REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA POLICE FORCE

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SERVICES

Annual Performance Report 2024

UGANDA POLICE FORCE VISION

A Professional and People-centered Police for a Safe and Secure Society

UGANDA POLICE MISSION

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

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SERVICES

GOAL

Provision of timely scientific truth and excellence for safer communities in Uganda.

KEY PRIORITY

To apply Scientific Techniques in prevention, investigation and detection of Crime to support Administration of Justice.

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BYAKAGABA ABAS

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
OCAYA JAMES

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Ag. CP Cyber Crime & Digital Forensics

SP Kitagenda Sadiq

Ag. CP Criminal Identification

SP Nasawali Derrick

Ag. CP Ballistics and Toolmarks

Foreword

As we reflect on the past year, I am pleased to present the Directorate of Forensic Services (DFS) Annual Performance Report 2024. This report underscores the unwavering dedication, professionalism, and commitment of our forensic experts in supporting the administration of justice through **"The provision of timely scientific truth for safer communities in Uganda"**.

In 2024, DFS continued to play a pivotal role in crime investigation and justice delivery, ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable, unidentified human remains are identified, and victims and their families find closure. Through our nationwide network of regional and district/divisional Scenes of Crime Officers (SOCOs), we processed **42,416** crime scenes across the country. At our headquarters in Naguru, we received **2,994** forensic examination requests, with **60%** successfully processed and reports issued. Additionally, **334** court summons were attended to by forensic experts, and **151,352** Police Clearance Certificates were issued thanks to an enhanced Criminal Automated Biometric Identification System (CABIS).

This report highlights our commitment to scientific integrity, excellence, and innovation in forensic science. We have made significant strides in capacity building, technology adoption, expanded crime scene management, and enhanced forensic analytical capabilities. Furthermore, our ongoing implementation of a Quality Management System (QMS) reinforces our commitment to international best practices in forensic science.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the leadership of the Uganda Police Force, our stakeholders and partners, for their unwavering support and collaboration. I also commend DFS supervisors and personnel whose relentless efforts continue to advance forensic services in Uganda. Together, we are strengthening the foundation of forensic science and contributing to a safer, more secure, and just society.

I invite you to explore this report, which presents our achievements, challenges, and future aspirations. Your feedback and insights will be invaluable as we strive to build a modern forensic service that aligns with the Uganda Police Force's vision of **"A Professional and People-centered Police for a Safe and Secure Society".**

ACP Andrew Kizimula MUBIRU
Ag. Director Forensic Services

Acknowledgement

Enhancing Forensic Excellence: A Heartfelt Acknowledgment

We extend our deepest gratitude to H.E. President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni (Rtd. Gen.), Minister of Internal Affairs Maj. Gen. (Rtd.) Kahinda Otafiire, and the Inspector General of Police for their unwavering support and commitment to the growth of forensic services in Uganda. Your leadership has been instrumental in advancing the Directorate of Forensic Services (DFS) and strengthening justice delivery.

To our dedicated DFS team your expertise, professionalism, and relentless commitment to forensic excellence continue to drive our success. Your work upholds the highest standards of justice, and we recognize your invaluable contributions to the field.

We also appreciate the collaboration of our sister security agencies, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), and the Judiciary. Your trust and partnership enable us to work seamlessly toward a common goal: delivering justice and ensuring public safety.

To our clients and service users, thank you for your trust. Your needs inspire us to innovate, refine our processes, and continuously improve service delivery. Our commitment remains steadfast to serve you with accuracy, efficiency, and integrity.

A special acknowledgment goes to the Government of Uganda, the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS), and our esteemed international partners, including United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Women, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and International Development Law Organization (IDLO). Your financial support and technical collaboration have been crucial in expanding our forensic capabilities.

We also celebrate the contributions of industry leaders, academic institutions, and research partners. Your collaboration and expertise have helped shape forensic innovation in Uganda, positioning us at the forefront of scientific advancement.

Together, we have achieved remarkable milestones in 2024. As we look ahead, we remain committed to delivering timely, scientific truth and forensic excellence building safer communities across Uganda.

Executive Summary

The Annual Performance Report for the Directorate of Forensic Services highlights progress, key achievements, challenges and proposes mechanisms for future improvements. This report gives insights into our casework volume, laboratory turnaround times, and innovative solutions implemented to enhance the quality of our services. The directorate experienced significant developments in 2024, marked by advancements in technology, improvements in case turnaround times, expansion of services, increased trainings and enhanced collaboration with other stake holders.

QUICK FACTS AND FIGURES

2,994
Forensic Examination Requests

1,805
Forensic Reports Issued

42, 416
Crime Scenes Processed

334
Court Summons served for Forensic Expert testimony

5,984
Backlog cases

151,352
Police Clearance Certificates issued

2,140,431
Biometric records in the system

2,012
traced cases (connected to past crimes)

261
Ballistics and Tool mark cases processed

256
CBRNE-A cases processed

627
Questioned Document cases processed

446
Cyber Crime cases processed

215
Latent Print cases processed

List of abbreviations and Acronyms

AIGP	Assistant Inspector General of Police
ACP	Assistant Commissioner of Police
AIP	Assistant Inspector of Police
ASP	Assistant Superintendent of Police
CABIS	Criminal Automated Biometric Identification System
CBRNe-A	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Analysis
CT	Counter Terrorism
CP	Commissioner of Police
CFPU	Child and Family Protection Unit
CID	Criminal Investigations Directorate
CPL	Corporal
CI	Criminal Intelligence
DFS	Directorate of Forensic Services
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SP	Superintendent of Police
SGT	Sergeant
S/SGT	Station Sergeant
IBIS	Integrated Ballistic Information System
IBIN	Interpol Ballistic Information Network
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IGP	Inspector General of Police
IoT	Internet of Things
IP	Inspector of Police
KMP	Kampala Metropolitan Police
PTS	Police Training School
PECB	Professional Evaluation and Certification Board
PC	Police Constable
PPC	Probationer Police Constable
PSO	Private Security Organisation
RFRCoE	Regional Forensic Referral Centre of Excellence
Rtd	Retired
SOCO	Scenes of Crime Officer
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Force

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SERVICES

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1.0 Introduction

The Directorate of Forensic Services continues to be more relevant in supporting criminal investigations in the pursuit of truth and justice, through the application of forensic science in conducting laboratory examination on pieces of evidence, that has paved the way in the resolution of crimes that have transpired within every year. Examiners/analysts have continuously performed laboratory examination on submitted and recovered pieces of evidence and likewise appeared in courts as expert witnesses which is a confirmation of the directorate's relevancy in the administration of justice.

In furtherance of the mandate of the Uganda Police Force, the Directorate of Forensic Services maintains and exemplifies its core values to achieve the highest levels of excellence in rendering quality forensic services to the Uganda Police Force, other sister security agencies and the public at large. It continues to contribute to frontline policing in the following ways:

01 Providing scientific evidence to link suspects to a specific criminal act.

02 Identifying offenders and criminals using finger prints and photographs.

03 Keeping a comprehensive and detailed record of criminals.

04 Examining questioned documents such as land titles, legal tender, last wills and testimonies.

05 Analyzing electronic tools and equipment used in the commission of cybercrimes.

06 Analyzing and providing evidence in cases involving guns and explosives to combat gun crime and terrorist activities.

07 Identifying disaster victims using DNA and other scientific techniques in situations of disasters.

08 Analyzing and providing evidence in cases involving drugs, food safety and suspected poisoning.

09 Providing an avenue for research in the new emerging crime trends for effective and efficient scientific investigations.

1.1 Organization and Management of the Directorate of Forensic Services.

The Directorate of Forensic Services is organized at three management levels namely: Headquarters, Region and the District/Division Level. The Director and the Deputy Director provide strategic leadership of the Directorate supported by the seven heads of departments which are;

1.1.1   The Forensic Management Committee (FMC)

The Forensic Management Committee is a critical component of the Directorate of Forensic Services. Its primary role is to provide strategic direction and oversee the overall management of forensic services. It is comprised of all the heads of the departments within the Directorate. This committee is chaired by the Director Forensic Services and is tasked with guiding policy choices, establishing priorities and monitoring the execution of the strategic objectives and key priorities of the directorate.

Table 1: Showing the Forensics Management Committee (FMC), Year 2024

S/No.	Name	Designation
1	ACP Mubiru Andrew Kizimula	Ag. Director- Chairperson
2	SSP Chelengat Sylvia	Ag. Deputy Director
3	SSP Mutuya Umar	Head Administration and Training
4	SSP Sebuwufu Erisa	Head Questioned Documents
5	SSP Kalungi Jonathan Fredrick	Head CBRNe-A
6	SP Atuhaire Immaculate Ivy	Head Quality Assurance and Research
7	SP Angulu Kenneth Henry	Head Cyber Crime Unit
8	SP Okello Mathew	Human Resource Officer
9	SP Manya Richard	Forensics Legal Officer
10	SP Kitagenda Sadiq	Ag. Head Criminal Identification
11	SP Nasawali Derrick	Head Ballistics and Tool Marks
12	AIP Okii Alex	Secretary

1.1.2   The Region

At the Regional level, the Regional SOCOs play a vital role in the supervision of the different District/Division SOCOs within their regions of responsibility. They also facilitate our gate way process by receiving evidentiary materials from the District/Division SOCOs and ensuring their submission to the forensic laboratory. Currently, the Directorate of Forensic Services has deployments of R/SOCOs in all the 29 policing regions.

1.1.3   The District/Division

At this level, the District SOCOs primary role is to provide forensic support in the investigation of crime. They are responsible for management of crime scenes ensuring documentation and collection of evidentiary materials from the crime scene is done. They are currently deployed across the 185 policing districts/divisions.

2.0 Key Performance Highlights

2.1 Overall performance of the Directorate

In 2024, a total of 2,994 requests for forensic analysis were received. The Directorate released 1,805 expert reports and issued 151,352 Police Clearance Certificates. 42,416 crime scenes were processed marking an increase of 3,375 from the 39,041 crime scenes processed in 2023. The laboratory had an overall clearance rate of approximately 60.3%.

2.1.1 Forensic Reports Issued per department following requests for forensic analysis.

Figure 1: Showing the number of forensic reports issued per application area for the year 2024.
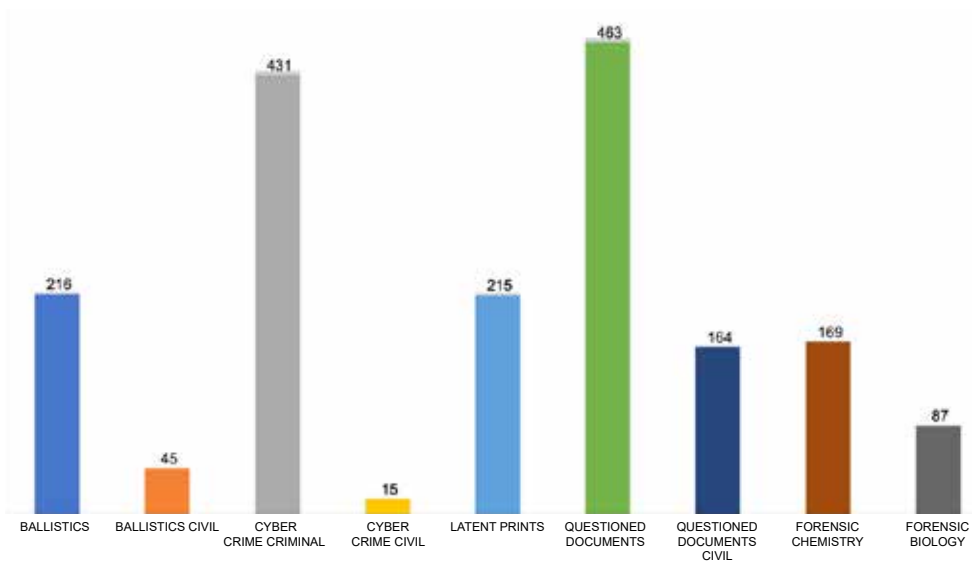
In 2024, the Department of Questioned issued the most forensic reports with a total of 627 (463 criminal and 164 civil) reports, as depicted in Fig .1. This was followed by the Cyber Crime Department, which issued 446(431 criminal and 15 civil) reports. Conversely, the CBRNE-A Department issued the fewest number of reports, with only 256 reports.

2.1.2   Number of Crime Scenes processed monthly in 2024

Figure 2: Showing the total number of crime scenes processed monthly from January to December 2024.
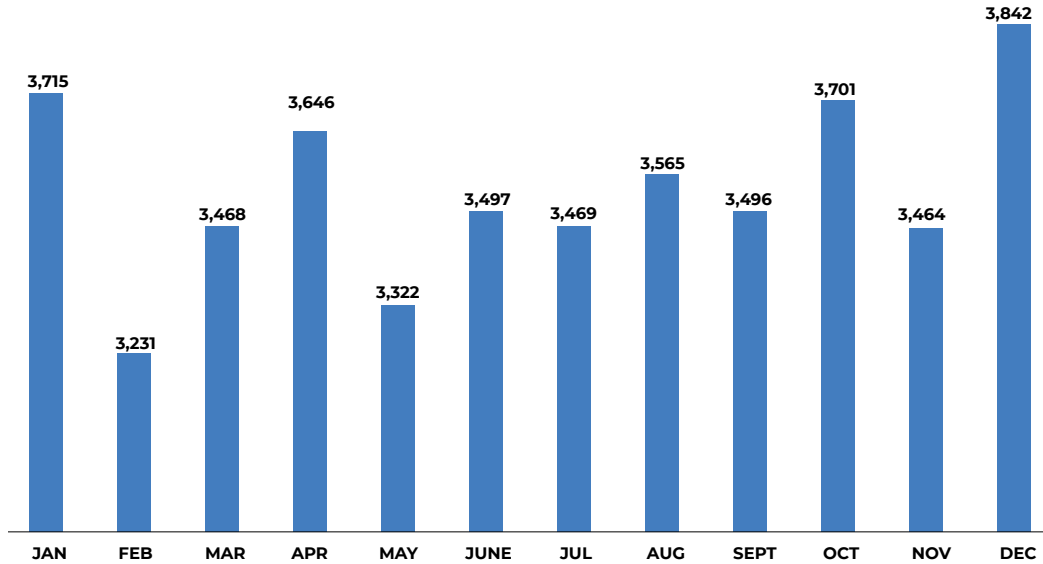
The months of January, October and December exhibited the highest number of crime scenes processed with 3715, 3701, 3842 crime scenes processed respectively. The lowest number of crime scenes (3231) were processed in February.

2.1.3 Categories of crime scenes processed in 2024.

In 2024, a total of 42, 416 crime scenes were processed, with malicious damage being the most processed crime scene, accounting for 5, 132 crime scenes followed by theft with 5,050 crime scenes. Additionally, Murder, Criminal Tresspass, and Burglary and Theft had 3623, 3239 and 2806 crime scenes respectively.
(see ***Appendix 1***).

5,132
Malicious
Damage

5,050
Theft

3,623
Murder

3,239
Criminal
Trespass

2,806
Burglary/
Theft

2,309
Defilement

2.2 Cumulative cases received Vs cases processed-performance per department 2019-2024

Figure 3:Showing performance per department of cumulative cases received and cases processed 2019-2024.
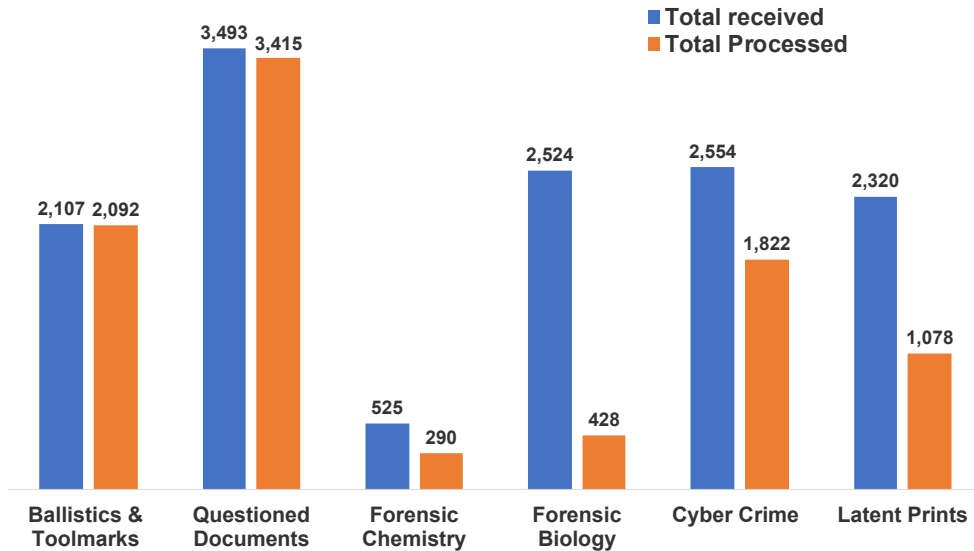
As illustrated in figure 3, the number of cumulative cases processed were nearly the same as the cumulative number of cases received in both the Ballistics and Toolmarks Department and the Questioned Documents Department.Forensic Biology Laboratory, Latent Prints section and Cyber Crime Department all had an increasing number of received cases resulting in a growing backlog.

2.3 Department performance analysis in 2024: Analysis of cumulative cases received and cases processed per department.

Figure 4: Showing performance per department of cases received and cases processed in 2024.
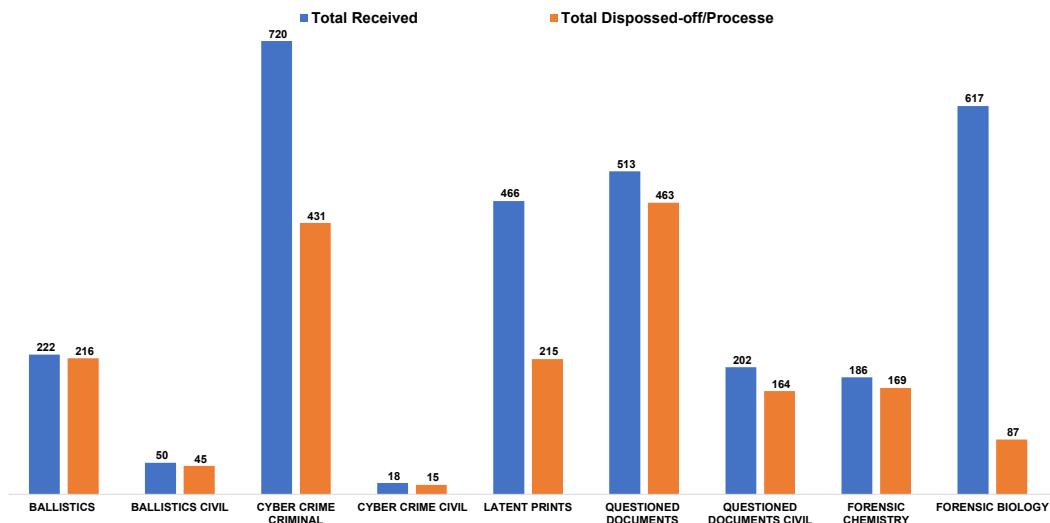
2.4   Forensic case backlog trend 2019-2024

Figure 5: Showing the trend of backlog cases from 2019-2024.

	Ballistics & Toolmarks	Questioned Documents	Forensic Chemistry	Forensic Biology	Digital Forensics	Latent Prints
2019 Backlog	8	1,330	0	0	242	378
2020 Backlog	3	1,161	0	0	322	293
2021 Backlog	6	1,273	14	326	485	491
2022 Backlog	4	1,228	103	914	517	842
2023 Backlog	9	1,263	218	1,566	580	1,159
2024 Backlog	20	1,351	235	2,096	872	1,410
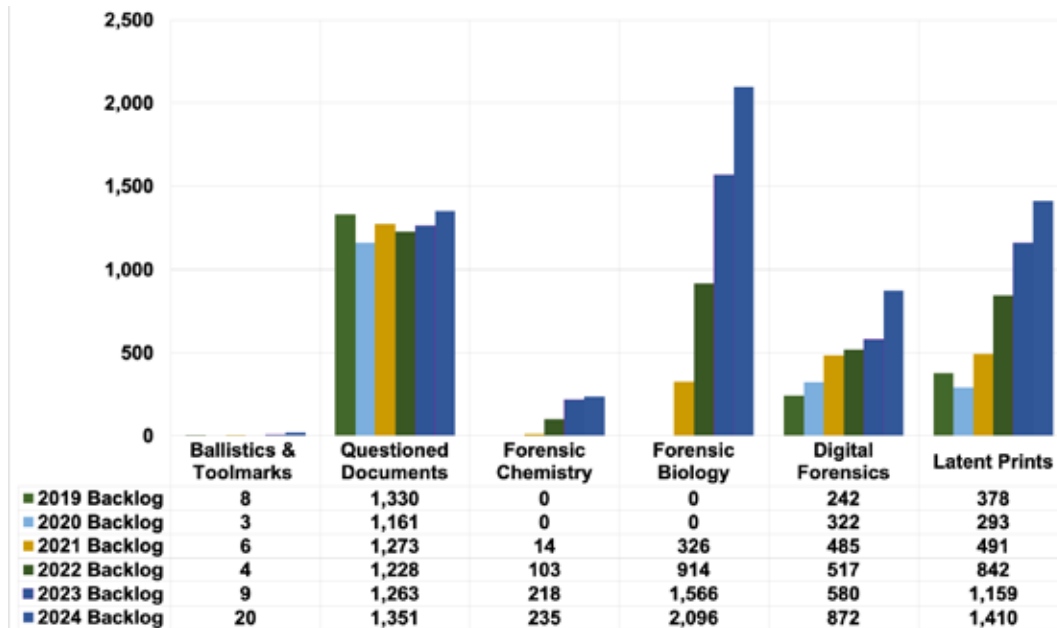
The trend of backlog cases over the years is shown in Fig.5 above. A consistent rise in backlog cases can be seen in Forensic Biology Laboratory, Latent Prints Section and Cyber Crime Department. The Forensic Chemistry Laboratory saw a rise in cases from 2019 to 2023, but showed better performance in 2024, resulting in a slight decrease in Backlog. The Department of Questioned Documents exhibited varying numbers in backlog case management, with peaks in 2019 (1,330 cases), 2021 (1,273 cases), and 2024 (1,351 cases). Forensic Biology showed the largest increase in backlog cases, going from 0 cases in 2019 to 2,096 cases at the end of 2024.

There is therefore need for strong actions to address these backlog cases otherwise the Directorate will likely face significant challenges with performance and storage.

2.5   Performance per department (by percentage of cases processed) from 2019-2024

2.5.1   Cyber Crime Department

The Department of Cyber Crime plays a crucial role in recovering forensic evidence from databases and networks, restoring damaged computers and devices for examination, performing data acquisition from various digital media, retrieving evidence from cloud and IoT sources, providing expert court opinions on digital evidence, and processing CCTV multimedia data for audio-visual forensics.

Table 2: Showing performance data of Cyber Crime Department from 2019-2024.

Year	Opening stock	Received	AllCases (Opening stock + Received)	Processed	% Processed (of all outstanding cases)	Backlog
2019	140	226	366	124	34%	242
2020	242	260	502	180	36%	322
2021	322	330	652	167	26%	485
2022	485	414	899	382	42%	517
2023	517	586	1103	523	47%	580
2024	580	738	1318	446	34%	872

As shown in Table 2, the overall number of cases steadily increased from 366 in 2019 to 1,318 in 2024. This suggests that the department experienced a growing volume of cases, likely due to increased demand for its services. These cases included bank fraud, unauthorized access and digital system intrusions to banking systems, as well as investigations into fraudulent activities at UWA to counter loss of government revenue in the national parks, corruption, and cyber harrasment among others. However, the processing percentage has been fluctuating from 34% in 2019, 36% in 2020, 26% in 2021, 42% in 2022, 47% in 2023 and 34% in 2024. This fluctuating trend is due to the increasing complexity of the cases, inadequate resources such as staff and technology. It is therefore essential that we invest in credible digital forensic interventions, such as upgrading our digital forensics tools and licenses annually. Moreover, we must allocate additional resources to upskill and certify the digital examiners regularly. This will enable us to improve our capabilities and effectively handle the increasing demands of our work. A total number of 446 Cyber Crime reports were issued in 2024.

Head Cyber Crime Department, SP Angulu Kenneth Henry, sharing insights on the Department's capabilities with a visiting team from Somalia and Lesotho.

Uncovering the truth: Cyber Crime Technician using software to retrieve potential evidence from a device.

2.5.2   Ballistics and Tool Marks Department

The Ballistics and Tool Marks Department is tasked with providing scientific evidence for investigations concerning firearms and ammunition. This includes analyzing firearms, cartridge cases, and bullets, while populating the IBIS, IBIN, and fire cycle databases, as well as reconstructing shooting scenes and collecting firearms. Additionally, the department conducts tool mark examinations, manages toolmark and identification databases, and inspects and restores obliterated or locally manufactured seals, chassis, and engine numbers. Performance metrics by the number of processed cases are also reported, highlighting the department's efficiency and contributions to forensic investigations related to firearms and tool marks.

Table 3: Showing performance data of Ballistics and Tool Marks Department from 2019 to 2024.

Year	Opening stock	Received	All Cases (Opening stock + Received)	Processed	% Processed (of all outstanding cases)	Backlog
2019	5	121	126	118	94%	8
2020	8	239	247	244	99%	3
2021	3	642	645	639	99%	6
2022	6	426	432	428	99%	4
2023	4	407	411	402	98%	9
2024	9	272	281	261	93%	20

The number of cases received has been steadily rising each year, from 121 in 2019 to 272 in 2024. The department handled a large portion of pending cases, processing at an average of 98%. A total of 261 ballistic reports were issued in 2024 of which 45 were for tool-mark analysis and 216 for fire arm related cases. Despite the increase in the cases received, the backlog consistently decreased, showing the department had capacity to handle the new influx. The department has the lowest backlog (see table 3).

Collaborative learning: Ag. Director Forensic Services, ACP Andrew K Mubiru, and Head Ballistics and Tool Marks Department, SP Nasawali Derrick, brief officials from National Forensic Science University on the cutting-edge Integrated Ballistic Information System.

The Integrated Ballistic Information System (IBIS) registered a total number of 88 IBIS hit groupings from the 58-gun related cases analysed through the IBIS data base. Below is a schematic representation of the several firearm crimes in Kyegegwa, Kagadi and Kakumiro linked to a rifle recovered in Kagadi.

IBIS hit groupings **88** from **58** Gun related cases
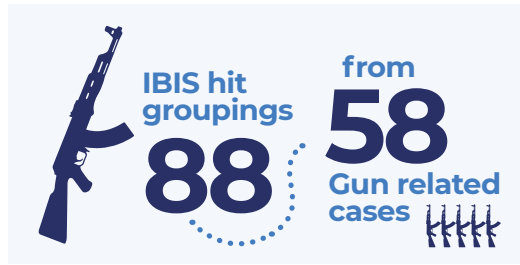
Figure 8: Showing how a fire arm was linked to the different shooting incidents in the Albertine Region using the IBIS gun fingerprinting system.

IBIS HIT GROUPS

KAGADI CRB 945/2023

KAGADI CRB 415/2023

LAB NO. BA/351/2023

LAB NO. BA/352/2023

KYEGEGWA CRB 421/2024

LAB NO. BA/125/2024

LAB NO. BA/235/2023

LAB NO. BA/283/2023

KAKUMIRO CRB 598/2023

KAKUMIRO CRB 429/2023

Total Number of recovered firearms **31**

UPDF **8**   UPF **4**   PSO **4**   Unmarked **14**   Individual **1**
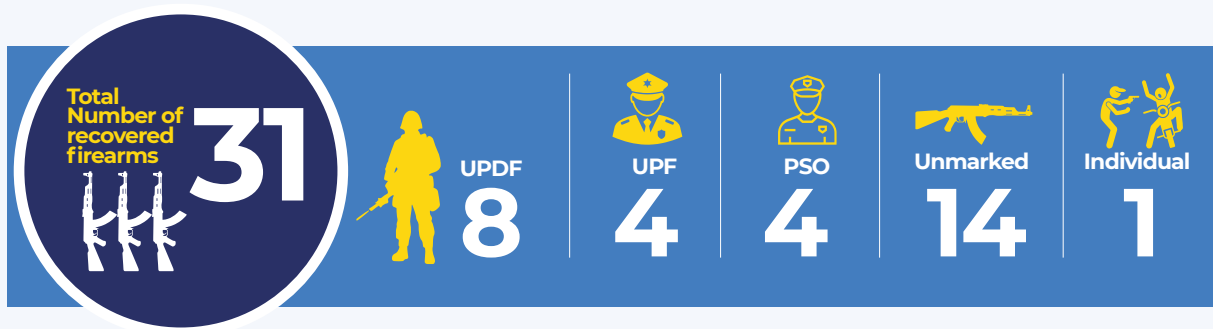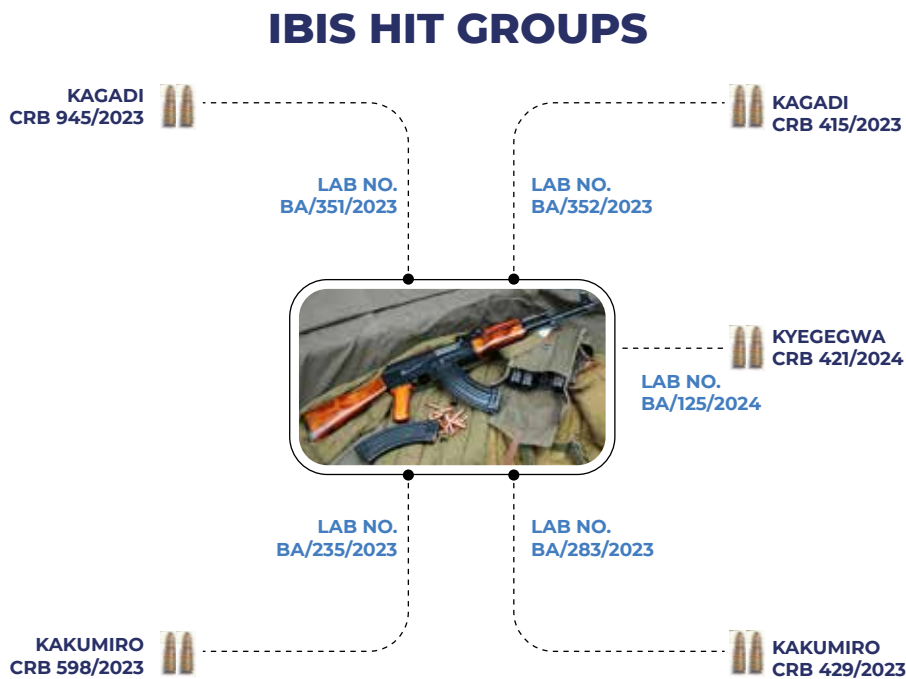
2.5.3   Questioned Documents Department

The Questioned Documents Department analyzes handwriting, signatures, and printed materials, reconstructs shredded documents, and examines writing implements, stamps, and seals. Below are the performance statistics for the department in 2024.

Table 4: Showing performance data of Questioned Documents Department.

Year	Opening stock	Received	All Cases (Opening stock + Received)	Processed	% Processed (of all outstanding cases)	Backlog
2019	1273	538	1811	481	27%	1330
2020	1330	289	1619	458	28%	1161
2021	1161	623	1784	511	29%	1273
2022	1273	666	1939	711	37%	1228
2023	1228	662	1890	627	33%	1263
2024	1263	715	1978	627	32%	1351

According to the data in Table 4, the combined number of cases received annually has been rising consistently, showing a higher workload or demand. The overall processing rate has been steadily increasing, from 27% in 2019 to 32% in 2024. The highest processing rate was achieved in 2022 at 37%. The proportion of cases handled annually has stayed fairly constant, averaging 31% despite the increase in cases received. In 2024, the department received 715 cases for analysis and issued 627 Questioned document reports of which 463 were criminal and 164 were civil cases. Some of the notable cases examined by the Questioned Document Examiners included corruption and fraud related cases among which were; the diversion of cooperative funds amounting to UGX 1.2 billion shillings, duplicitous withdrawal of UGX 297 million shillings and fraudulent supplier guarantee extension of UGX 450 million among other cases. The Questioned Document Examiners also attended different courts as expert witnesses to give their testimony. In general the department made progress on improving its efficiency, however the team still requires additional equipment to deal with the growing demand for document examination.

AIP Okalebo Johnathan, a Questioned Document Technician, treats visiting students to a hands-on demonstration of some conventional handwriting implements.

2.5.4 CBRNe-A Department

The CBRNe-A Department comprises of two Laboratories: Forensic Biology and Forensic Chemistry. Its functions include; carrying out toxicological analysis for the identification of toxins (poisons), pharmaceutical drugs, herbal constituents, and environmental toxicants, examining exhibits for trace evidence, identifying animal species through DNA, and assessing alcohol and drug concentrations. The department also analyzes narcotics, and plant evidence, evaluates explosive residues, ignitable liquids and heavy metals in cases of suspected arson or terrorism, tests food and beverages for contaminants. The Forensic Biology Laboratory is currently building capacity for wildlife forensics, domestic animal kinship analysis, forensic entomology and forensic micro-biology.

Below is the performance analysis of the two Laboratories.

2.5.4.1 Forensic Biology Laboratory

Table 5: Showing statistics from Forensic Biology Laboratory.

Year	Opening stock	Received	All Cases (Opening stock + Received)	Processed	% Processed(of all outstanding cases)	Backlog
2021	0	446	446	120	27%	326
2022	326	717	1,043	129	12%	914
2023	914	744	1,658	92	6%	1,566
2024	1566	617	2,183	87	4%	2,096

Each year, the number of all cases has increased from 446 in 2021 to 2,183 in 2024. This shows that both the amount of new cases received and the backlog from previous years are growing.

In 2024, a total of 87 DNA reports were issued, down from 92 reports issued in 2023. This DNA laboratory is crucial in identifying not only perpetrators in cases of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) but also in confirming the identities of unidentified disaster victims using DNA capabilities. Notable among them was the Kigogwa fuel tanker incident on 22nd October, 2024, where 12 victims were positively identified using 14 exemplar specimen from relatives. These victims were reunited with their families for proper burial. The reduction in the number of cases processed and the increasing backlog could be due to the delays in purchasing of DNA consumables. Therefore, securing the necessary funding is extremely important in order to purchase DNA Consumables and address the increasing backlog efficiently.

Forensic DNA analyst using case solver software to analyze case data of a complex DNA mixture.
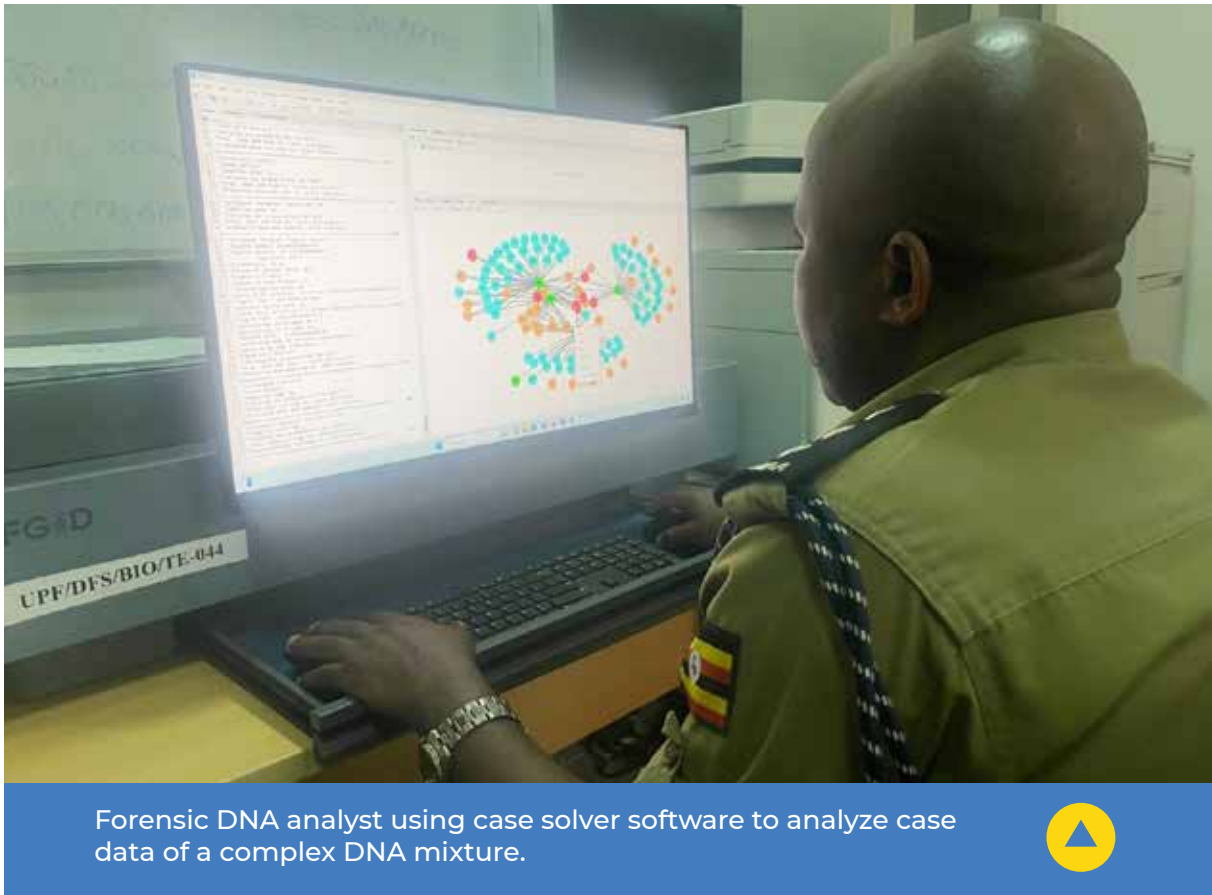
Table 6: DNA DATABASE (SMALL POND ™)

Investigative Index	867
Convicted Offenders Index	0
Crime Scene Index	13
Victims	337
Missing and Unidentified	73
Biological Relatives	344
Arrestee Index	633
Elimination Index	157
Population Studies	61

2.5.4.2 Forensic Chemistry Laboratory

The Forensic Chemistry Laboratory plays a key task of analysing and providing evidence in cases involving food and drugs in an effort to secure conviction of suspects and contribute to the safety of food and drugs. It also analyses and provides evidence in cases involving explosives, fire accelerants, water and environment pollution.

Table 7: Showing performance statistics of Forensic Chemistry Laboratory.

Year	Opening stock	Received	All Cases (Opening stock + Received)	Processed	% Processed (of all outstanding cases)	Backlog
2021	0	15	15	1	7%	14
2022	14	114	128	25	20%	103
2023	103	210	313	95	30%	218
2024	218	186	404	169	42%	235

As shown in Table 7, there has been a steady rise in the number of cases received each year. The proportion of processed cases has also been on the rise each year from 7% in 2021 to 42% in 2024. In 2024, 169 Forensic drugs, chemistry and toxicological reports were issued up from 95 reports issued in 2023. This could be attributed to the availability of the necessary reagents and the on time servicing and maintenance of the equipment.

SP Ocaya Jimmy, Head Toxicology, shares insights into cutting edge chemistry equipment with Uganda Youth Development Link visiting team.

2.5.5 Criminal Identification Department

The Criminal Identification Department is tasked with processing and documenting crime scenes, preparing and presenting crime scene reports to courts of law, collecting and analysing criminal and civilian biometrics, developing latent prints and comparing them against data base samples, comparing biometric impressions with the known samples, preparing of exhibits and presenting them to courts of law, and issuing Police Clearance Certificates.

2.5.5.1 Latent Prints

Latent Prints Section within the Criminal Identification Department plays a crucial role in the investigation of crimes. The section's primary role is to analyze and compare unidentified prints, which are collected from crime scenes. This process involves a thorough examination of the prints to determine uniqueness and compare them to the known prints in the database/digital repository. The section's findings are then used to link individuals to crimes, support prosecution efforts, and ultimately contribute to the successful resolution of cases. Below is the performance of the Latent Print Section by percentage of cases processed.

Table 8: Showing Latent Prints performance statistics from 2019-2024

Year	Opening stock	Received	All Cases (Opening stock + Received)	Processed	% Processed (of all outstanding cases)	Backlog
2019	168	250	418	40	10%	378
2020	378	317	695	402	58%	293
2021	293	299	592	101	17%	491
2022	491	503	994	152	15%	842
2023	842	485	1327	168	13%	1159
2024	1159	466	1625	215	13%	1410

The number of cases received each year has been steadily increasing, reaching a peak of 503 cases in 2022. The number of annual cases handled has also increased, reaching its peak at 402 cases in 2020. A total of 215 latent finger prints were reviewed and databased from the 42,416 crime scenes that were processed. The backlog has also steadily increased and peaked at 1410 cases in 2024. This significant increase in backlog could have been caused by limited resources such as reduced number of analysts during this time, or more complex case scenarios. The data suggests the need for enhancements to manage the increasing number of cases effectively so as to reduce backlog.

2.5.5.2 Identification of Unknown/Unclaimed Human Remains/Bodies.

In 2024, the Directorate of Forensic Services made significant progress in identifying human remains. In collaboration with the Directorate of Police Health Services of the Uganda Police Force and the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), 549 samples were collected, including fingerprints, DNA swabs, and 3D photographs. There was a notable increase in fingerprint identifications, with 19 bodies identified with the finger print database. Five (05) bodies ultimately remained unidentified using fingerprints due to decomposition, but DNA samples were extracted and collected instead. The majority of the remains were male (473), with a smaller number being female (68), and a few juveniles (4 male and 4 female). Although all samples were processed. However, there are still challenges in identifying some remains due to low DNA data population. Efforts are underway to populate the DNA repository, and we anticipate this will lead to further improvements in our identification capabilities. Compared to the previous year, we saw a marked increase in finger print identifications from 10 out of 561 in 2023 to 19 successful matches out of 549 in 2024. Only 299 human remains were claimed out of the 549. A total of 250 bodies remained unclaimed and were taken to KCCA cemetery Bukasa for burial pending further developments. (See Table 9 and 10)

Table 9: Showing Details of Requests for Examination of Samples of Fingerprints & DNA for Unidentified Human Remains / Bodies From City Mortuary Mulago for the period of Jan-Dec 2024

| Period | Samples | Male | | Female | | Identification | | Unknown Bodies | | Bukasa Cemetery | |
Month	Received	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Fingerprints	Dna	Claimed	Unclaimed	Male	Female
JAN	53	42	1	8	2	2	0	33	20	17	3
FEB	38	34	0	4	0	0	0	20	18	16	2
MAR	48	40	1	6	1	0	0	22	26	22	4
APR	48	42	0	3	0	4	0	19	29	27	2
MAY	50	41	0	9	0	0	0	28	22	19	3
JUN	41	36	0	5	0	3	0	23	18	17	1
JUL	63	58	1	5	0	0	0	24	39	35	4
AUG	50	43	0	6	1	4	0	23	27	24	3
SEPT	58	53	1	6	0	0	0	32	26	26	0
OCT	28	25	0	3	0	3	0	15	13	13	0
NOV	38	28	0	10	0	2	0	32	06	06	0
DEC	34	31	0	03	0	1	0	28	06	06	0
TOTAL	**549**	**473**	**04**	**68**	**04**	**19**	**0**	**299**	**250**	**228**	**22**

Table 10. Details on Samples Submited from City Mortuary for Unidentified Human Remains / Bodies Received and Examined at Directorate of Forensic Services.

Details on 549 Samples Received Examined & Analysed	Grand Total
Male Adult	473
Male Juvenile	04
Female Adult	68
Female Juvenile	04
Fingerprint /DNA Samples Examined & Analysed	549
Bodies/ Remains Burried at Bukasa Cemetry	250
Bodies/ Remains Identified and Claimed At The Mortuary	299
Bodies/ Remains Unidentified & Unclaimed	250
Bodies /Remains Linked to the Criminal Data Base	19
Total Samples	**549**

Table 11. Summary of Cause of Death by Demographic Area for Unidentified Human Remains / Bodies within and outside Kampala Metropolitan Area

Cause Of Death	Total Number Of Occurrences
Murder	122
Road Accidents	130
Sudden Death	57
Murder By Mob Justice	54
Drowning	17
Suicide	07
Gunshot	05
Grand Total	**396**

COMMON CAUSES OF DEATH

130 Road Accidents

122 Murder

57 Sudden Death
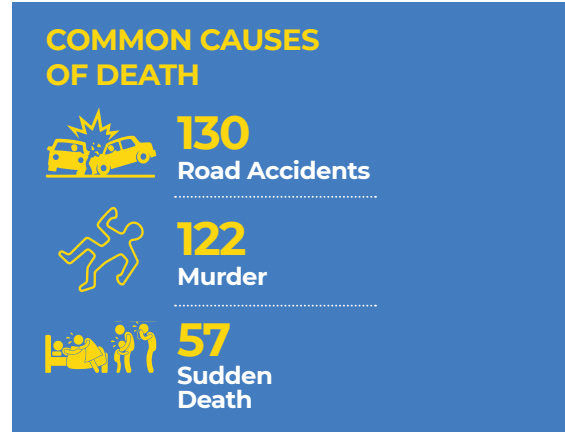
The dataset in Table 11 provides information on the causes of death among unidentified human remains in the Kampala Metropolitan Area and outside of it. Mortality data shows that the most common cause of death in both areas to be fatal road accidents with 130 documented occurrences. Murder accounts for the second highest number of deaths (122), followed by sudden death (57). The grand total of deaths within and outside the Kampala Metropolitan Area was 396.

2.5.5.3 Evidence Response Team.

The Evidence Response Team (ERT) is a crucial section under the Criminal Identification Department. Their primary role is to collect, analyze, and preserve evidence at high-profile crime scenes, as well as provide support to the Regional and District SOCOs when needed. The ERT comprises of trained forensic experts who utilize advanced techniques and technologies to identify and process evidence, ensuring that it is collected and preserved in a timely and meticulous manner. This enables effective investigations and aids in the successful prosecution of criminals. In 2024, ERT responded to 20 high profile crime scenes.

In addition to their core function, the ERT also provides training to the newly regraded SOCOs, CID officers, Traffic and Road Safety Officers, other law enforcement agencies, such as UPDF, ISO, UWA and other players in the criminal justice system, such as ODPP. They also conduct First responder trainings, specialized and advanced training for these groups. By sharing their expertise, the ERT enhances the capacity of the actors in the criminal justice system to combat crime and promote justice.

The ERT collaborates with the Quality Assurance and Research Department to collect exhibits from police stations and deliver them to the Forensic Gateway, ensuring a seamless process for forensic analysis.

Head ERT, IP Icoot Robert handing over a new SOCO kit to SOCO Ishaka Police Station.

Evidence Response Team carrying out reconstruction of a traffic accident scene.

ERT processing one of the high profile crime scenes.

Head ERT, IP Icoot Robert,supervises a practical session in search, identification and evidence collection during one of the training sessions

3.0 Key Achievements

3.1 Technological Advancement

On the 5th of July 2024, there was an upgrade of Criminal Automated Biometric Identification System (CABIS) to cater for a number of developments. This transition marked a significant advancement in biometric law identification technology. This upgrade provides;

Faster and more reliable identification. This will significantly reduce false positives and false negatives and also eliminate loss of records.

01

Improvements in response time, both in the accuracy and speed of identification processes. The system employs sophisticated algorithms that enhance matching capabilities, surpassing older CABIS methods.

02

Ease on civilian applicants for Police Clearance Certificates and Certificate of Good Conduct.

03

An enhanced algorithm has been installed and additional capabilities for facial recognition, voice analysis and iris capture have been availed. Furthermore, in order to demonstrate instant background checks and searches against "Persons of Interest" arrested, an integration of CABIS has been made with prototypes of an Electronic Identification Bureau.

Criminal Identification Department personnel undergoing a Biometric Training Session in the DFS boardroom.

The system is currently operational in 16 areas within the Kampala Metropolitan Police divisions. Live scans have been deployed in Entebbe, CI headquarters, Kololo (04), Naguru (04), Masaka, Jinja, Arua and Mbarara.

CABIS Technicians reviewing electronic biometric data at Naguru Forensic Headquarters.

3.1.1 Criminal Automated Biometric Identification System (CABIS) Performance

Table 12: Showing Summary of CABIS performance Statistics

Total Ten Prints (TP)	2, 140,431
Ten Prints with Palms	73,758
Latent Fingerprints (LT)	49,567
Latent Palmprints	8,995
TP-LT Hits	110
TP-TP Hits	182, 385
TP-PP Hits	70
LT-TP Hits	10,161
LT-PP Hits	32

The CABIS system has so far processed an overall biometric volume of 2,140,431 ten prints, including 73,758 palm prints. This indicates a significant volume of biometric data being processed. *(See Table 12)*

Latent Print Performance

The system successfully matched 49,567 Latent Fingerprints, which is approximately 84% of the total Latent Prints Analyzed.

Hit rates.

With 182,385 matches, the system has had a high success rate in verifying identity using ten prints (TP) alone. This indicates that the system is effective in identifying individuals using ten prints. The system additionally matched 10,161 latent finger prints (LT) to ten Prints (TP), indicating a moderate success rate in tying LT to identified individuals. The system also effectively connected latent finger prints to each other, highlighting the importance of latent print analysis in solving crimes.

Biometric Synergy

TP-TP: High Rate indicates effective identification using ten prints alone.

LT-TP: Moderate hit rate suggests latent fingerprints can be linked to identification individuals.

LT-LT: High number of links indicates latent fingerprints can be used to connect crimes.

The CABIS system has the potential to significantly impact crime solving, especially due to the high LT-LT links and TP-TP hits. However, the unknown faces remain a challenge, highlighting the necessity for ongoing enhancements in face recognition capabilities. Consequently, there is a necessity to enhance the integration of the system's modalities (such as face, finger prints, and palms) to maximize crime solving capabilities.

3.2 Administration and Training.

The Department of Administration and Training is primarily responsible for the personnel's capacity to provide quality forensic services. This involves: Human Resource and Non-human Resource Management, strategic planning and budgeting, coordination and collaboration.

3.2.1 Human Resource Establishment and strength

The Directorate of Forensic Services has a staff strength of 620 personnel. 514 male and 106 female officers. With the creation of new Police Districts/ Divisions and other administrative units a gap in staffing has been created thus necessitating recruitment. This year, 51 police officers (9 Senior officers and 43 other ranks) were regraded into the Directorate of Forensic Services. However, this number of personnel is still inadequate to match the demand hence need for more recruitment. Refer to table 13 for the distribution of personnel by Rank and Sex.

Table 13: Showing Personnel Distribution by Rank and Sex, year 2024

S/NO.	Rank	Male	Female	Total
1	ACP	1	0	1
2	SSP	3	1	4
3	SP	19	5	24
4	ASP	38	3	41
5	IP	11	2	13
6	AIP	175	30	205
7	S/SGT	1	0	1
8	SGT	14	34	48
9	CPL	115	20	135
10	PC	117	24	141
11	PPC	1	5	6
12	CIVILIAN		1	1
	TOTAL			620

The Directorate has prioritized deployment of staff based on capability. At the regional level for instance, 3 regions of Busoga East, Elgon and Greater Bushenyi are supervised by superintendents. Mt Moroto, KMP Headquarters & KMP North, Bukedi South, East Kyoga Ssezibwa are supervised by Assistant superintendents of police. The rest of the policing regions are supervised by inspectorate officers. This has greatly improved the command gap that existed. Our target is to have all the regions supervised by Gazeted officers and all districts by inspectorates.

3.2.2 Personnel Training and Development.

With the aim of maintaining credibility of forensic examiners/analysts and their competence in handling cases, the directorate has continuously improved its facilities, emphasized constant evaluation and also processed certifications for the forensics analysists. The programmed in-service trainings for the new personnel are conducted to ensure that all the personnel are technically skilled and competent. The office of administration and training has, with support from Directorate of Human Resource Development, conducted a number of trainings.

3.2.2.1 Forensic Induction Course.

A Forensic induction course intake 003/2024 comprising of 50 officers of which 40 were male officers and 10 were female officers, was conducted at PTS Olilim. The goal was to enhance the skills and knowledge of scene of crime officers by providing them with the necessary tools, techniques, procedures, and mindset to improve the management of crime scenes.

Director HRD, AIGP Kafeero Moses and Ag. Director Forensic Services ACP Mubiru K Andrew reviewing the target results of a Forensic Induction trainee at range ground in PTS olilim during pass out.

Forensic induction course intake 003/24 trainees processing a simulated homicide scene during their pass out on 19th July 2024.

Director Human Resource Development, AIGP Kafeero Moses officiating the Pass-out of 50 Scene of Crime Officers at PTS Olilim. Present at the pass out was the Director Forensic Services, ACP Mubiru Andrew. This took place on 19th July 2024.

3.2.2.2 Re-fresher training on collection, preservation and storage of Forensic Evidence in Sexual Gender Based Violence related cases.

The Directorate of Forensic Services in collaboration with UN Women, organized two trainings on collection, preservation and storage of Forensic Evidence in Sexual Gender Based Violence related cases. The first training was conducted in May at the Directorate of Forensic Services Headquarters at Naguru where 25 SOCOs were trained and the second was conducted in Lira in December where 80 Officers including Scenes of Crime Officers, CID and CFPU. With the support of UN Women, the Uganda Police Force currently has 215 police officers, 86 Female and 129 Male, trained since 2021 and this has assisted in addressing gender-based violence and sexual reproductive. The extensive capacity-building training addressed subjects including crime scene management, evidence handling and chain of custody, processing DNA evidence, developing latent fingerprints, managing electronic crime scenes and digital evidence in SGBV cases, as well as the impact of drugs and substances in SGBV matters.

Opening doors to justice: UN Women Access to Justice Specialist, Mrs Beatrice Mulindwa, sets the tone for a transformative training at DFS boardroom, Naguru

Ag. Director Forensic Services and Mrs. Beatrice Mulindwa take a group photo with DFS staff and participants during SOCO training at DFS Headquarters.

Participants of the Re-fresher training undergoing a practical session on gathering evidence at a scene of crime.

In other SGBV related trainings, a one-week training on combating online sexual exploitation took place at Kabira Country Club. Eighteen police officers selected from different Police Directorates underwent training. ASP Kabigumira Crispus and AIP Aran Emmanuel served as representatives for the Directorate of Forensic Service.

Head Scenes of Crime, ASP Kabigumira Crispus receiving a Certificate after completion of a week training in fighting online sexual exploitation.

3.2.2.3 Training of Trainers in Counter Terrorism Investigations and Prosecutions

SSP Boaz Katuzeyo from the Directorate of Counter Terrorism coordinated the five-days Training of Trainers in Counter Terrorism Investigations and prosecution under the EU-UN Global Terrorism Facility. 18 Participants drawn from CID, CT, ODPP, DFS attended the training. DFS was represented by AIP Otiti Clement from ERT and AIP Ogwang Emmanuel, R/SOCO- KMP East. The officers developed expertise in creating pre-module prerequisites for upcoming participants in counter terrorism investigations and prosecutions, setting up tools for assessment, monitoring and evaluation and key learning areas, designing the training program and evaluating training needs, using online tools like Slidos and google forms for surveys and conducting on-the-spot questioning of participants to measure learning effectiveness. They also recognized the significance of inter-agency collaboration in terrorism investigations and prosecutions.

AIP Otiti Clement receiving a certificate from the Director Counter Terrorism AIGP Waswa David Ssengendo upon completion of the one-week training.

3.2.2.4   Career courses in the Uganda Police Force.

The Directorate has also benefited from trainings in command courses to bridge the existing command gaps and streamline command and control. Key amongst them are Senior Command and Staff Course at Police Senior Command and Staff College in Bwebajja, Intermediate Command Course, Officer Basic Course at Kabalye police training school, Ideological Training in Kaweweta, Leadership Training at National Leadership Institute Kyankwanzi.

Table 14: Showing list of categories of officers who have attended different courses at the different institutions.

S/No.	Rank	Name	Institution	Course
1	SSP	Mutuya Umar	Police Staff College Bwebajja	Senior Command And Staff Course (On Course)
2	SSP	Kalungi Jonathan Fredrick	Police Staff College Bwebajja	Senior Command And Staff Course (On Course)
3	SP	Okello Mathew	Police Staff College Bwebajja	Intermediate Command and Staff Course (Completed)
4	SP	Manya Richard	Oliva Reginald Tambo Leadership School-Kaweweta	Junior Joint Political Education and Leadership Course (Completed)
5	SP	Kiyega Robert Bitare	NALI-Kyankwanzi	Advanced Joint Senior Political Education and Leadership Course. (Completed)

Table 15: Showing officers who attended Officer Basic Course at PTS Kabalye.

S/No.	Rank	Name	Sex
1	AIP	Friday Godfrey	Male
2	AIP	Loum Eric Otema	Male
3	AIP	Mpiima Nathan Mudenya	Male
4	AIP	Okii Alex	Male
5	AIP	Okongo Fredrick Kizito	Male
6	AIP	Opori Richard	Male
7	AIP	Komujuni Alice	Female
8	AIP	Boris Gilbert	Male
9	AIP	Ngobi Ronald	Male
10	AIP	Okolong Paul	Male

3.2.2.5   Professional Upgrading

The Directorate has encouraged and recommended its personnel to enroll for further studies to boost its capacity. ***See Table 16.***

Table 16: Showing Directorate of Forensics Personnel attending different Course

SN	Rank	Name	Institution	Course
1	SP	Aweco Evelyn Atim	Makerere University	Doctor of Philosophy in Bioinformatics.
2	SP	Ocaya Jimmy	Gulu University	Doctor of Philosophy of Science in Chemistry.
3	SP	Sselunjogi Damiano	National Forensic Science University	M.Sc. Forensic Science.
4	ASP	Akandwanaho Andrew	Cranfield University	M.Sc. Forensic Ballistics.
5	ASP	Amusiime Goefrey	National Forensic Science University	M.Sc. in Digital Forensics and Information Security.
6	ASP	Olee Ronald	National Forensic Science University	M.Sc. in Digital Forensics and Information Security.
7	ASP	Wanyama Emmanuel	Makerere University	M.Sc. in Bioinformatics
8	AIP	Bukenya John Baptist	King Ceaser University	Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery.
9	AIP	Nakku Sumayiya	Busitema University	B.Sc. in Nursing.
10	AIP	Ojara David Oweka	Kyambogo University	B.Sc. in Chemical and Process engineering.
11	AIP	Sewankambo Muhamed	International University of East Africa	Bachelor of Architecture.
12	AIP	Lubangakene Morrish	Makerere University	B.Sc. Civil Engineering
13	AIP	Amutusiimire Abigil	Kampala Polytechnic Mengo	Higher Diploma in Civil Engineering
14	AIP	Atuhumuriza Laura	Kampala Polytechnic Mengo	Higher Diploma in Mechanical Engineering
15	AIP	Aine Nobert	Kampala Polytechnic Mengo	Higher Diploma in Civil Engineering
16	AIP	Mugisha Prosper	Kampala Polytechinic Mengo	Higher Diploma in Civil Engineering
17	AIP	Katumwesigye Allan	Kampala Polytechinic Mengo	Higher Diploma in Civil Engineering
18	SGT	Atim Joyce	St. Peters University	Bachelors in Information Technology
19	SGT	Atoo Sarah	St. Peters University	B.Sc. in Agriculture and Rural Innovation
20	SGT	Aketch Winnie	St. Peters University	B.Sc. in Agriculture and Rural Innovation
21	CPL	Baguma Moses	St. Peters University	Diploma in Information Technology
22	CPL	Nemeyimana Nelson	St. Peters University	Bachelors in Information Technology
23	PC	Mbabazi Christine	St. Peters University	Diploma in Information Technology
24	PC	Nekessa Winnie	St. Peters University	Bachelors in Information Technology
25	PC	Bamusaliza Nassan.	Indian Institute of Health and Allied Science	Diploma in Clinical Medicine

3.2.2.6   Personnel on Peace Keeping Mission

2 personnel were deployed for United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) as Individual Police Officers (IPOs).

Table 17: Showing Personnel on Mission deployment.

S/No.	Rank	Name	Previous Deployment
1	IP	Watmon James	Cyber Crime Unit
2	AIP	Ssemudu Jonathan Kalinda	Criminal Identification

3.2.3   Non-Human Resource: Evidence Response Mobility

In the context of forensic services, evidence response mobility refers to the ability of forensic teams to quickly respond to crime scenes, collect and document evidence, and transport it to a laboratory for analysis.

The field operations of the Directorate are supported by an existing fleet allocation of 1 SUV, 3 Pickups, 2 staff vans, 2 crime scene vans, 1 saloon car and 122 Motorcycles (15 grounded). In addition, of 3 evidence response vans were provided by UN WOMEN in 2021 thus aiding the rapid retrieval of evidential material from the 29 policing regions. The motocyles are distributed country wide to cover the Regional and District/divisional SOCOs.

> **The Average number of scenes a SOCO team visits perday is 3 covering an average distance of 10kilometers.**

The IGP inspecting a Crime Scene Van and a Crime Scene Command van at DFS.

The fleet equipped with modern forensic storage capabilities has significantly improved on the response time- the time it takes for a forensic team to arrive at the crime scene, evidence response mobility, improved our ability to collect, analyse evidence and ultimately enhance the administration of justice.

223 SOCO kits and 217 Cameras have been distributed to the SOCO Teams. The main challenge remains the replenishment of the SOCO kits with the required consumables.

3.3   Forensic Science and the Criminal Justice System

Forensic specialists are vital in the legal system, offering expert testimonies in court trials. In order to improve the precision and dependability of forensic testimony, it is crucial to guarantee that experts undergo appropriate training, possess the required skills,

and are adequately prepared for court proceedings.

In 2024, 334 court summons served in 2024 compared to 276 court summons served in 2023. This indicates a rise in court summons and expert court appearances when compared to the previous year. This could be caused by an increasing need for forensic scientific services in the legal system. Nevertheless, it also emphasizes the importance of our laboratory continuously improving and enhancing our services to cater to the changing requirements of law enforcement and the judicial system.

334 in 2024

276 in 2023

Court Summons served for Forensic Expert testimony
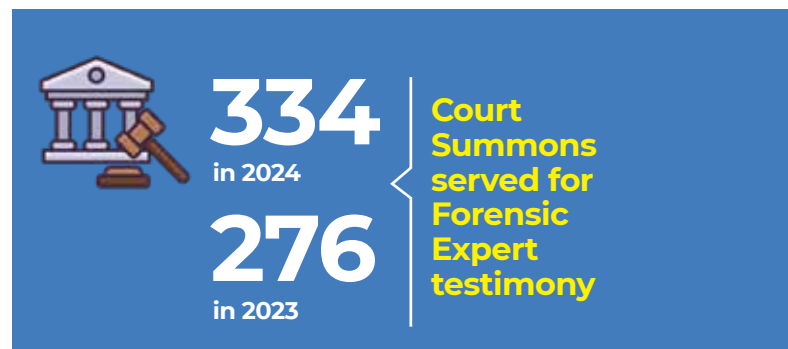
Ag. Director Forensic Services, ACP Andrew K Mubiru, presenting evidence during a high court session on 27 August 2024.

Scene of Crime Officer assisting in the recovery of the remains of a victim in Mabira forest.

Scene of Crime Officers and Detectives from KMP, together with their Chinese counterparts, in Mabiira Forest, in search of the remains of Yang Wen Li, a Chinese businessman.

Scene of Crime Officers at a crime Scene in Makindye Division in Kampala

3.4 Forensics Awareness and Community Policing

The Directorate often welcomes visitors from various government agencies, educational institutions, and international guests, with a Forensics team on hand to provide information and respond to inquiries, promoting a culture of citizen-focused service and continuous improvement. It additionally takes part in several outreach initiatives such as school career days and showcases at various events across the nation.

3.4.1 Laboratory guided tours and Exhibitions

Pictorial of Senior Officers on the Senior Command and Staff Course during the visit at DFS.

Head Explosives and Residue Section ASP Isooba Franco interacting with a visiting team from Somalia and Lesotho during their tour at DFS. This was on 13th August 2024.

AG. Director Forensic Services and officials from National Forensic Science University exploring Forensic Biology Laboratory and discussing best practices.

Pupils interacting with DFS officers during their study tours at the Directorate of Forensic Service headquarters.

3.4.2 Exhibiting in schools' Career days.

Unlocking the future of forensic science: DFS officers share insights and expertise with curious minds from different schools.

3.4.3 DFS team visit to National Enterprise Corporation

On 25th March 2024, the Ag. Director Forensic Services accompanied by his team from DFS made a visit to National Enterprise Corporation (NEC) in Nakasongola. One of the goals was to explore the potential areas for collaboration and cooperation.

DFS Staff together with NEC staff at NEC.

3.4.4   Exhibition at Africa Public Service Day.

Cyber Crime expert exhibits his digital forensics expertise at the Africa Public Service day at kololo. The DFS team was part of the Uganda Police team of experts exhibiting at the Africa Public Service day at Kololo airstrip on 27 June 2024

3.4.5   Exhibition at the 1st Kampala Defence and Security expo 2024 and 1st late. Hon. Gen. Aronda Nyakairima memorial event.

The Chief Guest H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, the President of the Republic of Uganda inspecting the Uganda Police tent taken through by the team leader CP Francis Okello on Forensic Capabilities. The Directorate was represented by, AIP Mwangye Fahad. This took place from 9th to 12th September 2024 at Speke Resort Munyonyo.

3.4.6 Director Forensic Services Unveils DFS Football Jersey.

In preparation for the 2nd edition of the IGP cup sports tournament, the Ag. Director Forensic services unveiled the new DFS football jersey. The main objective of the tournament is to promote unity, cohesion, fitness, comradeship and relieving stress of the police officers.

Unveiling of DFS football jersey. This took place on 14th November 2024.

3.4.7 Exodus delegation visits DFS

A delegation from Exodus Sacco, paid a courtesy visit to ACP Andrew K Mubiru, Director of Forensics, at his office in Naguru. The visit was part of an ongoing campaign to engage senior stakeholders, express appreciation, and foster a culture of savings among police officers. ACP Mubiru welcomed the team and committed to encouraging his officers to join the Sacco, highlighting the benefits of accessing various loans and asset financing options to build their wealth portfolio.

3.4.8 Ag Director Forensic Services at the Sexual Violance Research Intiative Forum in Cape Town, South Africa.

The Spotlight Initiative hosted a session at the 2024 SVRI Forum in Cape Town, South Africa, where experts and practitioners shared lessons learned from comprehensive programming to end violence against women and girls (EVAWG). The session featured presentations from stakeholders working in different areas, including Ecuador, Uganda, Kyrgyzstan, and Malawi.

The Director of Forensic Services Uganda Police Force, ACP Andrew K. Mubiru, presented the Rapid DNA Analysis model, which has strengthened prosecutions in multiple countries. The model has been instrumental in addressing the backlog of gender-based violence (GBV) cases in Uganda, with 620 personnel using specialized vans to transport specimens quickly and efficiently.

The system has led to faster processing of GBV cases, increased reporting rates, and an overall strengthening of prosecutions. The conviction rate for GBV cases has increased from 70% to 80%, and the country is exploring ways to digitize case management to streamline processes further. The intervention has also demonstrated the effectiveness of having dedicated personnel trained in DNA analysis, with the hope of expanding capacity and ensuring that no case goes unprocessed in the future.

Panellists L-R: UNICEF Kyrgyzstan Gender Programme Officer Jipara Turmamatova; UNFPA Malawi Gender Programme Officer Beatrice Kumwenda; Director of Communications at the ALDEA Foundation, Ecuador Nicoletta Marinelli; Director of Forensic Services at the Uganda Police Force Andrew Mubiru and moderator Nancy Yu, Chief Impact Officer at ImpactMapper.

©Spotlight Initiative

3.4.9 Attendance of Ag. Director Forensic Services, Uganda Police Force at the United Nations Conference of Parties on Transnational Organized Crime.

The Ugandan delegation, led by the Attorney General, Hon. Kiryowa Kiwanuka, attended the 12th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in Vienna.

The delegation presented a statement and participated in a panel discussion on the International Day for the Prevention of and Fight against All Forms of Transnational Organized Crime.

The Attorney General emphasized the impact of transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, and corruption, and highlighted Uganda's efforts to strengthen its legal framework and international cooperation.

The Ag Director, Forensic Services, also attended the conference and contributed to the discussions. The EU pledged to double its contribution to the UNTOC review mechanism, while acknowledging the need for more funding and resources to support its effectiveness.

Ugandan delegation in Vienna: Strengthening cooperation against transnational organized crime.

Ag. Director Forensic Services meets with Mr. Justice Tettey, Chief, Drugs, Laboratory and Scientific Services branch at the United Nations office on Drugs and Crime -Vienna Austria.

3.5 Significant events

3.5.1 IGP visits Directorate of Forensic Services

On 1 August 2024, the IGP Abas Byakagaba met officers under the Directorate of Forensic Services. The IGP stressed the importance of teamwork and collaboration among officers. He emphasized the need to combine efforts, share knowledge, and innovate to maximize capabilities and achieve their objectives. He also emphasized the need to focus on training to maintain the institution's goals. He urged officers to take their roles seriously, work diligently, and make collective efforts to drive success and innovation in policing.

The IGP interacting with DFS personnel. This was on 1 August 2024.

3.5.2 East African Community Assembly's Regional Affairs and Conflict Resolution Committee visits the Directorate of Forensic Services.

On 18 September 2024, Members of the East African Community Assembly's Regional Affairs and Conflict Resolution Committee, led by Hon. Dr. Gerald Siranda, accompanied by Hon. Mary Mugenyi, Hon Jacquiline Amongin, Hon Leonard Ann Itto, Commissioner Joseph Felix Ssembatya and Mr Asiimwe Peter conducted an oversight visit at the Directorate of Forensic Services to evaluate the performance and operation of the East African Police Centres of Excellence. The committee expressed appreciation for the Uganda Police Force's (UPF) advancements in community policing and forensic capabilities. They committed to advocating for additional support to further enhance UPF's forensic capabilities.

A delegation of Members of the East African Community Assembly's Regional Affairs and Conflict Resolution Committee accompanied by the Ag. Director Forensic Services on a tour at the directorate of Forensic Services.

Ag. Director Forensic Services delivers a compelling presentation to the East African Community Assembly's Regional Affairs and Conflict Resolution Committee members, emphasizing the crucial importance of the Regional Forensic Referral Centre.

3.5.3   The landslide at the Kiteezi garbage dump in Kampala, Uganda

On 9 August 2024, a significant landslide struck the Kiteezi garbage dump in Kampala, the capital city of Uganda. The collapse of the Kiteezi landfill claimed 35 lives. The DFS Evidence Reponse team and KMP Scenes of Crime officers responded and managed the scene.

Experts from the Directorate of Forensic Services led by its Director, ACP Andrew K. Mubiru participating in the search and recovery of the victims of Kiteezi Landfill.

3.5.4   SSP Caningom Pius retires

SSP (Rtd) Caningom Pius, a Senior fingerprint expert, senior crime scene examiner, and facial recognition analyst with 36 years of experience, retired on 24th October 2024, bidding farewell to colleagues at the Directorate of Forensic Services. During his esteemed career, he brought unmatched skills to the field of forensic science, making a lasting impact on the team and numerous cases. His relentless dedication to work, expertise in finger print analysis, and consistent professionalism had established him as a crucial member of the directorate. The Director of Forensic Services, his Deputy and all officers of the Directorate of Forensic Services bid him farewell as he started his new journey. The impact he left behind will serve as a source of inspiration and direction for upcoming generations of professionals.

Rtd SSP Caningom Pius (center), displaying accolades presented to him upon retirement.

4.0 Quality Management

Since its inception, the work of the Directorate of Forensic Services has always been organized and carried out on the basis of the required Quality Management System developed in accordance with the international standard on competence of testing and calibration laboratories in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017(E). The documenting of our processes ensures that forensic analyses are fit-for-purpose to derive maximum value from the crime scene to the courts of law.

The DFS Quality Objectives are;

01 Continual Improvement of the Quality Management System.

02 Ensuring highly competent and impartial personnel.

03 Security and Confidentiality of test materials, data and information.

04 Meeting and exceeding our customers' needs and expectations for accurate, reproducible and impartial test results by using standard and validated test methods.

05 Participating in activities that assess and ensure the integrity of the DFS quality management system and through provision of appropriate resources.

06 Maintaining a properly functioning and safe facility in which to perform DFS activities.

Head Quality Assurance and Research displaying the DFS Quality Manual during one of the workshops conducted at the DFS.

4.1 Quality Assurance and Research activities undertaken in 2024

The Department Quality Assurance and Research is mandated to deal with issues pertaining to the quality of work performed in the laboratory. It handles quality issues and has been working towards the accreditation, developing standard operating procedures, evaluation and auditing work of the various technical staff of the Directorate. In 2024, the department carried out continuous reviews and updates of existing systems and procedures and developed new ones to synchronize with the current policies, rules and regulations as well as the required operating procedures in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standards. We highlight the activities they have undertaken in 2024.

4.1.1 Management system Audits.

In accordance with Clause 8.8 of Quality Manual QM-001 Rev-01, the DFS quality management system is to undergo internal audits once a year, during the months of July and September. Consequently, follow-up audits and internal audits were carried out.

DFS quality assurance staff carrying out internal audits in the different departments within DFS.

4.1.2 Trainings, workshops and seminars

A number of internal training sessions were conducted prior to continuously develop competence of DFS personnel in managing the quality system. These training sessions uncovered a handful of remaining opportunities of improvement in our quest for ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accreditation. ISO 17025: 2017 awareness trainings and seminars on Clause 4, Clause 5, Clause 6, Clause 8 were Conducted.

DFS personnel undergoing awareness training on ISO 17025:2017 Clauses.

4.1.3   ISO 17025:2017 Internal Audit Training

One of the requirements for quality management systems is to perform internal audits at specified times to evaluate effectiveness. Training sessions for Internal Audit were held and participants were issued certificates. The training focused on providing hands-on knowledge to enable participants become proficient in the ISO 17025 Standard, as well as grasp internal audit principles, practices, and procedures. Currently, there are 27 DFS personnel (4 women and 23 men) who have completed the in-house internal audit training for ISO 17025: 2017.

An officer receiving certificate after an internal audit training. This took place on 30th September 2024.

4.1.4   ISO/ IEC 17025: 2017 Lead Assessor Certification Course.

With the funds availed to the Department of Quality Assurance and Research, ISO 17025: 2017 Lead Assessor Certification Course was done. The training took place from 17th to 21st June 2024 at Akamwesi Hall and was delivered by a PECB certified trainer through their Gold Partner in Uganda-Computer Forensics Consult. As a result a total of eight (08) personnel were trained as ISO 17025: 2017 Lead auditors/ assessors.

Participants of ISO 17025:2017 Lead Auditor Certification Training together with their trainers.

4.1.5   Annual Quality Management Review meeting.

ISO 17025: 2017 Clause 8.9.1 stipulates that the Laboratory shall review its management system at planned intervals in order to ensure its continuing sustainability, adequacy and effectiveness including the stated policies and objectives related to the fulfilment of ISO 17025:2017 document. The Directorate of Forensic Services held the annual quality management review meeting from 2nd to 3rd December 2024. As stated in Clause 8.9.2 of ISO 17025: 2017, the inputs to management review were recorded and included information relating to the following;

| 01 | Changes in internal and external issues that are relevant to the Laboratory. |

| 02 | Complaints. |

| 03 | Adequacy of resources |

| 04 | Fulfilment of objectives. |

| 05 | Status of actions from previous management reviews. |

| 06 | Suitability of policies and procedures. |

| 07 | Outcome of recent internal audits. |

Among others. The outputs from the management review recorded all decisions and actions related to the effectiveness of the management system and its processes, improvement of the laboratory activities related to the fulfilment of the requirements, provision of. Required resources and any need for change.

The Ag Director Forensic Services, Deputy Director Forensic Services, and heads of departments and sections during the annual management review meeting. This took place in the DFS board room.

4.1.6 Inspection of the DFS Laboratory by Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development officials.

An inspection team from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development conducted a Labor, Employment, and Occupational Safety and Health inspection at the Directorate of Forensic Services on 22 August 2024, in compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2006, as well as the Employment Act, 2006.

Head Quality Assurance and Research together with officers from Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development interacting with Head Chemistry section during Occupational Safety and Health inspection.

4.1.7 Quality Documents Developed In 2024.

For continuous implementation, maintenance and improvement of quality management system, more quality documents were developed. These are;

01 DFS Quality Policy (LP-002)

02 Ensuring Confidentiality during visits Procedure (QP-007)

03 Visitors' Confidentiality Agreement Form (FO-033)

04 Ensuring Competent Personnel Procedure (QP-014)

05 Management System Document Control Procedure (QP-020)

06 Competent Assessment Form (FO-017)

07 Training plan and Record (EIR 012-001)

08 Activity Authorization Matrix (EIR 012-001-01)

09 Code of Conduct Policy (LP-001)

10 Customer Survey Form (FO-010)

12 Internal Audit Procedure (QP-010)

13 Forensic Report Release Procedure (QP-032)

> **The Directorate of Forensic Services is committed to providing timely scientific truth through provision of professional, impartial and high quality services**

4.2 Fostering a Culture of Research: Directorate Support for Forensic Practitioners

The Directorate of Forensic Services is fostering a culture of innovation and research, pushing the boundaries of forensic science to new heights. Our forensic experts are constantly challenging themselves to find new and better ways to achieve justice, by developing novel methodologies, exploring novel applications and advancing the field as a whole. The commitment of the Directorate to supporting and investing in research and development enables the forensic experts to stay at the fore front of their fields, delivering innovative solutions and insights to the complex challenges they face. This section showcases some of the exciting research projects and collaborations undertaken by our team in 2024, highlighting the significant contributions being made to the field of forensic science.

4.2.1 Organic Explosive Residues from demining sites in Amuru district, Northern Uganda.

This research was conducted by SP Ocaya Jimmy et al. The study investigated the presence of explosive compounds at four demining sites in Amuru District, Northern Uganda. The researchers used liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry with atmospheric pressure chemical ionization (LC-MSMS-APCI) to analyze soil samples for the presence of 7 different explosive compounds: HMX, tetryl, TNT, 2,6-DNT, RDX, nitroglycerin and PETN.

The study found that all the soil samples had explosive residue concentrations higher than the set chemical contamination values set by the USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency) for Soil Screening Levels. The dominant explosive compounds found in the soil samples were RDX and TNT. The researchers Validated the analytical method used, which included determining the limit of detection, limit of quantification, accuracy, precision, recovery, linearity and selectivity.

Overall, the study provides important information on the presence of explosive compounds at demining sites in Northern Uganda and highlights the need for proper cleanup and remediation strategies for these sites to protect human health and the environment.

4.2.2 Forensic Age Estimation by DNA Methylation Using Next Generation Sequencing in Uganda.

SP Lilian Doris Mutesi et al, investigated the potential of DNA methylation for age estimation. The study analysed 12 CpG sites in buccal samples from 25 living individuals aged 4-49 years. Using a Next Generation sequencing platform, the researchers developed an age prediction model via linear and multiple regression analysis.

The multiple linear regression model with 10 CpG sites revealed a statistically significant correlation between chronological age and predicted age (p-value=0.02976, R^2=0.736). Notably the Mean Absolute Deviation between chronological age and predicted age was 5.1 years.

The study further demonstrated the reliability and precision of the technique by evaluating methylation levels using seven methylation standards. The resulting R square value of 0.9887 indicated a strong correlation between expected and observed methylation.

SP Lilian Doris Mutesi hard at work in the Biology Laboratory, utilizing state-of-the-art equipment to push the boundaries of her forensic investigation research.

4.2.3 Forensic Analysis of Abused Drugs in Hair Specimens of psychiatric patients at Butabika Hospital in Uganda.

The study, conducted by ASP Mugume Isaaya, aimed to detect substances of abuse in psychiatric patients using hair samples. The study included 154 patients aged 18-50 from Butabika Hospital's Alcohol and Drug Unit.

The results showed that 62.99% of patients had been exposed to cannabis, and other substances detected included khat, opioids, and stimulants. The study also found a co-occurrence of substance abuse with mental health disorders such as depression, anxiety, mood disorder, psychosis, and eating disorders. The study concluded that hair analysis is a valuable technique for detecting drug abuse in forensic and psychological settings.

4.2.4 Forensic Analysis of the Y Chromosome SNPs in the Elgon Region population of Eastern Uganda.

This study was done by ASP Wazodi Amosi. He analyzed the Y chromosome SNPs (Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms) of 32 male individuals from the Elgon population in Eastern Uganda using Next Generation Sequencing Technology. The results revealed high genetic diversity, characteristic of many African populations, and identified 13 unique Y chromosome SNPs, primarily from major Haplogroups A, B, and E.

The most common haplogroup was E, accounting for 63.63%, followed by A at 21.21% and B at 15.15%. Frequencies varied across sub-populations, with E-U174 being highest in Bagisu and B-Y275213, E-Z830, and E-U290 being highest in Sabiny. The study highlights the importance of Y chromosome SNPs in forensic analysis and population genetics research, providing valuable insights into the genetic makeup of the Elgon population. The research suggests that analyzing Y chromosome SNPs can aid in developing a genetic profile to identify male contributors to a DNA sample, with further studies needed to understand the genetic diversity of Uganda's populations.

In conclusion, the Directorate of Forensic Services is committed to supporting and enabling the research efforts of our forensic practitioners. Through a culture of innovation and collaboration, we are advancing the science and practices that support the pursuit of justice. As we look to the future, we are confident that the research being conducted by our team will have a significant impact on the field of forensic science, and will ultimately improve the services we provide to the justice system and the public. By continuing to prioritize research and development, we will ensure that our forensic practitioners remain at the forefront of their fields, and that our services remain evidence-based and effective.

5.0 Challenges Faced

Despite the achievements, the Directorate of Forensic Services faced considerable challenges. These challenges were;

5.1 Resource Limitations; both human and non-human Resources

Human resource shortages: Inspite of the increase in the number of personnel from 159 personnel in 2018 to 620 personnel in 2024, staffing shortages impacted our ability to manage the increasing case load effectively. There is also limited resources and funding for forensic research and development to improve services.

Non-human resource limitations such as delays in funding for laboratory and crime scene consumables, and also limited funds for maintenance, upgrading and servicing of the laboratory equipment to cope with the rigours of modern forensic service delivery in light of the increased sophistication in crime.

5.2 Professional Development

Limited opportunities for continuous professional development of forensic practitioners especially for professional certification courses for international bodies a challenge due to limited resources. There were also limited training and re-training opportunities for forensic personnel.

5.3 Infrastructural inadequacies

Such as limited laboratory space for instance storage space and laboratory office space, inadequate equipment and facilities for forensic testing and analysis and also unsuitable facilities for analysis as per Occupational Safety and Health inspection report. This hindered service delivery.

5.4 Mobility of Scene of Crime Officers and Logistics

SOCOs are required to process all crime scenes and recover all evenditiary materials. There is however a challenge of mobility of these SOCOs in terms of both transport units and fuel to reach these crime scenes.

6.0 Meeting The Future/ Proposed Way Forward.

6.1 Review of Forensic Legal Framework.

The existing legal framework needs to be reviewed to help ensure that forensic science in Uganda is conducted in a scientifically valid, reliable, and consistent manner, and that it accurately supports the justice process. There is need to amend the existing legislation to include modern biometrics such as facial, DNA, Voice and Iris in the detection of repeat offenders. This will ensure the integrity and effectiveness of forensic science in Uganda.

6.2 Conclude accreditation to ISO 17025:2017 and 21043-2:2018 Standards
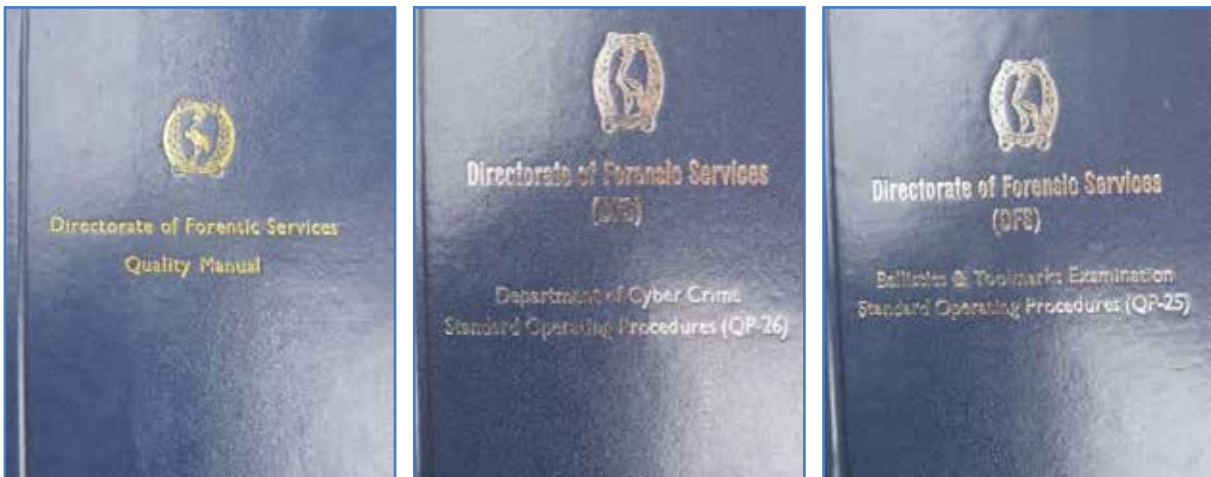
The approved Quality Manual and Standard Operating Procedures for, Cybercrime, Ballistics and tool marks

The internal audits and the different ISO 17025:2017 awareness trainings conducted highlight the need for a functional Laboratory Information Management system to enable the Directorate embark on the meticulous processes in pursuit of ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accreditation. Having the Laboratory internationally accredited and ISO certified so as to provide specialized scientific analytical, advisory and referral services to foster administration of justice and ensure general public safety remains one of our top priorities. The Laboratory should be able to demonstrate the ability to produce valid and reliable test and calibration results and this in turn provides clients with an assurance that the laboratory's results are accurate and trustworthy.

6.3 New Tools and Emerging Technologies/ Equipment Upgradation.

The Directorate will allocate funds for the upgradation of equipment, focusing on the maintenance and repair of existing tools to minimize downtime.The recently upgraded frontline capabilities such as CABIS and DNA analysis systems are to be extended to all policing districts as per the Electronic Policing Information System Project. The evolving nature of crime and technology calls for enhanced budget provisions for forensic examinations to keep up with criminals.

6.4 Construction of an Ultra-Modern Regional Forensic Referral Center

The ultra-modern infrastructure will be hosted by the Directorate of Forensic Services at Naguru in Kampala. This center will strengthen the investigative capacity of law enforcement agencies in the administration of justice, through application of modern scientific techniques, in compliance with international standards. This center is in line with a decision taken in 2012 when the East Africa community council of ministers resolved to have a Regional Forensic Referral Center of Excellence (RFRCoE) hosted by Uganda.

The modern forensic facility proposed to host the EAC Regional Forensic Referral Centre of Excellence.

6.5 Mobility of Scene of Crime Officers

Acquisition of transport units for SOCOs will be prioritized to deliver superior forensic capabilities to all crime scenes across the country

6.6 Personnel Recruitment and Training

The Directorate of Forensic Services recognizes the importance of having a skilled and trained work force to meet the ever-increasing demands of Forensic Services. The Directorate needs needs a minimum of 2680 forensic practicners to cover all the policing regions and divisions/districts in addition to the analysts, examiners and technicians required at the Forensics headquarters. Scientists will continue to be identified and regraded in the subsequent police recruitments.

6.7 Increased collaboration and partnerships with Universities and Research Institutions to foster innovative research.

DFS has also established partnerships with universities and research institutions to leverage expertise and resources, foster innovative research and develop cutting-edge forensic techniques. The Directorate is already working in collaboration with National Forensic Science University – India based at Gaddafi Barracks in Jinja with three teaching staff deployed there.

Table 18: Showing Personnel on attachment / secondment at National Forensic Science University, Jinja.

S/No.	Rank	Name	Deployed Since
1	SP	Mutesi Lilian Doris	August 2024
2	ASP	Irocu Catherine	August 2024
3	ASP	Musiime Hillary	August 2024

Top police management meeting with representatives from the National Forensic Science University Jinja campus to strengthen the partnership between the Uganda Police Force and the University. This took place on 25 July 2024.

7.0 Conclusion

The Directorate of Forensic Services has made significant strides in improving its performance, with notable achievements in case clearance rates, case turnaround times, evidence analysis and trainings. However, the challenges faced in workload, staffing and equipment maintenance highlight the need for strategic planning to address workload and staffing challenges, to provide regular training and capacity building for forensic scientists, analysts and investigators and to upgrade equipment. The Directorate of Forensic Services is committed to address the challenges and is poised to continue providing high quality forensic services to the justice system.

8.0 Appendices

Appendix 1: showing categories of crime scenes processed in 2024

CRIME SCENES PROCESSED BY SCENES OF CRIME OFFICERS FROM THE MONTH OF JAN 2024 - DECEMBER 2024													
OFFENCES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
MURDER	289	281	303	309	326	315	302	265	305	297	302	329	3623
ATTEMPTED MURDER	37	40	42	38	32	40	44	42	44	38	56	42	495
ROBBERY	180	117	161	211	148	165	142	152	161	197	177	215	2026
RAPE	56	47	54	53	54	39	45	56	58	63	68	71	664
DEFILEMENT	216	179	148	202	175	195	211	175	191	214	206	197	2309
BURGLARY/THEFT	229	206	206	278	176	212	223	269	213	257	229	308	2806
SHOP BREAKING/THEFT	93	97	92	100	86	98	112	111	120	138	103	118	1268
STORE BREAKING/THEFT	38	50	70	42	45	56	55	33	69	61	53	65	637
OFFICE BREAKING/THEFT	43	38	29	47	34	41	50	30	38	53	27	41	471
HOUSE BREAKING/THEFT	75	79	67	72	50	56	69	82	49	77	69	82	827
THEFT	523	359	386	434	380	420	444	381	419	448	441	415	5050
THEFT OF M/V	79	48	60	74	50	65	50	67	61	58	47	83	742
THEFT FROM M/V	68	72	87	79	66	62	62	75	130	93	65	93	952
MAL/DAMAGE	424	400	438	466	478	425	411	443	400	423	398	426	5132
INFANTICIDE	16	5	8	8	15	11	12	8	8	9	17	33	150
ARSON	91	88	101	70	67	89	85	101	75	80	55	90	992
SUDDEN DEATH	146	146	166	158	140	149	152	185	157	167	174	194	1934

OFFENCE													TOTAL
ACCIDENT	34	16	41	36	28	33	30	32	39	51	42	61	443
CRIM/TRESSPASS	268	252	260	290	282	307	281	330	275	235	241	218	3239
POISONING	8	13	22	13	10	18	18	12	9	21	8	24	176
SUICIDE	87	73	67	68	77	86	56	62	54	62	61	61	814
STEALING ANIMAL	114	101	114	142	76	93	131	143	118	121	104	174	1431
INJURING ANIMAL	21	23	22	11	14	24	22	26	23	29	18	26	259
OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCE	29	32	31	26	27	30	30	34	35	36	32	23	365
POSSESSION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS	7	5	7	4	4	9	6	6	2	15	5	5	75
DROWNING	38	38	26	40	63	38	31	39	39	39	56	49	496
INTERMEDELLING	10	9	18	22	20	14	19	17	13	22	14	11	189
RUSH AND NEGLECT	16	11	23	14	30	26	17	16	17	25	24	21	240
KIDNAP	2	2	3	3	1	4	6	5	3	7	4	7	47
TERRORRISM	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	0	12	28
POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT	5	2	6	4	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	6	40
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	8	5	15	6	8	9	14	14	11	14	14	7	125
POSSESSION OF STOLEN GOODS	7	6	4	11	7	9	13	5	13	7	14	15	111
REMOVING BOUNDARY MARKS	15	20	23	21	17	24	28	16	27	18	22	14	245
THREATENING VIOLENCE	31	28	33	15	22	34	37	40	36	36	28	24	364
ILLEGAL FISHING	5	2	1	10	0	3	2	4	4	0	1	7	39
BEING IN POSSESSION OF GOVT STORES	7	4	4	4	10	5	6	10	6	5	4	3	68
DISTURBING THE PEACE OF THE DEAD	5	2	2	4	5	2	5	8	2	5	14	9	63
ELECTROCUTION	6	3	6	11	7	9	5	9	8	8	12	9	93
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	8	8	2	10	7	8	6	13	7	25	5	7	106
OTHERS OFFENCES	380	322	319	239	279	268	234	245	254	244	251	247	3282
TOTAL	**3715**	**3231**	**3468**	**3646**	**3322**	**3497**	**3469**	**3565**	**3496**	**3701**	**3464**	**3842**	**42416**

Appendix 2: Showing List of Regional SOCOs

S/No.	RANK	NAME	SEX	CONTACT	DEPARTMENT/REGION
1	SP	KAKAIRE BADIRU JUMA	M	0702460070	BUSOGA EAST
2	SP	SIMINYU KENNETH	M	0782555490/0756325034	ELGON
3	SP	MBAHARIWE DAVID	M	0785280807	GREATER BUSHENYI
4	ASP	MBABAZI MARY	F	0782448942	KMP SOCCO COMMANDER
5	ASP	NYANZI RASHID	M	0701510510/0776999197	KMP NORTH
6	ASP	ACADU NASSUR	M	0782822421/0781401838	MT MOROTO
7	ASP	NYALUNDI ALFRED	M	0777326704	EAST KYOGA
8	ASP	NALUDHI IVAN	M	0783450457	SSEZIBWA
9	ASP	WAFULA MARIO	M	0773370438	BUKEDI SOUTH
10	IP	KAYONDO LAWRENCE	M	0701570550/0776999226	KMP SOUTH
11	IP	MULWANYI JOSHUA	M	0782064780	BUSOGA NORTH
12	IP	NABAASA SULAIMAN	M	0392946330/0702946330	GREATER MASAKA
13	IP	ONGOLA JOHN BILLY	M	0777893208/0758704809	NORTH WEST NILE
14	IP	MUGARURA GEOFREY	M	0704782430/0772465384	RWENZORI WEST
15	IP	MITANGO TWAHA	M	0772634993/0751634993	KIIRA
16	IP	OTIM SIMON PETER	M	0787838815	SIPI
17	AIP	OGWANG EMMANUEL	M	0788746569/0752748842	KMP EAST
18	AIP	BAINOMUGISHA DICKSON	M	0780135511	ALBERTINE
19	AIP	JACAN REAGAN OMACH	M	0780522390	ASWA EAST
20	AIP	WAFULA RICHARD	M	0706905304	NORTH KYOGA
21	AIP	APANGU BERNARD KWESI	M	0781354795/0756224176	KATONGA
23	AIP	MUGABE DERRICK	M	0774016451	KIGEZI
23	AIP	OTAALA PAUL	M	0778187545	ASWA WEST
24	AIP	NIWAHEREZA DEUS	M	0777585484	RWENZORI EAST
25	AIP	AYO ALFRED MILTON	M	0753299981	SAVANAH
26	AIP	TUISENGE MARTIN	M	0777664790	WAMALA
27	AIP	OKURUT SIMON	M	07889433052	WEST NILE
28	AIP	WANDERA DANIEL	M	0777926287	BUKEDI NORTH
29	AIP	NDOBOLI DENIS	M	0787847299	RWIZI
30	SGT	ONGOM GODFREY LODWEE	M	0772317355	KIDEPO

Appendix 3: Showing Vote Approved Budget Estimates for DFS 2024/25

Table 30: Directorate of Forensic Services

Programme Name	Governance and Security
Sub Sub Programme Name	General Administration and Support Services
Department Name	Command and Control

Budget Category	Annual Amount	Q1 Amount	Q2 Amount	Q3 Amount	Q4 Amount
Wage	11,463,172,828	2,865,793,207	2,865,793,207	2,865,793,207	2,865,793,207
Non-Wage	4,340,501,893	1,136,090,464	1,088,022,664	1,078,674,264	1,037,714,500
Total Budget	15,803,674,721	4,001,883,671	3,953,815,871	3,944,467,471	3,903,507,707

Annual Budget Outputs

i) Oversight and Controls in forensic services enhanced
ii) SOCO activities monitored
iii) Forensic Expertise developed
iv) Reduced turn around time in delivery of Forensic Services
v) Forensic services enhanced to support investigations and policing operations
vi) Enhanced quality and control
vii) The Forensic Complex equipped, established and operationalized
viii) Acquire accreditation for the Forensic Laboratories
ix) Specialized laboratory equipment, consumables and accessories availed.

Programme 19 Administration Of Justice						
SubProgramme 03 Legal Education, Training and Research						
Sub SubProgramme 01 Crime Prevention and Investigation Management						
Recurrent Budget Estimates	Wage	NonWage	Total	Wage	NonWage	Total
003 Criminal Investigations	0	700,000	700,000	0	700,000	700,000
004 Forensic Services	0	300,000	300,000	0	300,000	300,000
Total Recurrent Budget Estimates for Sub-SubProgramme	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000

UGANDA POLICE FORCE