912	6.6
Heavy goods vehicles	508	505	0.6
Trailers and Semi-Trailers	607	494	22.9
Fuel Truck	92	123	-25.2
Engineering plant	31	28	10.7
Tractors	49	58	-15.5
Motor cycles	6,305	5,889	7.1
Pedal cycles	479	394	21.6
Pedestrian Controlled Vehicles	49	60	-18.3
Total	17,992	18,978	-5.2

There was a 5.2% reduction in the total number of vehicles involved in crashes from 18,978 in 2019 to 17,992 in 2020.

Motorcycles accounted for 35% of all crashes, motor cars at 29%, Light goods vehicles at 7.8%, Light Omnibuses at 7.2%, Medium goods vehicles at 5.4%, Dual purpose vehicles made up 4%, Trailers and Semitrailers (3.4%), and Pedal Cycles (2.7%).

7.8. Traffic Offences Committed in 2020

A total of 293,543 traffic offenders were arrested for the various offences committed in 2020. Of these, 55,679 persons were arrested for careless driving, 54,329 were arrested for using a motor vehicle which is not in a good mechanical condition, 27,370 drivers were arrested for driving a vehicle without third party insurance, 21,308 were arrested not



wearing safety belts while **20,388** were arrested for driving without a valid driving permit.

In regard to motor cycles, **29,370** riders were arrested for not wearing a crash helmet, **17,001** for riding a motor cycle without a valid driving permit, and **6,094** for pillion riding.

Failing to stop at a railway level crossing and driving public service vehicle without a valid driver's badge and certificate of compliance were the least committed offences with **06** drivers arrested and fined for each offence.

Table 100. **Express Penalty Scheme**

S/No.	Offence	No. of Offenders	
		2020	2019
1.	Careless or inconsiderate use of motor vehicle	55,679	31,144
2.	Using a motor vehicle which is not in good condition	54,329	37,123
3.	Riding a motor cycle without wearing a crash helmet on the road	29,370	15,193
4.	Driving a vehicle without third party	27,370	16,270
5.	Driver in a vehicle not wearing a safety belt	21,308	9,791
6.	Driving a motor vehicle without a valid driving permit	20,388	10,836
7.	Riding a motor cycle without a valid driving permit	17,001	7,643
8.	Obstructing a road or waiting or being left parked or being loaded or unloaded on a road	11,402	8,573
9.	Driving in excess of prescribed speed	9,454	8,977
10.	Using a motor vehicle for carriage of passenger or goods for hire when it's not licensed to do so.	9,256	7,203
11.	Dangerous loading	8,154	4,957
12.	Pillion riding	6,094	4,674
13.	Using a motor vehicle without reflectors and / or warning signs	6,004	4,633
14.	Using hand held mobile phone while driving a motor vehicle	5,954	2,920
15.	Using a vehicle operator's license in breach of the license issued (carrying excess passengers)	5,102	5,374
16.	Carrying of passengers on motor vehicle in such numbers in such position as to be likely to interfere with safe driving	2,400	3,562
17.	Using motor vehicle whose plate is obscured	2,306	1,092
18.	Permitting driving without a valid permit	850	830



S/No.	Offence	No. of Offenders	
		2020	2019
19.	Passenger in a vehicle not wearing a safety belt	631	233
20.	Driving a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol	194	661
21.	Failing to give right of way to authorized emergency vehicle	133	115
22.	Permitting a person not enrolled as a student in a driving school to drive	117	77
23.	Using a motor vehicle for instructing learners drivers without a valid certificate of fitness	35	26
24.	Driving public service vehicle without a valid driver's badge and certificate of compliance	06	35
25.	Failing stop at a railway level crossing	06	18
	Total	293,543	181,960

7.9. Inspectorate of Vehicles (IOV)

This is responsible for the following functions:

- i. Inspection of accident vehicles.
- ii. Inspection of vehicles suspected to be in a dangerous mechanical condition
- iii. Testing of learner drivers and those seeking driving class extensions.

7.9.1 Annual IOV Returns for January – December 2020

7.9.1.1. Accident Vehicle Inspection

Table 101. Comparison of Ownership of Vehicles Involved in Crashes 2020 and 2019

Ownership of motor vehicles	2020	2019	Percentage change
Private	11,176	15,731	-29.0
Foreign	776	516	50.4
Police	507	234	116.7
Government	289	367	-21.3
Army	36	32	12.5
Diplomatic	36	56	-35.7
Prisons	00	03	-100.0
Total	12,820	16,939	-24.3



During the period under review, **12,820** accident vehicles were inspected countrywide indicating a decrease of **24%** as compared to 2019.

Table 102. **Mechanical condition of Vehicles involved in Crashes**

Mechanical condition	Number
Not DMC	11,408
DMC	666
Unfit	638
Written Off	108
Total	12,820

Majority of the accident vehicles (that were inspected were found to be in a good mechanical condition before the accident. **666 (5%)** of the vehicles were found to be in a dangerous mechanical condition before the accident, **638 (5%)** were unfit for road use and **108 (1%)** of the vehicles were written off.

7.9.1.2. **Driver Testing Returns.**

Table 103. **Drivers tested per class of driving permit for the period 2020 and 2019**

Driving Permit Class	2020	2019	Percentage Change
A	5154	20,613	-75.0
B	44839	75,975	-41.0
CM	6569	8,702	-24.5
CH	1432	1,652	-13.3
DL	3138	6,850	-54.2
DM	481	785	-38.7
DH	71	399	-82.2
E	52	36	44.4
F	180	12	1400.0
G	230	571	-59.7
H	933	1,713	-45.5
I	00	07	-100.0
Total	63,079	117,315	-46.2



There was a reduction in the number of Learner drivers that were tested from **117,315** in 2019 to **63,079** in 2020. The reduction was reflected in most of the categories except for class E and class F where there was a **44%** and **1400%** respectively.

Class B for motor cars and dual-purpose vehicles had the highest number of learner drivers tested at **71%**, followed by CM for medium goods motor vehicles and heavy tractors at **10%**, A for motorcycles at **08%**, DL for Light Omnibuses at **05%**. There was no learner driver tested for Class I (hover vehicles).

CHAPTER EIGHT CHALLENGES, STRATEGIES, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION





8.1. Introduction:

The UPF is faced with numerous challenges in its efforts to tackle crime. Some of these are internal, others are external while others are within the criminal justice chain. With more resources and continued support from the government, tackling crime will be easier.

8.2. Challenges

Some of the key challenges UPF is facing include the following:

i. **Insufficient budget;**

This is a major challenge in the Uganda Police Force and contributes to other challenges like welfare, inadequate motor vehicles and other relevant resources.

ii. **Manpower gap;**

Uganda Police is operating under limited manpower strength of about 46,000 to the recommended establishment of 80,000. Currently the police to civilian ration is 1:848. Uganda Police Force is limited in recruiting.

iii. **Logistical Constraints**

The very basic requirement like means of transport and office space to enable Police Officers perform their duties are inadequate.

iv. **Fire and Rescue Services**

- a. Lack of water hydrants in most towns and institutions,
- b. Inaccessible buildings due to poor planning of Cities, Towns and institutions, and
- c. Key government offices are concentrated in the city making it difficult to access scenes of fire during peak hours due to traffic jam.

v. **Civil Cases**

Uganda Police is overwhelmed with victims of crime reporting civil cases to the Police. This is because;

- a. Some victims do not have money to hire lawyers to defend them in civil court,
- b. Civil cases take too long and victims of crime want to see action taken against the perpetrators and when they are referred to civil courts, they raise complaints



against the Police, and

- c. Some of the civil cases cannot be ignored where victims are in hundreds like mass land evictions and pyramid schemes.
- vi. Capacity gaps in terms of professionalism in training, skills development, mind- set, attitudinal change, maintenance of the available equipment, use of robust scientific methods of intelligence gathering and crime investigation.
- vii. Staff welfare
Welfare of staff like housing, remuneration, medical and other basic needs are still a problem.
- viii. Trans-border and Trans- national Crimes such as Terrorism and Violent crimes, Cyber-crime, Trafficking in drugs and persons, Human sacrifice, Trading in wild life and their products, Environmental related crimes, Proliferation of small arms and light weapons still prevail.
- ix. Slow/poor response to emergencies or occurrences;
Some Police Officers take long time to respond to scenes of crimes and reported cases. This has been because of inadequate/lack of basic requirements more especially transport.
- x. Corruption and violation of Human Rights:
Over the years, Corrupt practices of selling police services like Police bond, Police Forms, K9, criminalization of civil matters, extortions on roads by traffic officers etc have been a major challenge.
- xi. Work overload:
The current strength of CID personnel is only 5,292 instead of the approved 19,843 leading to work overload. The UN standard is 1:12 cases per detective per year. The current workload stands at 45 case files per detective. In areas with high crime rate like Kampala Metropolitan Policing areas, detectives have between 50 – 70 case files per year.
- xii. Inadequate/lack of resources due to budget constraints
 - a. Inadequate number of motor vehicles to carry out Police work at all levels namely Departments, Regions, District/Divisions, Stations and Posts.



b. Little/or, no financial resources to carry out Police work at all levels. Sometimes the complainants/victims offer to fund their cases leading to lots of complaints against the CID, in particular and Uganda Police in general.

c. Equipment/Tools:

There is lack of vital equipment to facilitate investigations like recorders, spy cameras, telephone tracking equipment which should be able to direct/point/locate suspects/victims being traced.

d. Office equipment:

Most Police units/CID offices lack office equipment namely Filing cabinet, Computers, and Photocopiers among others

e. Office space:

There is lack of office space where in some stations detectives sit in turns. Office space is also required for confidentiality during interview and statement recording of suspects/victims and witnesses.

xiii. Expert Reports

a. The office of Auditor General at times takes too long to produce audit reports requested for by CID for investigations and some Internal Auditors conduct very shallow audits.

b. Audit of Private companies

There are no funds/companies to carry out audit of account of private companies under investigations and or when employees of those companies are accused of crimes.

c. Hand Writing Reports

The experts take too long to release the reports due to inadequate number of Hand Writing Experts, Uganda has only four Hand Writing Experts. All Ministries, Departments and Agencies which carry out investigations and prosecution like the IGG, URA, NDA and UCC among others use only three personnel at the Directorate of Forensic Services and GAL. This state of affairs has created backlog at every level of Criminal Justice System.



d. Ballistic Reports

These take too long due to inadequate number of ballistic experts and lack of up-to-date equipment to facilitate faster working requirements.

e. Pathologist/Doctors

The Police currently has only 08 pathologists who do not cover the entire 27 Policing Regions throughout the country. The gap is filled by the Private medical practitioners who definitely charge fees for their services. JLOS provides funds but these funds are not enough.

f. Cyber Forensic Experts

Cybercrime is on the increase and Police Forensic Laboratory is overwhelmed with request for forensic analysis from Criminal investigations and other MDAs

xiv. Funds for summoning witnesses

- a. For higher court, the funds are inadequate because of the number of capital offences reported in a year
- b. Funds for witnesses for Lower Courts: Currently there are no funds provided for summoning witnesses in lower Courts and yet these are the majority of cases in the Criminal Justice System.

xv. Sign Language Experts

Uganda Police especially CID is always stuck with the dumb/blind suspects/witnesses/victims. Even if you seek the services of a sign language specialist, you find that a witness/complainant/ suspect doesn't know sign language. The sign language spoken by them is not the sign language taught in the schools for special needs. It is only known by the relatives or people who live with them. This presents a challenge during interrogation and even trial.

xvi. Lack of Legislation

There are no laws in areas like Witness Protection, Asset Recovery and Counterfeit.

xvii. 48 Hour Constitutional Provision

Due to numerous capacity and resource challenges highlighted above and others, coupled with the fact that there are numerous players who contribute to the processing of a given case, the UPF is still facing challenges in complying with the 48hour rule provision.



xviii. Exhibit stores

- a. Some Stations don't have exhibit stores forcing detectives to keep exhibits in their offices and other offices within the Station.
- b. Lack of large exhibit warehouses/yards to keep bulk exhibits like motor vehicles, impounded timber, counterfeit products etc. thereby exposing exhibits to harsh weather conditions and subsequent deterioration which impacts on the trial process and eventual outcome of a case.

xix. Limited/Lack of adequate skills to investigate emerging crimes like Cyber-Crime, Human Trafficking, Terrorism, Kidnaps, etc.

xx. Variation/lack of legislation in other countries

Some countries within the region or neighboring Uganda do not have enabling laws in specific crime areas. The perpetrators of such crimes flourish and continue committing the crime and destabilizing the whole region.

xxi. The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

- a. The office of the DPP has not established offices in 45 districts, in which the Uganda Police has established offices. This affects perusal of cases in real time yet in the majority of cases, the suspects are in custody. Suspects are issued police bond and in most cases they do not report back.
- b. Workload in the ODPP affecting Police Work

The Resident State Attorneys in upcountry stations caretaking two to three stations leading to delay in perusal, aggravating the already meager resources at the disposal of the Uganda Police Force, since the District CID Officers have to travel longer distances to submit case files to the State Attorneys for personal and legal opinion.

- c. There is workload for the existing staff of the ODPP. They carry out a number of activities like perusals, attending both lower and high court hearings.

xxii. The Judiciary

There are 73 courts without a full-time prosecutor. High Court circuits are also taking a bigger area, for example the High Court of Soroti caters for nine districts in Teso and nine districts in Karamoja Sub Regions. In total 18 districts



xxiii. Workload in the Judiciary affecting Police work

Workload in both higher and lower courts where some judicial officers are caretaking two to three magisterial areas/districts. In most cases, they hold courts once a week. This means police has to wait when court is sitting to arraign suspects to court. This affects police performance and takes relatively longer time to conclude criminal cases.

xxiv. Canine deployment and transportation

Due to budget constraints, Uganda Police Force has deployed canine in only 70 out of 157 districts and specialized motor vehicles to transport canine to scene of crime are deployed in only 15 out of 28 policing regions. This affects the detection rate as the canine travel very long distances, rendering them tired. Sometimes unspecialized general purpose motor vehicles like that of the DPC or special hire motor vehicle are used to transport the canine, leading to poor detection rate.

xxv. Remand homes for juvenile offenders

Remand homes are under the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. There are seven remand centres namely Naguru, Masindi, Gulu, Mbale Fort Portal and Kabale. There are a number of challenges the Uganda Police Force faced in enforcing juvenile justice, these are:-

- a. Remand Centers for juvenile offenders are far from the courts where they are to attend if they are remanded.
- b. The remand centers are under the Ministry of Labor and Social Development and they don't attend court to receive Juvenile offenders who have been remanded. They are in regions, e.g. the remand center in Fort Portal serves all the districts in Western and South Western Uganda. The Police travel long distances to transport the juveniles.
- c. Most juveniles are always remanded in Police custody since there is no one to received them when remanded by court.

xxvi. Charging of fees to access information

A number of institutions/stakeholders charge the Uganda Police Force fees to access information and obtain expert reports. These are;

- a. Court fees for court orders
- b. Telecommunication companies to access call data, mobile money data etc.



- c. UBC and Makerere University translation and transcription of documentary, video and voice evidence. Sometime, the Uganda Police Force pays up to Ugx. 25,000,000 (USD 17,567.6)
- d. Land office: to obtain certified copies of documentary evidence in land related frauds.

xxvii. Effects of COVID-19 in Policing

- a. While suspects were being arraigned in court, hearing was not taking place and bail applications were not being heard. After relaxing of the lockdown, the DPP withdrew charges in a number of cases especially simple cases committed during the COVID – 19 lockdown. This withdraw affected the performance of cases reported vis-à-vis cases registered, cases taken to court and convictions.
- b. There was no hearing of cases in the high court, chief magistrate courts and lower courts, but where courts could sit, cases were dismissed while other accused persons were acquitted for a number of reasons including want of prosecutions.
- c. Uganda Prisons designated remand centers which were far away from courts and accused were not being produced in court for instance;
 - i. Kitalya Minimax was used for remand for Central Uganda and neighboring Districts like Masindi and Buvuma Islands,
 - ii. Kumi Government Prison in Teso Region where all offenders in the region were being remanded, and
 - iii. In Rwenzori, all Remandees were being remanded in Kasese, far away from Courts.
- d. Video Link: this was only in the following Prisons/Courts; Luzira, Kitalya, High Court Kampala, Buganda Road and Anti-Corruption Court. These were also only for cases of bail application and not hearing.
- e. The Uganda Prison Services during the Covid – 19 lockdown was not attending courts and bringing remandees to attend courts yet the magistrates were remanding accused persons. The Uganda Police Force took the role of transporting Remandees to the designated remand centres.

The above-mentioned state of affairs affected the performance of the cases.



xxviii. Lack of Extradition Treaty with other countries

Uganda has not signed extradition treaty with many countries. This has led to over detention of suspects arrested in Uganda and delay in extradition of suspect arrested from other countries required by Uganda Authorities.

xxix. Language barrier

This is a big challenge. The Police has always got stuck with mainly suspected drug traffickers at Entebbe International Airport who don't speak any of the international languages.

xxx. Insecurity in neighboring countries

The civil wars in neighboring countries like the Republic of South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi has led to;

- a. Proliferation of small arms and light weapons which are still used to destabilize the country.
- b. Influx of refugees and yet some of whom are criminals.

xxxi. Mutual Legal Assistance and Letter of Rogatory

Some countries take too long to respond to Mutual Legal Assistance request thereby affecting the success/conclusion of a case.

xxxii. Case backlog

The Police is stuck with huge case backlog due to the many challenges in investigations and inadequate funding of the key stakeholders

xxxiii. Mob Action

Cases of mob action were 540 in the year 2020. The Police advise the community to desist from taking the law into their hands.

8.3. Strategies

The Uganda Police Force has employed the following strategies.

8.3.1 Recruitment and training

Uganda Police Force is continuously recruiting and training more personnel to reduce the workload.



In August 2020, a total of 4,897 PPCs and 489 Learner Assistant Inspector of Police (L/AIP) were passed out. This is aimed at;

- a. Reducing on the police to civilian ratio that is currently at 1:1800 as compared to the United Nations Standards of 1:500.
- b. Reducing on the number of case files handled by a detective per year which is currently at 1:45 in the country side and 1:70 in KMP as compared to the United Nations Standards of 1:12.
- c. Increasing the number of experts especially Ballistic, Handwriting, Cyber forensics and other areas to reduce the workload and reduce on the time taken to conclude investigation of cases.

8.3.2 Establishment of training schools

The Uganda Police Force has established seven training schools for capacity building. These are;

- a. Police Training School, Kabalye in Masindi,
- b. Police Training School, Ikafe for Field Force Unit,
- c. Police Training School, Olilim for Counter Terrorism,
- d. Police Senior Command and Staff College, Bwebajja for capacity building of senior officers,
- e. The CID Training School in Kibuli was established for capacity building of detectives to improve on professionalism in investigations,
- f. Signal School at ICT Innovation Centre in Kikandwa, and
- g. Peace Keeping Operation School in Kikandwa.

8.3.3 Capacity Building

The Uganda Police Force in 2020 conducted capacity building for 2,241 officers as follows;

- i. Station Commanders Course with 100 participants,
- ii. Exhibit Management Course with 117 participants,
- iii. Records Management Course with 196 participants,



- iv. Homicide Investigations Course with 75 participants,
- v. Crime Records Management System Course with 59 participants,
- vi. Orientation in Trafficking in Persons Act, 2019 with 30 participants,
- vii. Investigations in Anti-Trafficking in Persons Course with 29 participants,
- viii. Sexual and Children Related Offences with 23 participants,
- ix. Crime Analysis Course with 15 participants,
- x. Anti-Money Laundering and Financial Terrorism with 15 participants,
- xi. Gender Based Violence Training with 10 participants,
- xii. Advanced Certificate in Fraud Investigations with 02 participants,
- xiii. TOT in Gender Based Violence and Sexual Reproductive Health Rights with 250 participants,
- xiv. Management of GBV Cases and Psychosocial Support with 150 participants,
- xv. Non-Commissioned Officers Course with 105 participants,
- xvi. Counter Terrorism Induction with 450 participants,
- xvii. Crime Intelligence Induction with 300 participants,
- xviii. FFU Induction Course with 150 participants,
- xix. Traffic Induction with 100 participants,
- xx. Intermediate Commanders Course with 45 participants, and
- xxi. Senior Commanders Course with 20 participants.

8.3.4 Human rights violation

The Uganda Police Force has a Directorate of Human Rights and Legal Services that has a well-designed program to train and sensitize police officers in observation of Human Rights while executing their duties and police officers who don't observe human rights have been charged and tried criminally and/or disciplinarily.

8.3.5 Resource constraints

The Uganda Police Force is advocating for increment of budget allocation to solve its



human and non-human resources constraints, for example;

- a. Acquisition of motor vehicles and motor cycles to enhance movement of police officers in performance of their duties
- b. Recruiting and training of more personnel to reduce on the Police – civilian ratio and the workload on individual police officers
- c. Construction of decent Police Accommodation Apartments in Naguru Police Barracks to accommodate police officers and construction of decent offices at regional, district and Police Station levels.



Part of the accommodation apartments undergoing construction

8.3.6 Intensified Community Policing

The Uganda Police Force has currently intensified community policing to prevent and reduce commission of crimes as well as sensitizing the public to desist from taking the law into their hands through mob action.

The community is also being sensitised not to contaminate scenes of crime when they are the first responders.

8.3.7 Inadequate Canine Services

The Uganda Police Force is currently breeding canine in Naggalama. This will help in addressing the inadequacy of canine services in the 87 districts that currently lack canine.



8.3.8 Professional misconduct of Police Officers

The Uganda Police Force set up Professional Standards Unit to handle allegations of professional misconduct among members of the force. Six standby courts have been set up at Police Headquarters Naguru and all the Police units throughout the country have standby courts to try Police Officers who have committed disciplinary offences.

Other police officers who commit criminal offences have been charged and prosecuted in criminal courts.

8.3.9 Traffic and Road Safety

In the effort to reduce traffic crashes, numerous measures were put in place and we have registered the following achievements;

- a. Timely and intelligence led operations targeting enforcement of traffic laws and regulations through establishing check points throughout the country. Operations have been carried out at these checkpoints targeting major causes of accidents and many offenders have been arrested and fined.
- b. Computerization of the Express Penalty Scheme System which has led to a drastic reduction in revenue loss arising out of the inefficiencies of a manual issuance of Express Penalty Tickets, simplified and improved service delivery in the management of the Express Penalty scheme providing end to end integration with key partners including URA and FACE Technologies, provided real time reconciliation of issued tickets, has enabled effective monitoring of the history of offenders with the aim of reducing road carnage and improved on accountability of the non-tax revenues arising from EPS tickets.
- c. Recruitment of twenty (20) Inspectors of Vehicles to boost the capacity of the Directorate in Motor vehicle inspection and driver testing.
- d. Use of CCTV cameras in guiding investigations of accident cases and enforcement of traffic laws and regulations.
- e. Recruitment and induction of more traffic personnel into traffic duties.
- f. Enhanced enforcement of dangerously loaded trucks and ensured that all have racks fixed on top to firmly secure the load inside the vehicle.
- g. The Directorate has partnered with KCCA and Bloomberg Philanthropies to ensure a reduction in road deaths in Kampala. This is a six-year project that



will run from 2020 – 2025. The activities for the project will include building capacity of the Traffic Police in Law enforcement and Accident investigations. 52 traffic officers from headquarters and KMP were trained in Road Policing on 18th and 19th November 2020. In addition, an enforcement coordinator has been recruited and this will serve as a liaison officer between Police, KCCA and Bloomberg Philanthropies. The officer will be based at Nateete Police Station.

- h. Sensitization campaigns targeting vulnerable road users namely pedestrians, cyclists, and school children on road usage, use of pedestrian crossing and wearing of reflective clothes at night so that they are easily identified by motorists.

8.4. Recommendations

8.4.1 Directorate of Public Prosecutions

- i. Recruit more staff to fill the manpower gap of 833 prosecutors since 45 Districts do not have Resident State Attorneys. Even in Districts with State Attorneys, some are overwhelmed with the big workload.
- ii. Deploy competent State Attorneys to avoid internal delay/hoarding of case file by some Prosecutors.

8.4.2 The Judiciary

- i. The Judiciary to;
 - a. establish courts in all the districts and recruit more magistrates to handle the many cases in the lower judicial system.
 - b. Recruit more judges to reduce work load and backlog in higher courts.
- ii. Introduce Regional Court Inspectors in order to address complaints in court.

8.4.3 Office of Auditor General

Recruit more staff to fill the manpower gap which is causing delays in issuing of audit reports and subsequent delay in investigations.

8.4.4 Government

- i. Parliament should enact a fire safety law comprehensive enough to cater for areas not covered in the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) 2006.



- ii. Physical planning and urban authorities should address the challenge of un-planned structures.

8.4.5 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

- i. To construct and establish more remand homes to reduce on the distance to enable juvenile offenders attend court.
- ii. Designated officers to attend court sessions to receive juvenile offenders who have been remanded by court.

8.4.6 Lawyers

Engaging the Law Council to continuously sensitise them on their code of conduct

8.4.7 Telecommunication companies

Engaging them through the UCC to offer free services to the Police like obtaining call data records during investigation

8.4.8 Court Bailiffs

Engaging the chairperson of Uganda Court Bailiffs to regulate and monitor their operations

8.4.9 Local Leaders

Engaging the local leaders to;

- i. Continuously sensitise the public to be law abiding citizens.
- ii. Embrace neighbouring watch.

8.4.10 Public

Engaging the public through community policing to;

- i. Be law abiding citizens.
- ii. Embrace neighbourhood watch.
- iii. Installing private CCTV cameras in their homes and the neighbourhood.
- iv. Target harden their property by having burglar proofs, doors and windows, fencing to reduce easy access to residences, alarm systems, etc.



- v. Give evidence in cases where they have witnessed an offence being committed and give testimony in court when summoned.

8.5. Conclusion

Much as there was a decrease in the volume of crimes reported in 2020 by 8.9%, the fight against crime still remains a challenge. Provision of adequate resources to all the criminal justice chain will go a long way in enabling the relevant Criminal Justice Actors handle their mandate effectively and efficiently since they are chain linked. Fighting crime calls for a concerted effort and UPF therefore calls upon all citizens, stakeholders and sister security agencies to continue with the collaboration in the fight against crime.





APPENDIX 1

S/NO	CASE/CRIME INCIDENTS	REPORTED CASES								PERFORMANCE								PERSONS TAKEN TO COURT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Cases under Inquiry		Not Detected/NPW		Cases taken to court		Cases submitted to DPP/PSA		Cases with convictions		Cases with Acquittals		Cases Dismissed		Cases pending in Court		ACCUSED CONVICTED						Accused		Awaiting Trial																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	



APPENDIX II

REGIONS/DISTRICTS	TOTAL CASES	HOMICIDES	ECONOMIC	SEX REL	CHILD REL	BREAKINGS	THEFTS	ROBBERIES	ASSAULTS	OTHER CRIMES	TERRORISM	POL/MEDIA	CORRUPTION	NARCOTICS	OTHER LAWS
C.I.D Headquarters	1,398	3	723	12	3	1	92	5	14	377		44	18	36	69
GLD	1,398	3	723	12	3	1	92	5	14	377		44	18	36	69
Jinja Road	1,379	12	197	110	10	75	468	76	122	272		5		30	3
Kira Division	1,341	16	125	117	20	120	401	99	73	348		10	1	10	2
Kira Road	2,284	16	160	93	122	123	677	147	274	606	1	11		51	4
Mukono	2,383	22	182	222	28	185	798	68	234	583		18		27	17
Nagalama	991	20	48	124	8	66	257	39	151	259		6		9	4
KMP EAST	6,379	88	711	688	187	889	2,807	430	883	2,068	1	80	1	126	30
CPS Kampala	1,630	7	472	12	2	41	642	40	81	219		16	1	22	75
Katwe	2,805	36	161	273	326	89	645	87	305	841		6		34	1
Kabalagala	1,537	31	130	119	28	95	478	85	178	353		3		34	3
Kajjansi	999	10	77	24	24	56	390	51	25	309		-		32	1
Entebbe	1,312	23	134	111	24	89	315	44	90	424		12		23	24
Nsangi	1,253	26	122	111	25	100	319	73	112	354		2		10	-
KMP SOUTH	8,638	133	1,088	680	429	489	2,788	381	791	2,499	-	30	1	186	103
Old Kampala	3,268	39	248	134	301	108	785	150	334	1,120		24		21	5
Wakiso	1,433	18	136	117	100	91	355	65	43	482		8		17	2
Wandegaya	1,181	14	137	40	94	57	372	52	96	295		5		19	0
Kawempe	2,051	29	135	172	107	114	607	124	250	442		40		31	0
Nansana	1,548	14	152	171	28	116	477	92	81	385		12		18	1
Kakiri	505	7	52	38	1	25	116	5	58	186		7		9	0
Kasangati	1,767	31	163	161	75	120	437	153	117	498		2		11	-
KMP NORTH	11,783	184	1,021	632	708	630	3,148	643	980	3,407	-	88	-	124	9
Luwero	1,977	73	139	199	109	83	514	75	129	607		1		11	38
Nakaseke	1,252	63	39	127	42	51	279	26	212	388		3		5	15
Nakasonkola	1,017	31	32	100	66	26	245	23	110	330		7		8	39
BAVANKA	4,246	167	210	428	217	189	1,028	124	482	1,228	-	11	-	24	83
Buikwe	1,670	52	100	217	86	83	266	53	170	597		1		7	40
Kayunga	1,336	23	76	126	59	110	361	34	117	408		9		6	7
Njeru	884	51	27	77	45	51	218	16	73	281		-		13	32
Bwuma	1,145	29	71	66	11	40	247	26	291	336		2		7	19
BEZUBWA	4,038	188	274	487	388	384	1,081	128	681	1,822	-	12	-	32	87
Butambala	1,888	13	142	123	19	122	475	33	307	616		12		21	5
Gomba	2,248	20	114	126	53	78	582	21	503	743		4		2	1
Mpigi	3,003	29	151	182	79	144	866	59	454	1,015		-		15	9
KATUNGA	7,149	83	408	431	182	344	1,884	112	1,284	2,374	-	18	-	37	18
Kiboga	890	17	39	90	10	68	256	33	108	247		9		10	3
Mubende	1,173	57	57	189	34	96	278	51	80	307		1		20	4
Kassanda	1,051	44	49	168	4	96	238	35	105	286		4		22	0
Mityana	1,416	27	94	172	15	110	348	41	122	460		13		10	4
Kyankwazi	652	29	28	81	11	27	156	13	74	206		15		8	3
NARALA	5,183	178	267	702	78	398	1,278	174	488	1,808	-	42	-	69	18
Rakai	771	29	28	107	38	57	163	14	90	222		-		8	15
Lyantonde	664	7	18	54	71	33	134	22	115	191		2		15	-
Masaka	1,790	69	113	187	57	111	488	44	136	490		18		53	25
Kyotera	1,440	22	44	127	23	94	360	16	127	606		-		18	5
Sembabule	1,588	98	49	123	63	91	379	34	197	531		7		10	6
Bukomansimbi	875	8	27	92	21	60	236	23	83	298		-		27	-
Kalungu	618	35	26	70	20	44	216	27	36	127		2		8	6
Lwengo	1,641	62	46	149	93	66	308	21	280	582		10		10	14
Kalangala	696	36	15	56	14	31	144	7	83	254		4		7	44
GREATER MASAKA	10,083	368	368	988	400	888	2,428	289	1,146	3,301	-	43	-	188	118
Kisoro	705	48	29	75	14	27	100	33	136	204		4		9	26
Kabale	1,666	46	56	54	70	66	272	114	375	545		1		19	48
Rukiga	768	14	24	18	20	19	116	24	200	329		-		1	2
Rubanda	732	21	9	40	27	29	62	15	191	297		16		9	16
Kamungu	884	29	33	66	57	32	180	23	90	341		13		2	18
Rukungiri	2,578	88	115	108	29	133	576	82	416	959		22		20	30
KYOGYE	7,232	248	288	382	218	387	1,387	282	1,498	2,874	-	88	-	88	128
Mbarara	2,491	92	92	111	61	131	676	158	423	657		5	1	39	45
Ifanda	1,413	33	42	76	48	88	325	29	278	488		-		2	5
Ntungamo	2,284	75	81	123	19	156	490	60	482	733		7		12	46
Kazo	846	22	40	71	20	70	315	30	51	213		3	1	7	4
Rwampara	1,206	25	51	54	13	48	294	41	223	424		8		13	11
Kiruhura	2,209	17	65	113	23	70	648	47	503	699		1		18	5
Isingiro	1,653	60	34	134	34	114	293	39	230	662		10		11	33
KWIZI	12,103	328	408	683	218	877	2,848	408	2,188	3,878	-	34	2	101	149
Bushenyi	1,517	33	46	75	45	136	397	52	214	483		8	1	12	16
Mitooma	1,710	24	41	71	54	36	408	28	400	615		3		8	21
Rubirizi	1,119	27	30	57	42	59	232	18	178	440		-		6	30
Buhweju	613	24	27	32	8	38	151	24	94	210		-		-	5
Sheema	1,182	34	25	52	53	66	332	27	171	403		1	2	14	3
GREATER BUSHENYI	6,142	141	188	287	203	338	1,820	148	1,098	2,181	-	12	3	38	78
Masindi	1,503	46	57	116	208	64	235	31	202	495		6		7	36
Kiryandongo	2,153	71	67	192	221	131	339	37	180	870		2		6	36
Kibaale	1,011	22	29	78	55	52	156	26	154	411		9	1	9	7
Kakumiro	703	44	22	88	3	128	191	30	49	132		9		6	0
Kagadi	1,926	34	38	153	173	108	332	50	221	768		28		21	2
Kikube	900	44	36	127	18	58	152	30	120	294		4		10	7
Hoima	1,482	36	56	109	233	53	290	28	179	458		13		15	12
Bulisa	772	19	12	71	19	24	190	8	140	270		-		8	9
ALBERTINE	10,448	318	318	834	831	818	1,888	341	1,344	3,888	-	71	1	81	108
Kabarole	1,717	31	40	104	263										



REGIONS/DISTRICTS	TOTAL CASES	HOMICIDES	ECONOMIC	SEX REL.	CHILD REL.	BREAKINGS	THEFTS	ROBBERIES	ASSAULTS	OTHER CRIMES	TERRORISM	POL/MEDIA	CORRUPTION	NARCOTICS	OTHER LAWS
Lamwo	256	18	7	57	4	9	16	6	37	95		2			0
Agago	1,726	35	35	121	110	88	223	33	477	553		2		13	36
Nwoya	1,106	29	36	102	37	54	142	31	206	390		1		4	72
Amuru	1,028	38	18	81	130	36	88	27	104	488		-		1	16
Omoro	1,160	33	9	94	162	34	51	10	231	529		2		5	-
Kitgum	964	39	16	115	25	61	162	25	204	305		-		7	4
Pader	939	33	14	107	48	50	96	35	188	350		1		2	15
Gulu	2,449	41	54	180	284	163	375	73	498	678		1	2	62	40
ASWA	5,639	208	188	888	807	498	1,184	241	1,848	3,389	-	8	2	97	183
Lira	1,557	62	78	149	45	98	405	66	251	377		2		5	20
Apac	715	16	15	82	9	45	132	22	116	252		-		-	24
Oyam	1,208	43	18	124	54	53	193	12	256	420		-	1	12	21
Kwania	444	7	6	47	23	11	28	12	160	142		-		1	6
Amolatar	1,481	18	48	104	138	37	192	28	306	584		1	1	9	14
Kole	1,030	31	27	86	28	55	174	10	284	311		-		-	24
Alebtong	890	14	9	108	17	27	149	20	244	293		1		7	-
Otuke	1,305	12	24	100	54	16	165	26	524	376		-		-	7
Dokolo	1,271	14	48	73	93	35	211	24	345	399		7		5	16
NORTH KYOGA	6,891	278	273	873	483	378	1,681	221	2,469	3,184	-	11	2	38	133
Abim	821	15	27	61	45	34	118	13	209	287		1		1	8
Kotido	602	24	16	38	33	14	137	7	110	200		12		-	10
Karenga	232	7	12	10	6	5	37	3	86	61		2		-	4
Kaabong	440	23	12	44	24	12	51	9	147	106		3		-	9
KIDDSO	2,858	89	67	183	109	85	344	32	583	884	-	18	-	1	30
Nakapiripirit	1,047	15	36	34	30	22	189	16	381	312		-		2	9
Amudat	823	10	33	60	19	26	144	4	271	242		2		2	9
Napak	682	20	13	34	25	10	95	15	259	198		6		-	6
Nabilatuk	590	18	7	24	19	7	49	5	348	105		-		-	8
Moroto	1,041	30	22	87	57	41	169	22	154	409		14		2	33
MT MOROTO	4,182	88	111	338	181	107	648	62	1,414	1,887	-	22	-	8	68
Soroti	1,667	44	71	172	126	64	339	26	201	593		3		13	14
Kapelebyong	957	13	47	90	27	14	155	5	324	261		-		7	13
Kabermaido	470	18	4	45	21	16	59	7	122	166		-		-	12
Katakwi	1,153	19	23	115	27	20	136	15	315	459		4	1	9	11
Ngora	1,703	16	17	83	85	81	320	19	414	631		18		-	18
Serere	660	10	20	124	20	27	119	14	137	171		-		8	10
Amuria	778	9	15	109	75	10	58	9	64	421		-		8	-
Kalaki	246	8	5	29	41	15	29	1	63	48		1		5	0
Bukedea	1,009	12	29	137	83	26	155	5	80	468		1		10	3
Kumi	853	17	28	112	1	33	165	5	307	172		4		7	2
EAST KYOGA	5,408	187	288	1,018	808	308	1,837	108	2,027	3,390	-	31	1	68	84
Kapchorwa	3,213	3	232	214	100	97	560	33	723	1,242		-		3	7
Kween	2,716	18	166	135	195	59	377	28	670	1,061		-		1	5
Bukwo	1,068	14	65	81	43	30	126	17	270	405		-		5	7
SIP1	6,998	38	462	430	339	186	1,084	78	1,863	2,708	-	8	-	9	20
Mbale	2,273	37	132	263	23	156	707	124	190	548		53		29	11
Namisindwa	855	14	40	81	85	52	153	15	127	265		-		18	4
Manafwa	1,042	11	43	92	64	40	178	9	116	467		7		11	3
Bududa	754	11	33	171	6	64	199	14	61	185		1		6	2
Sironko	598	11	23	131	27	11	155	3	57	166		2		5	7
Bulambuli	1,849	29	94	166	103	86	311	19	310	780		26		4	22
ELBOW	7,471	118	384	888	388	419	1,794	188	881	2,471	-	89	-	72	48
Butaleja	563	17	50	65	28	26	108	7	89	157		2		4	10
Tororo	2,907	52	85	232	263	150	434	43	491	1,140		2		10	5
Busia	1,429	44	71	84	245	84	181	28	183	464		14		8	24
BUKEDI	4,880	112	288	381	838	288	734	78	763	1,781	-	18	-	22	38
Budaka	1,204	42	58	129	68	77	257	21	80	424		13	1	4	30
Butebo	1,138	5	38	77	37	61	206	7	371	306		15		2	13
Kibuku	1,166	19	95	111	62	63	228	12	317	232		10		-	18
Pallisa	1,160	10	29	105	36	95	290	7	189	372		16		5	7
BUKEDI NORTH	4,888	78	220	422	283	287	878	47	888	1,334	-	84	1	11	67
Kamuli	2,724	45	214	263	96	190	612	61	501	681		29		13	19
Kaliro	786	14	41	66	32	31	122	10	197	252		7		1	12
Buyende	1,554	18	181	217	20	76	379	25	102	514		7		3	12
Luuka	433	7	29	76	-	31	122	7	51	97		5		6	-
BUSOBA NORTH	5,498	84	464	622	149	328	1,338	103	881	1,848	-	48	-	23	43
Iganga	1,525	41	91	145	50	159	355	60	222	333		29		13	27
Bugiri	998	41	25	114	52	66	180	17	195	282		6		3	16
Mavuye	1,093	54	63	142	70	76	190	24	123	257		44		3	47
Namutumba	823	35	39	104	85	45	96	6	79	316		4		4	10
Bugwezi	786	16	23	98	69	40	75	11	63	377		4		2	7
Namayingo	855	22	19	93	95	38	130	23	110	306		1	6	3	8
BUSOBA EAST	6,878	288	288	888	421	428	1,838	141	782	1,871	1	83	-	28	118
Jinja	1,964	73	131	94	228	105	470	70	140	541		27		44	39
Buwenge	625	25	29	47	27	26	108	7	83	251		4		4	15
Kakira	630	24	21	40	34	31	109	29	141	174		4		6	17
KIDRA	3,219	123	181	180	289	162	688	108	384	887	-	38	-	84	70
GRAND TOTAL	195,931	4,460	10,057	16,144	9,225	10,113	41,950	5,302	30,712	62,908	2	1,033	32	1,714	2,279

