



UGANDA POLICE



Draft Annual Crime Report

2015



Annual Crime Report

2015

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

Foreword



**GEN. KALE KAYIHURA
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE**

Profile: Uganda Police Force

Mandate

The mandate of Uganda Police Force as provided in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, and Uganda Police Force Act is; protection of life and property; prevention and detection of crime; keeping law and order; and maintenance of overall Security and Public Safety in Uganda.

Key Functions of the Uganda Police Force

- a) Initiation and development of Policies, regulations and legislations relating to Police Force activities.
- b) Detection and prevention of crime in public places and societies.
- c) Ensure public order and safety within Uganda and beyond;
- d) Protection of life, property and other rights of all individuals and maintain security within Uganda.
- e) Carry out proper planning that is priority focused for purposes of directing and guiding the Police Force to modernization, professionalization and development.
- f) Monitoring and Evaluation of Police Force activities and Programmes through inspection
- g) Promote Community Policing and Community Assistance through
- h) Mobilization and sensitization of people to cooperate against crime
- i) Provision of specialized support duties in form of paramilitary services to the army (UPDF) and other Security Organizations through collection, processing and dissemination of intelligence information.
- j) Promote capacity building of the Police Force for purposes of skills development and effective performance.
- k) Preparation of periodic reports and dissemination to relevant managers for decision making.
- l) Ensure proper procurement and use of funds for the Police Force.
- m) Ensure proper expenditure and accountability.
- n) Development and maintenance of an information technology system that ensures reliable and secure transmission of information for proper Police Force operations.

- o) Development and promotion of collaboration linkages between Uganda Police Force and other Security Organization of national and international nature.

Structural Arrangement/Institutional set up

The Uganda Police Force is organized under 21 Directorates as follows:

- a) Directorate of Counter Terrorism
- b) Directorate of Crime Intelligence
- c) Directorate of Criminal Investigations
- d) Directorate of Fire and Rescue Service
- e) Directorate of Forensic Services
- f) Directorate of Human Resource and Administration
- g) Directorate of Human Resource Development
- h) Directorate of Human Rights and Legal Services
- i) Directorate of Information and Communications Technology
- j) Directorate of Interpol and International Relations
- k) Directorate of Kampala Metropolitan
- l) Directorate of Logistics and Engineering
- m) Directorate of Medical Services
- n) Directorate of Oil and Gas
- o) Directorate of Operations
- p) Directorate of Peace Support Operations
- q) Directorate of Political Commissariat
- r) Directorate of Research, Planning and Development
- s) Directorate of Special Duties
- t) Directorate of Traffic and Road Safety
- u) Directorate of Welfare

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Case backlog Summary for the last 3 years	17
Table 2: Leading Crimes in 2015.....	19
Table 3: Districts with Highest Number of Reported Crimes	20
Table 4: Homicide comparison 2014 and 2015	21
Table 5: Districts/Police Divisions with Highest Volume of Homicides	21
Table 6: Breakdown of Economic Crimes:	28
Table 7: Top Seven Districts/Divisions in Economic Crime	28
Table 8: Cybercrime cases reported at CID Headquarters in 2015	29
Table 9: Summary of E-mail hacking cases 2012-2015.....	29
Table 10: Categories of Land Fraud Cases	30
Table 11: Top Five Districts/Divisions in Robbery:	35
Table 12: Comparison of Breakings 2014 and 2015.....	38
Table 13: Top Five Districts/Divisions leading in cases of Breakings:	39
Table 14: Juveniles as Victims of Crime	46
Table 15: Juveniles as accused/suspects in selected Crimes.....	47
Table 16: Women Accused of Selected Crimes.....	47
Table 17: Summary of victims of Trafficking In Persons.....	48
Table 18: Summary of potential Victims of Human Trafficking	49
Table 19: Emergency incidents handled.....	2
Table 20: Victims of fire incidences 2015 and 2014	3
Table 21: Premises where fire emergencies were handled.....	3
Table 22: Causes of fires that were handled	4
Table 23: Emergency Rescues 2015 and 2014	5
Table 24: Nature of Road Traffic Crashes Jan- Dec 2014 and 2015	8
Table 25: Monthly Trend of Accidents Jan – Dec 2015	8
Table 26: Accident Distribution by Region.....	9

Table 27: Casualties during the period Jan –Dec 2015.....	11
Table 28: Comparison of fatalities by road user group 2014 and 2015.....	11
Table 29: Comparison of persons seriously injured by road user group 2014 and 2015	12
Table 30: Comparison of persons who sustained minor injuries by road user group 2014 and 2015.....	12
Table 31: Accident Victims by Age and Gender.....	13
Table 32: Nature of Accident with respect to Time.....	15
Table 33: Nature of Accidents with respect to Causes Jan - Dec 2015.....	17
Table 34: Class of Vehicle Involved in Accidents.....	18
Table 35: Express Penalty Scheme; Jan – Dec 2015	21
Table 36: Ownership of Vehicles Involved in Crashes Jan – Dec 2015.....	73
Table 37: Mechanical condition of Vehicles involved in crashes	74
Table 38: Drivers tested per class of driving permit for the period 2014 and 2015	74
Table 39: Vehicle inspections Jan – Dec 2014 and 2015	75
Table 40: Mechanical condition of Vehicles involved in crashes	75

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Crime Trend comparison 2011-2015	18
Figure 2: Monthly Crime Trend for 2014 and 2015.....	19
Figure 3: Trend of Death by Shooting (2012 – 2015)	22
Figure 4: Monthly Trend of Crashes for the period January- December 2015.....	9
Figure 5: Time of Crashes	16
Figure 6: Class of Vehicle Involved in Accidents	20
Figure 7: Express Penalty Scheme Jan-Dec 2015.....	22

ACRONYMS

ADF	Allied Democratic Front
ASTU	Anti-Stock Theft Unit
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CID	Criminal Investigations Directorate
CT	Counter Terrorism
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecutions
FFU	Field Force Unit
IOV	Inspectorate of Vehicles
JLOS	Justice, Law & Order Sector
KMP	Kampala Metropolitan Police
KMPA	Kampala Metropolitan Policing Area
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
SAR	Semi-Automatic Rifle
SMG	Sub Machine Gun
LMG	Light Machine Gun
TRSA	Traffic & Road Safety Act
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defense Force
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority

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 collusion

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.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Crime Report covers the period from January 1st, 2015, to December 31st, 2015. The report features on Crime, Fire Incidences, International Relations, and Traffic/Road Safety.

Crime Summary:

In 2015, the total cases reported to Police were **258,771** compared to **257,774** cases in 2014 thereby reflecting a decrease in the volume of crime by **0.4%**.

On average **21,481** crimes were reported and reported per month in 2015, compared to **21,564** crimes in 2014.

The top ten (10) leading crimes registered were Common Assaults, Defilement, Threatening Violence, Obtaining by False Pretense, Domestic Violence, Aggravated Assaults, Child Neglect, Criminal Trespass, Malicious Damage to property and Theft of Cash.

In 2015, homicide cases were **3,856** compared to **4,065** cases in the year 2014 reflecting a **5%** decrease. Incidents of suspected ritual murders increased from **13** cases in 2014 to **19** cases in 2015.

A total of **210** corruption cases were reported and reported in 2015 compared to **458** cases in 2014 while a total of **17,949** cases of Economic Crimes were reported, compared to **22,335** cases in 2014 giving a decrease of **19.6%**.

A total of **210** cases of Cybercrimes were reported in 2015 compared to **104** cases in 2014 resulting into a loss of about **1.84** billion shillings.

Narcotics and Psycho tropic substances cases were **3,458** compared to **2,740** cases in 2014 reflecting a **26.2%** increase.

Defilement continues to lead in Sex Related Crimes in 2015 and 2014. A total of **17,812** cases were reported in 2015 compared to **18,507** cases in 2014, thus giving a decrease of **3.75%** while **1,548** cases of rape were reported compared to **1,419** cases in 2014 hence an increase by **9%**.

Cases of robbery (both aggravated and simple) increased by **5.5 %** from **8,532** cases in 2014 to **8,055** cases in 2015.

In 2015, a total of **10,812** cases of Domestic Violence were reported compared to **10,548** cases in 2014 giving **2.5%** increase.

A total of **15,326** cases of Threatening Violence were reported in 2015 compared to **16,902** cases in 2014 giving **09%** decrease while **39,180** cases of Common Assaults were reported in 2015 compared to **39,557** cases in 2014 giving **1%** decrease.

In 2015, **12,732** cases of breakings were reported compared to **14,505** cases in 2014, reflecting a decrease of **12%** while **40,547** cases of thefts were reported in 2015 as compared to **41,299** cases in 2014, reflecting a decrease of **02%**.

607 cases of Electoral and **316** cases of Political Offences were reported in 2015.

A total of **240** cases of environmental crimes were reported in 2015 compared to **325** cases in 2014 giving a **26.1%** decrease. **612** cases of Wild Life related crimes were reported in 2015 compared to **552** cases in 2014.

Child related crimes reported by end of 2015 were **18,140** cases compared to **16,832** in 2014 giving a **7.8%** increase.

A total of **108** cases of Trafficking in Persons were registered in 2015 compared to **105** cases reported in 2014 giving **2.8%** increase.

Fire emergency calls received were **1,675** out of which **1,175** were actual calls handled, **331** incidents of fire emergency calls were handled before the arrival of Fire brigade and **169** false calls were responded to. Residential structures registered the highest number of fires incidents with **438** cases (29%), followed by commercial structures with **247** cases (16%) among others

During the period under review, **18,495** crashes were reported out of which **2,749** (15%) were fatal, **9,422** (51%) were serious and **6,324** (34%) were minor. There was a **1%** reduction in the number of accidents reported in 2015 from **18,686** in 2014.

Fatal accidents increased by **9.2%**, serious accidents increased by **1.8%** and minor accidents reduced by **9.3%**

There was an increase of **3.2%** in the number of casualties from crashes involving 28,658 motor vehicles. This is **2%** less than the vehicles that were involved in 2014. **180,433** traffic offenders were fined under the express penalty scheme for the various traffic offences.

ANNUAL CRIME REPORT 2015

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Annual Crime Report covers the period from January 1st, 2015 to December 31st, 2015. In the period under review, the number of cases reported to Police were **257,774** compared to **258,771** cases in 2014 thereby reflecting a decrease in the volume of crime by **0.4%**.

By the end of the year 2015, a total of **58,535** cases were taken to court out of which **16,119** cases secured convictions, **1,048** cases were acquitted and **8,646** cases were dismissed while **32,722** cases were still pending in court.

In the period under review, crimes were reported in the following categories: Homicides (**3,942**), Economic crimes (**17,949**), Sex Related crimes (**20,204**), Child Related crimes (**18,140**), Breakings (**12,850**), Thefts (**40,547**), Robbery (**8,055**), Assaults (**49,862**), Terrorism (**18**), Political/Media crimes (**923**), Corruption (**210**), Narcotics (**3,458**), Other Crimes in general (**78,711**) and Local laws (**2,905**).

A total of **69,384** suspects were charged to court of whom **63,405** were males and **5,979** were females. Meanwhile, a total of **259,334** persons were victims of crime of whom **162,160** were males and **97,174** were females.

A total of **101,904** cases were carried forward as backlog from 2015 and inquiries of these cases continued into 2016.

Table 1: Case backlog Summary for the last 3 years

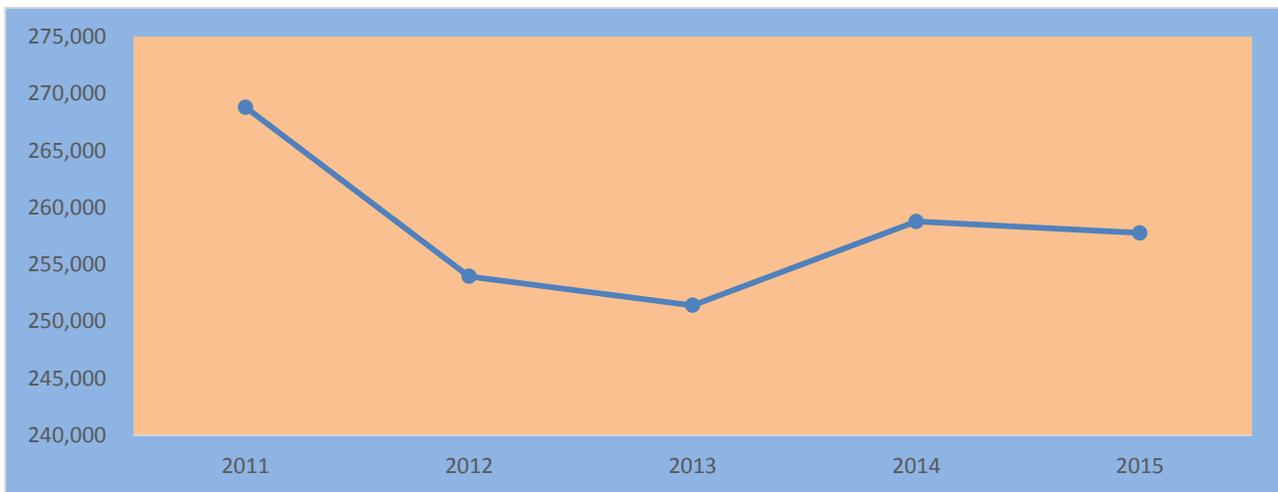
	2013	2014	2015
Backlog	119,007	122,733	101,904

Remedies in handling case backlog

- i. Weeding out unmeritorious cases i.e. cases with no witnesses, where complainants have lost interest, unknown suspects, etc

- ii. Improved case management through enhanced supervision to clear case backlog.
- iii. Creation of case backlog monitoring secretariat to track and monitor case backlog.

Figure 1: Crime Trend comparison 2011-2015



1.1 Crime Rate in 2015

In 2015, the current population estimates is at **34,856,813** therefore giving a crime rate of:

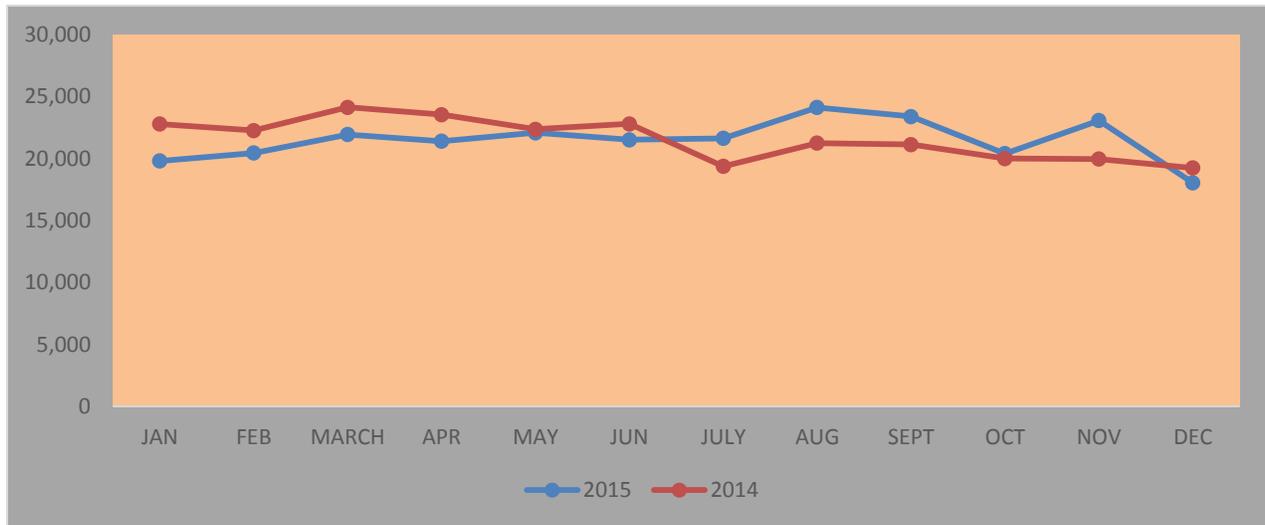
$$\frac{257,774}{34,856,813} \times 100,000 = 742$$

This means that, out of every 100,000 people, **742** were victims of crime.

1.2 Monthly Crime Trend

On average **21,481** crimes were reported and reported per month in 2015, compared to **21,564** crimes in 2014.

Figure 2: Monthly Crime Trend for 2014 and 2015



1.3 Leading Crimes in 2015

In 2015, the top ten (10) leading crimes registered were Common Assaults (39,180), Defilement (17,812), Threatening Violence (15,326), Obtaining by False Pretense (14,496), Domestic Violence (10,812), Aggravated Assaults (10,065), Child Neglect (9,800), Criminal Trespass (9,721), Malicious Damage to property (9,529) and Theft of Cash (9,413) as shown below.

Table 2: Leading Crimes in 2015

S/No	Crime Categories	Cases		%age
		2015	2014	
1	Common Assaults	39,180	39,557	-1
2	Defilement	17,812	18,507	-4
3	Threatening Violence	15,326	16,902	-9
4	Obtaining By False Pretense	14,496	17,866	-19
5	Domestic Violence	10,812	10,548	3
6	Aggravated Assaults	10,065	8,210	23
7	Child Neglect	9,800	9,248	6
8	Criminal Trespass	9,721	11,697	-17
9	Malicious Damage to property	9,529	10,087	-6
10	Thefts of Cash	9,413	10,917	-14

Of the 10 leading crimes in 2015 Domestic Violence, Aggravated Assaults and Child Neglect registered an increase in the number of cases while Defilements, Common Assaults, Threatening Violence, Thefts of Cash, Criminal Trespass, Obtaining By False Pretences and Malicious Damage to Property registered decrease.

1.4 Crime by Districts/Divisions

Table 3: Districts with Highest Number of Reported Crimes

S/No.	Districts / Police Divisions	Total Cases
1	Lira	6,637
2	Jinja	5,762
3	Gulu	4,834
4	Mpigi	4,336
5	Mbarara	4,325
6	Rakai	4,323
7	Kabale	4,204
8	Kamuli	4,172
9	Tororo	4,050
10	Kibaale	4,023
11	Ntungamo	3,821
12	Arua	3,650

Districts of Lira, Mbarara, Gulu and Jinja have continued to register highest crimes in both 2014 and 2015.

In 2015, Lira registered the highest crimes in the country with **6,637** cases followed by Jinja (**5,762** cases), Gulu (**4,834** cases) and Mpigi (**4,336** cases) among others.

2.0 CRIME ANALYSIS 2014 AND 2015

2.1 Homicides

In 2015, homicide cases were **3,856** compared to **4,065** cases in the year 2014 reflecting a **5%** decrease. This is attributed to decrease in cases of Murder by shooting, Mob Action, Death by Poisoning, Death by Fire among others.

The motives behind such killings include land wrangles, dissatisfaction with delayed/omission of justice, family misunderstandings and business rivalry.

Table 4: Homicide comparison 2014 and 2015

S/NO.	CRIMES	NO. REPORTED		%age
		2015	2014	
1.	Death(by Shooting)	151	181	-17
2.	Death(by Mob Action)	503	553	-5.6
3.	Death(by Poisoning)	115	137	-16
4.	Death (Fire Outbreak)	69	83	-16.8
5.	Death(by Domestic Violence)	358	345	3.7
6.	Death(Other causes)	2,738	2,786	-1.7

Table 5: Districts/Police Divisions with Highest Volume of Homicides

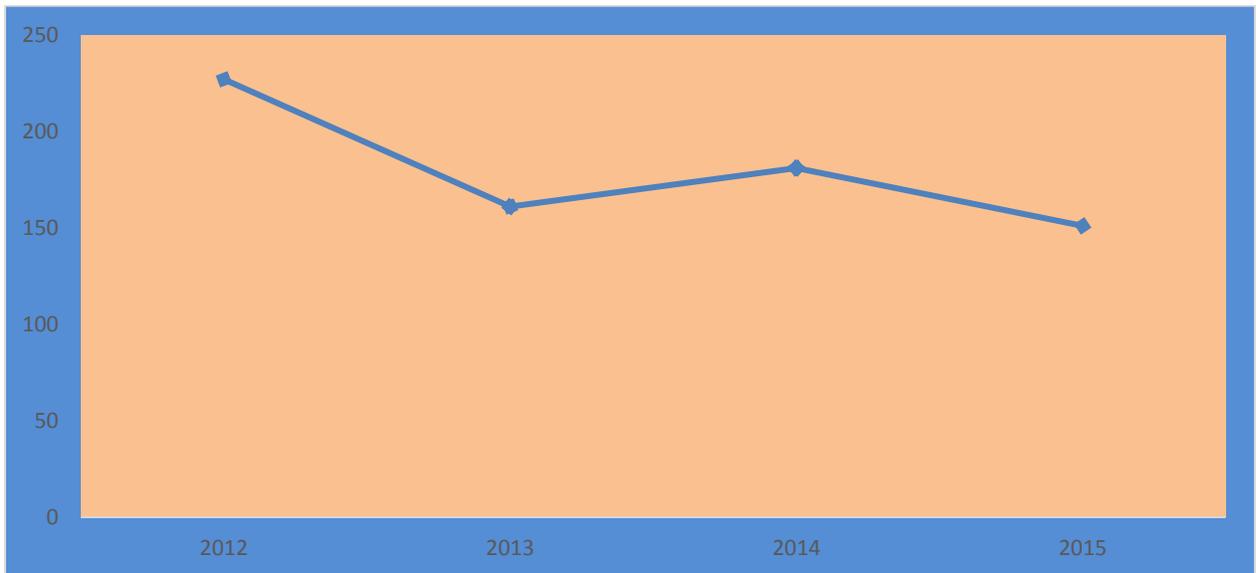
S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Kibaale	101
2	Mbarara	95
3	Kabale	82
4	Mubende	76
5	Rakai	74
6	Lira	72

The Districts of Mbarara and Mubende continue to register high number of Homicide cases since 2011 to date.

2.1.1. Death by shooting

A total of **151** cases were reported and reported in 2015 as compared to **181** cases reported in 2014 thus a **17** % decrease.

Figure 3: Trend of Death by Shooting (2012 – 2015)



The death by shooting shows a continuous downward trend from 2012 up to 2015.

Leading regions were Rwenzori (**14** cases) KMP North (**13** cases), North Kyoga (**13** cases), Mt. Moroto (**12** cases), Kidepo (**11** cases), East Kyoga (11 cases) and Rwizi (**9** cases).

Most of the shootings took place in the districts of Kasese (**10** cases), Arua (**5** cases), Mbarara & Apac (**5** cases each), Old Kampala, Nakasongola, Lira, Abim, Kaabong, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Soroti and Katakwi (**4** cases each).

By the end of the year, **50** cases were taken to court were still pending in court. A total of **76** cases were still under investigations.

A total of **177** people were shot dead, of whom **164** were male adults, **20** were female adults, **8** were male juveniles and **5** were female juveniles.

2.1.1.1 Murder of some high profile persons.

Intelligence and Investigations have revealed that the killings especially of prominent Muslim clerics were not isolated incidents but were carried out by organized criminal groups. The objectives of these criminal groups is causing panic

to the public, retaliate to those who oppose their ideology and justify funding of their activities.

Killing of Sheikh Hassan Kirya: On 30th/06/2015 at about 2200hrs, one Sheikh Hassan Kirya Abdallah was shot dead at Bweyogerere under the fly over. The victim had parked his motor vehicle Reg. No. UAE 628X and had moved out to buy fruits from the vendor by the roadside. The sheikh was shot three times, two bullets at the back and one through the thigh.

Killing of Sheikh Abdul Rashid Wafula: On 21st/05/2015 at around 2020hrs at Ssajabi Cell, Fika Salama Ward, Nakaloke Town Council in Mbale District, one Sheikh Abdul Rashid Wafula was shot as he was entering his residence from town, he was shot twice in the chest at close range inside his car Reg. No. UAT 472K Premio. He died while being rushed to Mbale hospital.

Killing of Joan Namazzi Kagezi: On 30th/03/2015 at around 1950hrs at Central Zone, Kiwatule Parish, Nakawa Division, one **Joan Namazzi Kagezi**, Assistant DPP in charge of International War Crimes Division was shot as she had stopped along Kiwatule – Najjera roadside to buy some items when the attackers fired two bullets hitting her on the head and neck. The deceased was driving motor vehicle Reg. No. UG 0586J Double cabin accompanied by two of her children. She died on the way to hospital.

2.1.2. Death by Mob Action

A total of **503** cases of death by mob action were reported in 2015 compared to **553** cases in 2014 hence a decrease by **5.6%**.

These were highest in the regions of North Kyoga (43 cases), Greater Masaka (41 cases), KMP North (36 cases), West Nile (34 cases), Rwizi (28 cases) and Rwenzori with 27 cases.

Most of these killings took place in the Districts of Arua (19 cases), Lira (17 cases), Luwero (15 cases), Mbarara & Mpigi (14 cases each), Old Kampala (13 cases) and Rakai had 12 cases.

By the end of the year, **58** cases were taken to court, out of which **1** case secured conviction and **57** cases were still pending in court while **338** cases were still under investigations.

A total of **509** people were killed as a result of mob action, of whom **492** were male adults, **10** were female adults, **5** male juveniles and **2** female juvenile.

The police is to step up campaigns against mob action through community policing and sensitization.

2.1.3. Death through Domestic Violence

Incidences of Death through Domestic Violence reported to the police in 2015 were **358** cases compared to **345** cases in 2014 leading to a **3.7%** increase.

Aswa Region registered the highest number with 49 cases, followed by East Kyoga (43 cases), North Kyoga registered 37 cases, Rwizi (34 cases), Albertine (33 cases) and Rwenzori with 20 cases.

Most of these took place in the Districts of Kibaale (22 cases), Kitgum (18 cases), Amuru (16 cases) Kamwenge (15 cases), Oyam, Isingiro & Agago (14 cases each) and Katakwi with 11 cases. The police is to step up community policing and awareness.

By the end of the year, **222** cases were taken to court, out of which **6** cases secured convictions, **1** cases was dismissed and **215** cases were still pending in court. A total of **109** cases were still under investigations.

A total of **372** people were killed as a result of aggravated domestic violence, of whom **162** were male adults, **157** were female adults, **32** were male juveniles and **21** were female juveniles.

2.1.4. Ritual Murders

In 2015, a total of **19** cases of Ritual murders were reported compared to **13** cases in 2014. Cases of ritual murders occurred in the Districts of Nakasongola, Buikwe & Mubende with 2 cases each, Buvuma, Apac, Mbale, Kiboga, Wakiso and Mpigi

Districts registered 1 case each.

2.1.4.1 Shortcomings and Out Standing Challenges

- i. There are still many people who believe in witchcraft and practice suspicious rituals.
- ii. Fake traditional healers/herbalists (Bafere) still exist.
- iii. Reports of missing persons and suspected ritual murders are sometimes made late to Police and the scenes of crime are sometimes tampered with before arrival of Police officers.
- iv. Laxity by some parents, guardians and those entrusted with taking care of the children is still a problem.

2.1.4.2 Way Forward

- i. Public sensitization against witchcraft practices and on the need for security consciousness, and good preservation of scenes of crime.
- ii. Registration of traditional healers for easy monitoring.
- iii. Close follow up by the Police of all the outstanding cases and new reports related to human sacrifice shall continue.
- iv. Increased vigilance by Police, the media, NGOs, inter-ministerial task force, the Government and members of the public against the crime

2.1.5. Death Other Causes

A total of **2,738** cases were reported in 2015 as compared to **2,786** cases in 2014 hence giving a decrease of **1.7%**.

2.2 Terrorism

In the year under review, there were **18** cases of terrorism reported in 2015 compared to **16** cases reported in 2014.

The threats of terrorism still remain high due to terrorist activities within the region. The police continue to issue terror alerts, sensitize and encourage the public to be vigilant.

2.2.1 Efforts to combat Terrorism

- a) Control and monitoring of importation, transport and usage of explosives in the country;
- b) Relentless community mobilization against terrorism through sensitization programs;
- c) Enhanced border controls through the introduction of PISCES;
- d) Regional and international cooperation through EAPCCO, Interpol and AU organs among others; and
- e) Development of human and non-human capacity of the Uganda police in combating terrorism.

2.2.2 Challenges in handling Terrorism cases

- a) Porous borders;
- b) Continued recruitment and trafficking of persons with promise of taking them for better paying jobs or further studies;
- c) Existence of informal money remittance schemes through Hawalas and emerging payment systems;
- d) Lack of harmonized laws among states making it hard to fight international terrorism; and
- e) Lack of a data bank on the terrorist organizations and their networks

2.3 Treason

During the period under review, **12** Treason cases were reported, compared to **11** cases in the previous year (2014).

2.4 Corruption (Public Sector Fraud)

A total of **210** cases were reported and reported in 2015 compared to **458** cases in 2014.

The Local Government and Anti-corruption Department at CID Headquarters registered **107** cases which included Embezzlement (39 cases), Causing financial

loss (04 cases), Abuse of office (29 cases), Forgery and uttering false documents (06 cases), Obtaining money by false pretense with 11 cases, Diversion of Public Funds 1 case, Impersonation 3 cases, Money Laundering and Conflict of Interest 2 cases each among others.

Of these, 22 cases were taken to court, 6 convictions was secured, 27 cases taken to DPP, 3 put away while 83 cases were under inquiry by the end of 2015.

The Urban, Government project fraud, Statutory Bodies and Anti-Corruption Department at CID Headquarters registered 19 cases which included Embezzlement/ Causing financial loss/ Abuse of Office (15 cases), Diversion of funds (01 case), Misappropriation of funds (01 case), Money Laundering (01 case), False accounting with 01 case and Forgery/Issuing False Documents (01 case). Of these, 04 cases are with DPP and 15 cases were still under inquiries in the period under review.

The Central Government, Foreign Missions Fraud and Anti-corruption Department at CID Headquarters registered 49 cases which include False Procurement (14 cases), Embezzlement (10 cases), Fraud (04 cases), Thefts (03 cases), Money Laundering (02 cases), Causing financial loss (02 cases), Forgery (02 cases), Personation (02 cases), Extortion (02 cases), Abuse of Office (03 cases) and others (05 cases). By the end of the year, 04 cases taken to court, 01 case put away, 02 cases forwarded to DPP and 42 cases were still under inquiry.

2.5 Economic Crimes (Private Sector Fraud)

In the year 2015, a total of **17,949** cases of Economic Crimes were reported, compared to **22,335** cases in 2014 giving a decrease of **19.6%**.

A total of **08** cases of money laundering were reported and still under inquiry by the end of the year.

These frauds refer to cases of corruption in the private sector which includes corporate bodies such as Banks, Public Service Providers, NGOs (National, International and CBOs), Religious Organizations and the Public.

Table 6: Breakdown of Economic Crimes:

S/No.	Offences	Cases Reported	
		2015	2014
1	Obtaining by False Pretenses	14,496	17,866
2	Forgery & Uttering of False Documents	981	1,188
3	Counterfeiting	911	1,084
4	Issuing False Cheques	627	982
5	Embezzlement	358	569
6	Cyber crime	210	154
7	Bank & Other Corporate Frauds	201	104
8	Abuse of Office	88	286
9	Causing Financial loss	77	102
	Total	17,949	22,335

Table 7: Top Seven Districts/Divisions in Economic Crime

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases
1	Jinja	598
2	Lira	516
3	CPS Kampala	492
4	Mpigi	436
5	Rakai	432
6	Kamuli	380
7	Sironko	339

Jinja District registered the highest number of cases in this category, followed by Lira, CPS Kampala, Mpigi, Rakai and Kamuli among others.

2.5.1. Challenges in handling Corruption/Economic crimes

- a) Investigation and trial processes of most crimes of this nature take long (between 2 to 3 years) making it difficult to realize convictions in court within one year.
- b) Increase in the number of conmen locally known as “Bafere”
- c) Lack of adequate legislation on counterfeit crimes

2.6 Cyber Crimes

A total of **210** cases were reported in 2015 compared to **104** cases in 2014 resulting into a loss of about **1.84** billion shillings.

Table 8: Cybercrime cases reported at CID Headquarters in 2015

Offence	No. of cases
Electronic fraud	40
Hacking-emails/Facebook	25
Impersonation/Identity thefts	10
Defamation	05
Theft(mobile money and pyramid scams)	00
Pornography	00
Offensive communication/cyber harassment	15
ATM / VISA Card frauds	00
Total	95

Electronic Fraud continues to be the most highly reported cybercrime case in the country and has resulted in the loss of big amounts of money over the years.

Of the **95** cases of Cybercrime cases reported at CID Headquarters, **05** cases were settled out of court, **14** cases still pending in court while **76** cases were under inquiry by end of 2015.

Table 9: Summary of E-mail hacking cases 2012-2015

Year	Reported cases	Amounts involved (Ug. Shs)
2012	23	2,786,130,450
2013	27	9,182,898,650
2014	35	11,867,850,000
2015	25	4,840,632,091

2.6.1. Challenges in handling Cyber-crimes:

- Limited skills to handle hi-tech related crimes;
- Lack of tools to handle hi-tech related crimes; and

- c) Some of these complaints are not reported to the police for fear to loose clients especially in financial institutions. They prefer to compensate victims.

2.6.2. Strategies to combat Cybercrimes

- a) Cyber laws in place to handle hi-tech related crimes. These include Uganda Computer Misuse Act, Electronic Media Act, Electronic Transaction Act, Electronic signatures Act among others;
- b) Training personnel in courses like Digital evidence collection, Network security and cyber-crime, crime and Hi-tech combat, Advanced Ethical hacking;
- c) Establish Forensic infrastructure to enhance investigation;
- d) Joint partnership through MOUs with relevant stake holders like NITA-U, UCC, FBI, URA, JLOS among others; and
- e) Massive public awareness campaign about the threats and protective methodologies in the use of the new technologies.

2.7 Land Frauds

In 2015, a total of **1,106** cases were reported. Of the total cases reported, **319** cases were not detected, **285** cases were submitted to DPP/RSA, **91** cases taken to Court, **21** cases had convictions, **03** cases with acquittals, **10** cases were dismissed. By the end of the year, **57** cases were still pending in court while **634** were still under inquiry.

Table 10: Categories of Land Fraud Cases

S/No	Category	No. of Cases Reported
1	Criminal Trespass	215
2	Obtaining Money by False Pretence	221
3	Obtaining Registration by False Pretence	96
4	Forgery and Uttering of False Documents	125
5	Malicious damage to property	30
6	Concealing Deeds	83
7	Fraudulent sale	46
9	Theft of Certificates	23

S/No	Category	No. of Cases Reported
10	Others	268
	Total	1,106

2.7.1 Challenges in investigation of land related cases

- a) Delay in accessing relevant land documents for evidential purposes
- b) Sale of matrimonial homes by one of the spouses
- c) Continuous lease offers by the District Land Board and the Uganda Land Commission irrespective of the sitting tenants
- d) Illegal eviction of tenants by the landlords and without compensation
- e) Issuance of multiple court orders by the courts of law.
- f) Lack of enough knowledge on the land instruments
- g) Lack of remedial sentences and stringent bail conditions in the courts of law

2.7.2 General remedies.

- a) Enhanced sensitization and awareness programs on the role of the LPPD and the land laws
- b) Encourage dealings directly with the buyer/seller and eliminate brokers/dealers.
- c) Better coordination with other stakeholders
- d) Use of original documents and not photocopies
- e) Establishment of a land registry property alert service

2.8 Narcotics

In 2015, **3,458** cases were reported compared to **2,740** cases in 2014 reflecting a **26.2%** increase. A total of **2,377** males and **80** females were arrested and charged in court.

A total of Cocaine seized was **7.5 kgs**, heroin **446.1 kgs** seized, Methamphetamine **03 kgs** seized, Cannabis Herbal **1,768.8 kgs** seized, Ephedrine **06** doses seized and Cannabis plants destroyed were **46** acres.

The principle drug abused and trafficked in Uganda is Cannabis-which is grown in almost every part of the country because of the favorable climatic condition. Narcotic drug trafficking and abuse are always associated with serious and violent crimes such as Robberies, Murders, Rape, Defilement, Riots and Arson among others.

25 suspects (23 males and 2 females) with hard drugs were arrested, of whom **10** Ugandans, **10** Nigerians, **01** Niger, **01** Italian, **01** British, **01** Eritrean and **01** Uruguayan. Fines imposed amounted to 10,800,000/=.



Cannabis herb gardens in Wakiso-Kakiri



Police officers destroying acres of Cannabis



Prisoners helping in destruction of acres of cannabis



Transportation of cannabis herbs to destruction grounds

2.8.1. Challenges in handling Narcotic cases

- a) Anti-Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act 2015 was passed. The law however is not operational because it has not yet been gazetted by the Minister.
- b) Involvement of the population in cultivating cannabis for economic gains;
- c) The involvement of youth in abusing Narcotic drugs like cannabis;

- d) Lack of Technical equipment for detection and destruction of Narcotic Drugs;
and;
- e) The porous borders.

2.8.2 Efforts to combat Narcotic drug trafficking and abuse

- a) The Uganda Police Force has continued to coordinate and collaborate with other state agencies to combat the vice.
- b) Sensitization of the public on the dangers of drug abuse to the communities and institutions of learning conducted. This is done through awareness campaigns using print/electronic media, school visits among others.
- c) Uganda established four treatment /rehabilitation centres to support victims of drug abuse. These include;
 - (i) Mental Referral Hospital Butabika-Kampala-owned by Government
 - (ii) Serenity Centre-Kampala NGO
 - (iii) Care Centre –Kampala NGO
 - (iv) Victory Rehabilitation Centre –Bweyogerere –NGO
- d) Joint Operations between the Anti-Narcotics Drug Agencies within the Region under the auspices of EAPCCO & EAC
- e) Capacity building through recruitment, training of technical persons and sharing of information regionally and globally under the auspices of Interpol.
- f) Co-operation with International Agencies in the fight against transnational organized crime.
- g) Uganda is a signatory of Regional and International conventions and protocols in the fight against illicit drug trafficking and psychotropic substances
- h) Equipping the technical staff with the necessary detecting gargets like reagent testing kits, scanners and cameras among others.
- i) Expedite the enactment of the Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substance Control Bill into law.

2.9 Sex Related Crimes

2.9.1. Defilement

Defilement continues to lead in Sex Related Crimes in 2015 and 2014. A total of **17,812** cases were reported in 2015 compared to **18,507** cases in 2014, thus giving a decrease of **3.75%**.

East Kyoga registered the highest number with 1,554 cases, followed by North Kyoga (1,513 cases), Bukedi (Malaba) with 1,220 cases, Aswa (1,139 cases), Elgon (1,055 cases), Greater Masaka (1,044 cases), Busoga East (1,014) and Albertine had 908 cases.

Most of these took place in the Districts of Lira (426 cases), Gulu (416 cases), Sironko (387 cases), Kibaale (355 cases), Pallisa (354 cases), Soroti (346 cases) and Rakai had 332 cases.

A total of **5,397** cases were taken to court, out of which **557** cases secured convictions, **52** cases were acquitted, **412** cases were dismissed and **4,376** cases were still pending in court. A total of **7,721** cases were still under investigations. **5,603** suspects were taken to Court while **17,295** girls were victims of Defilement.

2.9.1.2 Challenges in handling defilement cases

- a) Most parents/guardians ignore legal proceedings and prefer to negotiate with suspects of defilement because material gain.
- b) Tampering with evidence were parents/guardians of the defiled victims accept bribes and connive with alleged offenders to alter the child's age to pervert the course of justice.

2.9.2 Rape

In 2015, **1,548** cases of rape were reported compared to **1,419** cases in 2014 hence an increase by **9%**.

Wamala region registered the highest number with 103 cases, followed by Greater Masaka (103 cases), Rwizi (85 cases) Aswa & Kigezi (83 cases each), KMP South (80 cases), Rwenzori (79 cases), Albertine and KMP North with 72 cases each

among others.

Districts that registered high cases of rape included Mubende (51 cases), Kabale (37 cases), Katwe (36 cases), Rakai (32 cases), Mityana (30 cases), Kamwenge (29 cases), Gulu & Mbale with 28 cases each.

A total of **564** cases were taken to court, out of which **10** cases secured convictions, **03** cases were acquitted, **13** cases were dismissed and **538** cases were still pending in court while **637** cases were still under investigations. **599** suspects of rape were charged in Court while **1,491** women were victims of Rape.

2.9.3 Other Sex related offences

In 2015, a total of **631** cases of Indecent Assault, **92** cases of Incest and **121** cases of unnatural offences were reported as compared to **668** cases of Indecent Assault, **99** cases of Incest and **135** cases of unnatural offences reported in 2014 respectively.

2.10 Robbery

In 2015, **8,055** cases of Robbery (both aggravated and simple) were reported, compared to **8,532** cases in 2014 giving a **5.5 %** decrease.

Cases of Simple Robbery (where lethal weapons were not used) were **5,698** compared to **6,413** in 2014 giving a **11%** decrease, while cases of Aggravated Robbery (where lethal weapons were used e.g. firearms, knives and machetes etc) were **2,357** compared to **2,119** cases in 2014 hence a **11.2%** increase.

Of the total cases of Aggravated Robbery, **211** cases were robbery of motor vehicles, **395** were of motor cycles and **452** were robbery of cash.

Table 11: Top Five Districts/Divisions in Robbery:

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Jinja	274
2	Mbarara	268
3	Lira	240
4	Kabale	213
5	Rukungiri	204

2.10.1 Aggravated Robbery of Cash

A total of **452** cases of robbery of cash, amounting to **UGX 3,186,238,000/=** were registered in 2015, compared to **421** cases amounting **UGX 4,164,789,665/=** in 2014 hence giving a **7.3%** increase.

A total of **97** cases were taken to court, out of which **01** case secured conviction, **02** cases were acquitted, **04** cases were dismissed and **90** cases were still pending in court while **264** cases were still under investigations.

The police has continued to sensitize the public against carrying liquid cash. There is increased vigilance and presence of the police along the highways to curb the vice.

2.10.2 Aggravated Robbery of Motor Vehicles

In 2015, a total of **211** cases of aggravated robbery of Motor Vehicles were registered as compared to **79** cases registered in 2014.

Busoga East region registered the highest number with 74 cases, followed by KMP South (71 cases), KMP East (58 cases), Greater Masaka (36 cases), Ssezibwa (29 cases), Rwenzori (23 cases), KMP North (19 cases) and Kiira (16 cases).

Districts that registered high cases included Iganga (55 cases), Katwe (32 cases), Kabalagala (23 cases), Masaka & Jinja Road Division (19 cases each) and Jinja, Mukono as well as Buikwe with 16 cases each.

A total of **36** cases were taken to court, out of which **3** cases secured convictions, **5** cases were dismissed and **28** cases were still pending in court while **83** cases were still under investigations.

2.10.3 Aggravated Robbery of Motor Cycles

In 2015, **395** cases of aggravated robbery of motorcycles were reported compared to **414** cases reported in 2014 hence a **4.5%** decrease.

KMP East region registered the highest number with 22 cases, followed by KMP North (21 cases), KMP South (20 cases), Albertine (19 cases), Greater Masaka (18

cases) and Rwizi (15 cases).

Districts that registered high cases included Mbarara (12 cases), Tororo (10 cases), Soroti (09 cases), Kabalagala (09 cases), Kira Road Division (8 cases), Katwe, Rakai, Masaka, Mukono and Kasangati Division registered 7 cases each.

A total of **79** cases were taken to court, out of which **3** cases secured convictions, **4** cases dismissed and **72** cases were still pending in court while **223** cases were still under investigations.

2.11 Domestic Violence

In 2015, a total of **10,812** cases of Domestic Violence were reported compared to **10,548** cases in 2014 giving **2.5%** increase.

East Kyoga region registered the highest number with 1,117 cases, followed by Rwizi (1,034 cases), Kiira (971 cases), North Kyoga (888 cases), Malaba (863 cases) and Elgon (839 cases) among other regions.

Districts that registered high cases included Jinja (633 cases), Kumi (566 cases), Lira (433 cases), Mbarara (431 cases), Tororo (431 cases) and Sironko (417 cases).

A total of **712** cases were taken to court, out of which **219** cases secured convictions, **20** cases were acquitted, **88** cases were dismissed and **385** cases were still pending in court while **4,483** cases were still under investigations.

10,625 people were victims of Domestic Violence, of whom **2,207** were male adults, **7,494** were female adults, **479** were male juveniles and **445** female juveniles.

2.12 Threatening Violence

A total of **15,326** cases of Threatening Violence were reported in 2015 compared to **16,902** cases in 2014 giving **09%** decrease.

Aswa region registered the highest number with 1,257 cases, followed by Kigezi (1,168 cases), Rwizi (1,158 cases), North Kyoga (1,082 cases), Greater Masaka (1,015 cases), East Kyoga (802), Albertine (761 cases) and Rwenzori (359 cases).

Ntungamo District registered highest with 492 cases followed by Gulu (401 cases), Kabale (397 cases), Rakai (336 cases), Lira (335 cases), Rukungiri (322 cases), Amuru (310 cases) and Kibaale with 303 cases.

A total of **3,609** cases were taken to court, out of which **924** cases secured convictions, **95** cases were acquitted, **785** cases were dismissed and **1,805** cases were still pending in court while **6,391** cases were still under investigations.

2.13 Common Assaults

A total of **39,180** cases of Common Assaults were reported in 2015 compared to **39,557** cases in 2014 giving **1%** decrease.

North Kyoga region registered the highest number with 4,480 cases, followed by Greater Masaka (2,904 cases), Malaba (2,648 cases), Aswa (2,330 cases), East Kyoga (2,206 cases), Mt. Moroto (1,705 cases), Kigezi (1,618 cases), Rwizi (1,550 cases) and Katonga with 1,525 cases.

Amolatar District registered highest with 1,007 cases followed by Kamuli (896 cases), Pallisa (861 cases), Lwengo (828 cases), Dokolo (826 cases) and Gomba with 811 cases.

A total of **6,928** cases were taken to court, out of which **2,229** cases secured convictions, **188** cases were acquitted, **1004** cases were dismissed and **3,507** cases were still pending in court while **14,711** cases were still under inquiries by the end of the year.

2.14 Breakings

In 2015, **12,732** cases of breakings were reported compared to **14,505** cases in 2014, reflecting a decrease of **12%**.

Table 12: Comparison of Breakings 2014 and 2015

S/No	Category	No. of Cases 2015	No. of Cases 2014	Difference
1	Burglary	6,627	8,050	-1,423

2	House Breaking	3,386	3,152	234
3	Shop Breaking	2,082	2,290	-208
4	Office Breaking	755	653	102
5	Total	12,850	14,505	-1,655

Table 13: Top Five Districts/Divisions leading in cases of Breakings:

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Jinja	345
2	Masaka	300
3	Gulu	288
4	Rakai	268
5	Mpigi	245

2.14.1 Burglaries

In 2015, a total of **6,627** cases of burglaries were reported compared to **8,050** cases in 2014 hence a decrease by **18%**.

Greater Masaka region registered the highest number with 556 cases, followed by North Kyoga (412 cases), KMP South (375 cases), Rwizi (357 cases), Rwenzori (353 cases), KMP North (343 cases) and KMP East with 322 cases.

Jinja District registered highest with 186 cases, followed by Gulu (170 cases), Masaka (158 cases), Rakai (157 cases), Kamuli (155 cases) and Katwe with 140 cases.

2.14.2. House Breakings

In 2015, a total of **3,386** cases of House breakings were reported as compared to **3,152** cases in 2014 hence increase of **3.5%**.

Greater Masaka region registered the highest number with 305 cases, followed by Rwenzori (292 cases), Rwizi (272 cases), North Kyoga (180 cases), Albertine (178 cases), KMP North (175 cases), Kigezi (174 cases) and Aswa with 151 cases.

Masaka District registered highest with 94 cases, followed by Jinja (90 cases),

Kibaale (84 cases), Kasese (81 cases), Ibanda (81 cases) and Kamwenge with 78 cases.

2.15 Thefts

A total of **40,547** cases of thefts were reported in 2015 as compared to **41,299** cases reported in 2014, reflecting a decrease of **02%**.

2.15.1 Thefts of Motor Vehicles

A total of **1,701** cases of thefts of motor vehicles were reported in the period under review compared to **1,463** cases in 2014 giving a **15.9%** increase.

Most Motor Vehicles are stolen from the Regions of KMP South which registered the highest with 322 cases, followed by KMP North (304 cases), KMP East (279 cases), West Nile (99 cases), Kiira (94 cases), Greater Masaka (91 cases), and Rwizi with 64 cases among other regions.

Katwe Division registered highest with 128 cases, followed by Jinja Road Division (115 cases), Kawempe Division (108 cases), CPS Kampala (96 cases), Jinja (80 cases) and Old Kampala Division with 74 cases.

2.15.2 Theft of Motor Cycles

A total of **4,132** cases of thefts of motor cycles were reported in the period under review compared to **4,655** cases in 2014 giving a decrease of **11.9%**.

KMP North registered the highest number of Motorcycle thefts with 345 cases, followed by KMP South (318 cases), KMP East (303 cases), Greater Masaka (276 cases), North Kyoga (248 cases), West Nile (235 cases), and Aswa with 227 cases among other regions.

Arua District registered highest with 160 cases, followed by Gulu (154 cases), Lira (149 cases), Jinja (118 cases), Katwe Division (116 cases), Kabalagala (102 cases), Kawempe Division (100 cases), Mukono (99 cases) and Jinja Road Division with 90 cases.

2.15.3 Theft of Mobile phones

A total of **6,913** cases of mobile phone thefts were reported in 2015 as compared to **9,537** cases in 2014 hence giving **28.2%** decrease.

2.16. Electoral and Political offences.

A total of **932** cases of Political/Electoral Offences were reported and reported in 2015 where Incitement to Violence was 290 cases, Treason (12 cases), Election related offences (607 cases) and Promoting Sectarianism (14 case). **87** cases were taken to Court, 23 cases secured convictions, 04 cases were dismissed while **60** cases were still pending in court and **640** cases were still under inquiry by end of the year.

2.17 Wild Life Related Crimes (UWA)

A total of **612** cases were reported in 2015 compared to **552** cases in 2014 reflecting a **10.8%** increase.

2.17.1 Ivory seizures-Entebbe International airport

On 30th May, 2015 Six (6) boxes suspected to contain illegal wild life products weighing **608** kgs were disguised as videography equipment. It contained raw ivory; **258** pieces weighing **584** kgs, Worked ivory in form of bangles; **210** pieces weighing **24** kgs and **Five (5)** pieces of Lion canines.

The consignment is estimated to be worth **USD 1,520,000** or **UGX 4,560,000,000**.



Opened consignment containing raw ivory/elephant tusks



Worked ivory in form of bangles

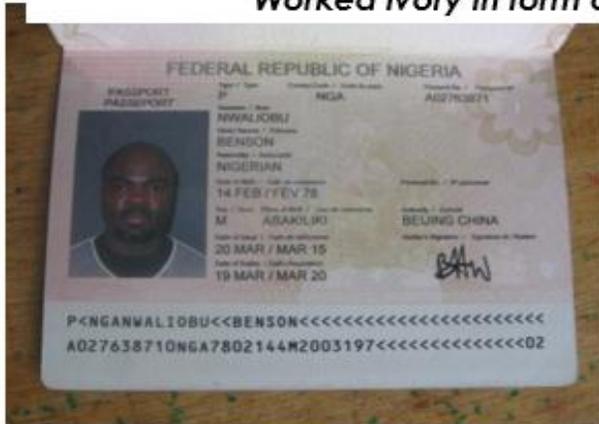


Lion canines

Worked ivory in form of Necklace and Bangle was seized at Entebbe International airport



Worked ivory in form of Necklace and Bangles



Suspect MWALIOBU BENSON and a copy of his passport.

A hippo tooth was seized at Entebbe International airport



EXHIBIT
- ANPOL SD: 25/01/06/2015
- UNLAWFUL POSSESSION
- OF PROTECTED SPECIES
- OF IVORY (ONE HIPPO TOOTH)
- ENTEBBE AIRPORT.
- CANON A-490 CAMERA
- 01/06/2015. BY: JMB.

Hippo tooth seized at Entebbe International airport

02 suspects were arrested, of whom **01** Cambodian national, **01** Nigerian while those who had consignment were still on the run by the end of the year.

2.18. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

2.18.1 Wetland and lakeshore degradation.

A total of **81** environmentally degrading activities (sand/clay mining, murrum filling, illegal structures and waste disposal in wetlands) in fragile ecosystems (wetlands, lakes, river banks and forest reserves) were stopped.

A total of **81** cases were registered. **15** cases were taken to court out of which **07** cases secured convictions and **08** was still pending in court. **20** cases were still under inquiry by end of 2015.

A total of **60** suspects were arrested, of whom **35** were charged in court. Fines paid to NFA amounted to 32,500,000/=

A total of **191** wetlands were inspected out of which **06** were restored and **12** demarcated. **329** assorted tools were confiscated and **41** motor vehicles found in illegal activities at various fragile ecosystems were impounded.

Most affected areas include wetlands of Nyanama, Lubigi, Kitintale, Kabuuma, Kitezi, Nsambya, Buziga, Kitubulu-Katabi, Banda-Kinawataka, Nateete-Bulenga, Nakirebe and Nakiwogo landing site.



Kinawataka wetland being encroached by developers

A total of **97** wetland degradation activities were halted in the period under review.

2.18.2 Noise Pollution

09 facilities had their sound equipment confiscated due to noncompliance to the noise regulation standards.

Similarly, some illegal village radios were closed down due to noise pollution.

2.18.3 National Forestry Authority

Environmental Police Protection unit conducted eviction of encroachers on central forest reserves and forest patrols in areas of Greater Mpigi (Mpigi, Butambala & Gomba), Budongo system range, Lakeshore range among others. The encroachers target forests mostly for timber, charcoal burning and cultivation.



2.18.4 Efforts to combat Environmental degradation

Environmental Police Protection Unit (EPPU) continues to provide guard services at key NFA installations such as NFA headquarters, National tree seed centre in Namanve, banda tree nursery and escort/protection of NFA staff during execution of their duties.

2.18.4.1 Community policing and Sensitization;

- i. **17** community policing activities among wetland degraders, local leaders around wetland areas and the communities living near the wetland areas were conducted.
- ii. **54** community sensitizations were conducted on noise pollution regulation especially in regard to excessive noise emissions.

2.18.4.2 Inspections;

- i. **58** noise polluting facilities were inspected and issued with noise pollution guidelines in form of permits.
- ii. **113** music concerts, events and functions were issued with noise pollution guidelines to ensure compliance.
- iii. **87** facilities issued with warning letters/notices regarding noise pollution.

2.19. Special Vulnerable Groups

2.19.1 Child Related Offences

A total of **18,140** Child related cases where children/juveniles were direct targets/victims of crime, were reported in 2015 as compared to **16,832** in 2014 reflecting **7.8%** increase.

Table 14: Juveniles as Victims of Crime

S/No.	Crimes	No. of Juveniles (victims)
1	Child Neglect	11,929
2	Child Desertion	4,438
3	Abortion	2,016
4	Child Abuse/Torture	1,298
5	Child Kidnap	1,323
6	Child Abduction	648

7	Child Stealing	341
8	Child Trafficking	261
9	Infanticide	100

2.19.2 Juveniles as Accused / Suspects in Selected Crimes

In 2015 a total of **1,147** Juveniles were involved in crime compared to **1,779** in 2014.

Table 15: Juveniles as accused/suspects in selected Crimes

S/No	Crimes	No. of Juveniles accused
1	Defilement	740
2	Thefts	423
3	Assaults	300
4	Breakings	251
5	Robberies	77

2.19.3 Women Accused of Crime

The number of women involved in crime in 2015 was **5,979** compared to **5,066** in 2014 reflecting **18%** increase.

Table 16: Women Accused of Selected Crimes

S/No.	Crimes	Women Accused
1	Assaults	1,722
2	Thefts	744
3	Threatening violence	302
4	Economic crimes	287
5	Malicious damage	247
6	Homicides	205
7	Drugs related(Narcotics)	80
8	Breakings	144
9	Domestic Violence	105

2.20 K9 Unit

A total of **8,348** trackings were carried out by K9 unit in the period under review where **4,603** arrests were made of whom **4,396** were adults (3,794 males, 602 females) and **207** juveniles (158 males, 49 females).

A total of 2,086 exhibits were recovered to support investigations.

3.0 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

3.1 Trafficking In Persons

A total of **108** cases of Trafficking in Persons were registered in 2015 compared to **105** cases reported in 2014 giving **2.8%** increase. **12** cases were taken to court, out of which **3** cases secured convictions. **28** cases were closed and put away while a total of **68** cases were still under inquiry by the end of the year.

A total of **32** suspects were arrested, out of whom, **15** were produced in court and **03** suspects were convicted while 17 suspects are still being investigated.

3.1.1 Victims of Trafficking In Persons

A total of **347** victims of Trafficking in Persons were registered in 2015 compared to **293** in 2014.

Table 17: Summary of victims of Trafficking In Persons

Victims of Internal Trafficking				Victims of Transnational Trafficking		
Total Registered	Total Rescued	Total Pending Rescue / Recovery	Dead (Sacrificed)	Total Registered	Total Rescued/ Intercepted/ Assisted to Return	Total Pending Rescue/ Return
71	57	1	13	276	139	137

Trafficking in persons in Uganda is mainly for Sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, illegal activities related to radicalization, Human sacrifice, trade in body parts and unspecified exploitations through illicit /fraudulent adoptions among others.

The internal trafficking in persons in Uganda were mainly in the Districts of Busia, Tororo, Kamuli, Mityana, Kiboga, Mayuge, Mukono, Kamuli, Kabarole, Kasese, Bundibugyo. These Districts were either a source or transit/destination for the victims in the period under review.

A total of **201** potential victims were intercepted from various border points.

Table 18: Summary of potential Victims of Human Trafficking

Intended Destinations or transit Countries	Number of Intercepted Travelers			Intended Reasons for Exiting Uganda			
	Male Adults	Female Adults	Children	House maid jobs	Transit	Carpentry/ Restaurant jobs/cleaner/ Teacher	Unspecified
UAE	3	63	-	59	-	7	-
Kenya	3	28	-	5	25	-	1
Oman	-	7	-	5	-	-	2
Saudi Arabia	2	88	-	80	-	6	4
South Africa	2	4	-	-	-	-	6
Somalia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	11	190	-	149	25	14	13

3.1.2 Foreign Migrant Smuggling

In 2015, a total of **26** foreign nationals were smuggled into Uganda, mostly as a transit point to other destination countries, of whom **22** were Bangladesh nationals and **04** were Ethiopians.

In the period under review, **48** victims of transnational trafficking from foreign countries were intercepted or rescued in Uganda. These included **45** from India, **02** from Tanzania and **01** from Burundi.

From the analysis of incidents of trafficking in persons, save for a few incidents where force was used, most of the victims were lured into the trafficking process through deceptive conviction in expectations of job opportunities for adults and free education or care for the children. The majority of adult transnational victims of trafficking were lured by licensed/unlicensed labour recruitment individuals or companies.

3.1.3 Challenges in handling Human Trafficking cases

a) Failure by communities to understand the dangers/risks of Human Trafficking

where employment bureaus deceive victims for greener pastures abroad

- b) Inadequate skills by the investigators
- c) Difficulty in getting information and evidence from countries where the victims are trafficked.
- d) It is generally expensive to investigate a case of trafficking in persons where a scene of crime is in another country.
- e) Public ignorance about the law of human trafficking.

3.1.4 Efforts to combat Human Trafficking

- a) Established an anti- human trafficking desk at the Ministry of Internal Affairs
- b) Improvements in the Legal and Policy Frameworks
 - Development of Regulations for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009.
 - Negotiations for Development of Bilateral Labour Export Agreements with Destination Countries
 - Review of Guidelines, Legislations and Policies related to Labour Export and Child Adoption
- c) Enriched Partnership among Stakeholders
 - Consultation Meetings with Civil Society Organizations and Licenced Labour Recruitment Companies
 - Partnership with Civil Society Organizations to Implement Counter Human Trafficking Activities
- d) Enhanced Investigations and Prosecutions
- e) Operational Preventive Measures through enhanced awareness campaign on the existence, dangers and how to avoid becoming a victim or facilitate easy rescue when one becomes a victim.
- f) Coordinated Protective and Supportive Measures for Victims of Trafficking
- g) Regional and international cooperation through EAPCCO, Interpol and AU organs among others.

h) Established regulations to prevent trafficking of persons through fraudulent labor recruitment companies.

4 OBSERVATION/CHALLENGES/RECOMMENDATIONS (CID)

4.1 Observation

The year under review registered increase in crimes against persons such as homicides, sex related offences, Domestic violence, threatening Violence and assaults among others.

4.2 Achievements (CID)

4.2.1 Training: 1018 Probationary Police Constables (PPCs) recruited and inducted into CID to address the manpower need. **529** detectives have been trained in various fields of investigations (i.e. Homicide investigations (**60**), Narcotic Investigations (**80**), Fraud Investigations (**50**), Crime Intelligence (**77**), Plastic card fraud (**33**), Scene of Crime Investigations (**20**), Negotiation skills in hostage taking and Kidnapping (**10**), Post Blast investigations (**02**), Money Laundering (**02**), Trafficking in Persons (**25**) and Inducted **170** Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASPs).

4.2.2 Intensified monitoring and supervision of detectives under criminal intelligence and investigation Directorate

4.2.3 Conducted an annual review of CID performance in March 2014 to evaluate and assess performance. A number of resolutions were developed for implementation.

4.2.4 Developed CID Investigation guideline to improve case file management.

4.2.5 Inter-agency coordination with DPP on quarterly basis to review management of criminal cases.

4.2.6 Joint training on investigations of corruption related crimes with IGG, DPP, CID and the Directorate of Ethics and Integrity where 25 police officers have benefited.

- 4.2.7 Fast track the procurement of an Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS) to ease isolation of criminals in the course of investigations
- 4.2.8 Strengthening regional and international coordination through EAPCCO, SAPCCO, CAPCCO, WAPCCO and Interpol in combatting transnational crimes.
- 4.2.9 Building Community policing as a foundation and framework to bridge the gap between the police and the community. This has greatly helped in fighting crime.
- 4.2.10 Restructuring of the Directorate of Criminal Intelligence and Investigations by creating two divisions of Special Investigations and Economic Crimes & Anti-Corruption. This was geared to effectively respond investigations of specific crime categories.

4.3 Challenges (CID)

- a) Manual handling / management of records.
- b) Incapability of investigators to handle cases such as electronic frauds, corruption among others
- c) Difficulties in tracing witnesses
- d) Delays in processing exhibits from the Government Analytical Laboratory (GAL)
- e) Delays in preparing committal papers from the Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP)
- f) Tracing suspects still at large
- g) Inadequate manpower i.e. the workload per detective presently stands at 23 case files per detective instead of 12 cases as per the international standard.
- h) In the area of fingerprints records, we still use obsolete equipment for searching of fingerprints
- i) Shortage of forensic experts i.e. Hand writing experts, ballistic experts, pathologists, among others
- j) Inadequate modern forensic tools to support investigations

- k) Absence for enabling legislation for witness protection programme
- l) Weak legislation on specific crimes i.e. Terrorism financing, Money Laundering and Anti-Narcotics among others

4.4 Recommendations (CID)

- a) Deploy an electronic case management system (CRMS) for easy and timely record keeping and retrieval.
- b) Procurement of an automated fingerprint system to ease the isolation of criminals in course of investigations.
- c) Continuous capacity building through focused recruitments, training, offering refresher courses and procurement of more technical equipment
- d) Ensure continued professionalism through strict adherence to the Standard Operating Procedures
- e) Deployment of Judicial officers and Prosecutors in districts where they are not to expedite the judicial process.
- f) Recruitment of more judges to handle capital offences.
- g) Increase in both human and non-human capacity to other stakeholders in the criminal Justice System to enhance the process of investigations.

5.0 REGIONAL CRIME HIGHLIGHTS – 2015

REGION	HIGHLIGHTS	MEASURES	REMARKS
KMP SOUTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism threat. • Decrease in homicide cases. • Unemployed youth rally headed by Buwembo Habib, attempt to demonstrate at city square and at US Embassy. • Influx of foreigners/refugees. • Security group bullion van vanishing with money. • Pope Francis visited Nalukolongo Mapeera Bakateyambas' home. • East African Moslem Conference held at King Fahad Primary School Busega. • Moslems unhappy with continued detention of their leaders in Luzira Prisons. • Iron bar hit men. • Armed robberies. • Increase in motor vehicle/cycle thefts. • Sit down strike by teachers. • International Conferences. • Arson at Bugonga Police Post/Entebbe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing. • Intelligence gathering. • Counter terrorism measures. • Enhanced foot and motorized patrols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The region is generally normal save for high rates of crime.
KMP EAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism threat. • Rampant cases of violent nature. • Murder of Assistant DPP Kagezi Joan. • Political campaigns still peaceful. • Student strike at MUBS protesting accident of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance intelligence gathering. • Counter terrorism measures. • Develop criminal "Watch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security situation relatively calm.

REGION	HIGHLIGHTS	MEASURES	REMARKS
	<p>their colleague.</p>	<p>Lists” in coordination with crime preventers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing. • Enhance foot and motorized patrols. 	
<p>KMP NORTH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism threat. • Increase in sexual related crimes. • Iron bar hit men. • Homicide cases reduced. • Robberies increased. • Activities of unemployed youth/Poor Youth affiliated to Amama Mbabazi and coordinated by Doreen Nyanjura. • Opposition Political Parties conducted many rallies (DP&FDC). • Irregularities in NRM primaries. • “EKOMOGO” group to be formed by FDC to intimidate NRM voters, abduct Kizza Besigye and blame the government, street demonstrations, P10 made of Iraq returnees. • Strike at Makerere protesting against tuition payment policy. • Successful hosting of Pope Francis at Namigongo. • Pope Francis visited the disabled at Nalukolongo. • Theft of government drugs from Mulago 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance intelligence collection. • Counter terrorism measures. • Coordination with Crime Preventers to develop criminals “Watch List”. • Community policing. • Strict supervision of PSOs. • Prepare for Post- election violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region is generally peaceful and calm.

REGION	HIGHLIGHTS	MEASURES	REMARKS
	<p>Hospital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most robberies organized by Private Security Guards assigned to protect those properties. • End of the year festivities ended peacefully. • Mt Zion Prayer Center Bukalango well secured by security. 		
SAVANAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murders by shooting. • Armed robberies. • Cattle thefts. • Land wrangles. • Continuous struggle by Baruli to be independent of Buganda Kingdom. • Motorcycles received for crime preventers. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
KATONGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in crime. • Cattle thefts. • Highway robberies. • Theft of fuel on road construction between Mpigi – Kanoni. • Motor cycles given to crime preventers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing. • Enhance intelligence gathering. • Foot and motorized patrols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region generally normal.
SSEZIBWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General increase in crimes. • ADF recruitment at Mbiko in Njeru Town Council Salaaf Tabliq Mosque. • Illegal pitsawing in Buvuma district. • Illegal fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De radicalization. • Community policing. • Increase foot and motorized patrols. • Enhance intelligence gathering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region generally peaceful.
WAMALA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rates of murder resulting from land wrangles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing. • Intelligence gathering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region is generally normal.

REGION	HIGHLIGHTS	MEASURES	REMARKS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influx of illegal immigrants from Rwanda now occupying gold mining areas. 		
KIIRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder by shooting. • Defacing campaign posters. • Gabula Nadiope crowned Kyabazinga of Busoga. • 14 motorcycles received by crime preventers. • Reduction in crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance community policing. • Enhance intelligence gathering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region is generally peaceful.
BUSOGA NORTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregularities in NRM Primary elections has made losers to stand on Independent ticket. • Officials from Kamuli Hospital arrested and charged for stealing drugs. • Vandalising UMEME property. • Influx of Aliens (Indians and Pakistanese). • Illegal fishing on L. Kioga. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote civic education. • Community policing. • Intelligence gathering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region is generally peaceful.
BUSOGA EAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piracy on Lake Victoria. • Illegal fishing. • Armed robberies. • Mob action. • Defilements. • Conflict between SUNNI and SHIA Moslems since the death of Sheik Ductoor Muwaya. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing. • De radicalisation. • Intelligence gathering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region generally peaceful.
ELGON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in crime. • Aggravated robberies. • Iron hit men targeting motor cyclist. • Communal tension between Bagishu and Bagwere over a wet land on border with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence gathering. • Community policing. • UMEME Operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The region is generally peaceful.

REGION	HIGHLIGHTS	MEASURES	REMARKS
	<p>Mbale and Budaka.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalizing power lines by disgruntled former UMEME employees. 		
SIPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land dispute between UWA and Local communities bordering Mt Elgon National Park. • Cattle rustling. • Armed robberies. • Land dispute in Bunambutye and Buikongue sub counties in Bulambuli district. • Escape of a notorious criminal from prison at CMI Headquarters Kampala by the name of Pte Cherimo Julius a UPDF deserter. He has declared intentions of being the first Sabinu to lead the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance community policing. • Increased foot and motorized patrols. • Government addressing the issue with office of the Prime Minister and aggrieved have petitioned High Court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Region is generally peaceful.
BUKEDI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRM primaries ended with irregularities and many losers have decided to go it Independent. This has increased political heat in some camps generated against opponents by tearing and defacing posters especially in Tororo Municipality, West Budama, and Bunyoli East. • In March 2015 a joint team of surveyors from Kenya and Uganda replaced border pillars along the common border from Marachi to Alupe river. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased civic education. • Enhance intelligence gathering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Region is generally peaceful.
EAST KYOGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted reduction in crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region generally

REGION	HIGHLIGHTS	MEASURES	REMARKS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sit down strike by non- teaching staff at Busitema University Arapai campus. • NRM commands majority support in the region followed by FDC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance intelligence gathering. 	normal.
NORTH KYOGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General decline in crime. • Murder by shooting, by iron bar hit men. • Illegal possession of firearms. • UPC divided between Akena and Otunu. • Losers in NRM primaries decided to stand on Independent ticket. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance intelligence gathering. • Community policing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region is normal and calm.
MOUNT MOROTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder by shooting. • Child trafficking. • Terror threat. • Thefts of cattle/rustling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance community policing. • Enhance intelligence collection. • Cooperation with other security agencies. • Enhance foot and motorized patrols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region is generally normal and calm.
KIDEPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder by shooting on decline. • Cattle raiding by Dodoth and Topoza warriors from South Sudan, Turkana warriors from Kenya. • Irregularities in NRM primary elections leaving many losers to stand independently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross border meetings. • Enhance community policing. • Disarmament ongoing by UPDF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understaffing by CI. • Region is generally peaceful and crime on decrease.
ASWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron bar hit men targeting motorcycle riders. • NRM losers in primaries have resorted to go it independent citing irregularities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing. • Civic education. • Demarcation of Uganda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region generally peaceful.

REGION	HIGHLIGHTS	MEASURES	REMARKS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apaa land conflict in Amuru and Adjuman is of security concern where women stripped naked before late General Aronda. • Influx of refugees through Elegu border. • Border conflict in Ngom Oromo where South Sudanese authorities moved their check point 7.5 km inside Uganda. • Recovered rifle which was stolen from Lapul Police Post. 	<p>South Sudan border.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance intelligence gathering. 	
NORTH WEST NILE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal entry by aliens (Somalis and Eritreans). • There is land dispute between Moyo district and Kajo-Keji county South Sudan in Logoba parish with the Abaya and and Wano people. Moyo claim these are Ugandans while Kajo Keji claim they are South Sudanese. • Land dispute between Amuru and Ajuman Districts over Apaa land. • Alleged rebel recruitment of youth from Adjuman and Moyo into rebel ranks of Riak Machar in South Sudan. • Refuges influx from South Sudan as a result of insecurity in their country. • NRM losers in primaries planning to compete as independents claiming that elections were rigged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced community policing. • Border demarcation with landmarks is required to resolve the dispute. • In September 2015 surveyors demarcated the area but the Acholi of Pabbo have removed stones and refused to recognize the boundary. • Enhance community policing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border dispute remain a threat between Uganda and South Sudan. • Shortage of CI personnel totaling only 8 in the region.
NORTH WEST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border conflict between Uganda and DRC at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

REGION	HIGHLIGHTS	MEASURES	REMARKS
	<p>Vurra Customs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border conflicts between Yumbe and Arua. • Small arms trafficking from DRC and South Sudan. • Transnational Crimes continue like smuggling of stolen motor vehicles and motor cycles. • NRM losers in primaries have become hostile and decided to go it on Independent ticket. • Influx of refugees resulting from insecurity in South Sudan. 	<p>boundaries between districts and sub counties by Local Government Ministry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage border security meetings with DRC and South Sudan. • Strengthening Immigration Laws. • Increase civic education. • Increase patrols and intelligence gathering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal immigrants on increase from South Sudan.
ALBERTINE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of crime. • Land disputes resulting in murder cases. • Bunyoro Kitara Reparations Agency mobilizing funds and persue a case against the British government for atrocities caused to Bunyoro during colonialism. • Influx of Rwandese refugees into Kibale and Hoima districts. • Influx of Congolese around L. Albert. • Piracy on Lake Albert by Congolese soldiers. • Granting Kagadi a district status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing. • Enhance intelligence gathering. • Civic education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region generally peaceful.
RWENZORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADF threat across DRC border • Illegal Immigrants (Rwandese and Congolese) in tea plantations and forests. • Refugees in Rwamanja and Kyaka 2 camps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased patrols and enhanced intelligence gathering. • Crime Preventers now 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staffing by CI with 29 personnel in six districts.

REGION	HIGHLIGHTS	MEASURES	REMARKS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal conflicts between Bamba and Bakonjo originating from the creation of Obudhinga Bwa Bwamba Kingdom. • Poaching in National Parks. 	<p>facilitated with motorcycles to help in intelligence collection and crime prevention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensified community policing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region is generally peaceful.
RWIZI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Go forward” members assaulted NRM supporters in Ntungamo Municipality. Banana plantation of Hon Yaguma Rutashokwa NRM flag bearer MP Kashari was destroyed by suspected supporters of his rival Hon Urban Tibamanya. • Armed robberies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance community policing • Intelligence gathering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region is peaceful and normal.
RWENZORI EAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder by shooting. • Defilements. • ADF and Terrorism threat. • Land conflicts between Basongola and Bakonzo. • Banyabindi ethnic group advocating for a cultural leader. • The Bakonzoof have a dream forming a “YIIRA” state with their counterparts in DRC. • Illegal Immigrants from DRC • Smuggling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance community policing. • Intelligence gathering. • Enhance patrols and surveillance • Coordination with other security agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region is generally peaceful and normal.
GREATER BUSHENYI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock thefts. • Drug abuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing. • Intelligence gathering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region generally peaceful.

REGION	HIGHLIGHTS	MEASURES	REMARKS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land conflicts. • Money lenders “kafuna” have taken a lot of land from peasants. • Poaching targeting elephants for ivory. • Illegal fishing. • Illegal pit sawing. • Gambling. • NRM commands majority support. • Victims of 1979 war camp at RDCs office Sheema District. • Conflicts in Anglican church against bishop Katonene. • Motor cycles received by crime preventers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance motor and foot patrols. 	
KIGEZI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal immigrants and smuggling. • Abductions for ransom by FDLR rebels in DRC. • Surveying and marking the Rwanda – Uganda borderline ongoing. • Cattle thefts. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region is generally calm and peaceful.
GREATER MASAKA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in crime. • Border with Tanzania normal and peaceful. • Livestock thefts. • 3 rifles recovered including the rifle stolen at Kyazanga Prisons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance intelligence collection. • Community policing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region generally peaceful.
RAILWAY POLICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft and vandalising of railway fittings. • Encroachment on railway land reserves especially on Kasese line and Busoga loop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing • Enhance intelligence gathering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area generally normal and peaceful.

REGION	HIGHLIGHTS	MEASURES	REMARKS
	line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train accidents. • Passenger train started on 17/12/2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance foot and motor patrols. 	

5.1 SPECIAL UNITS - 2015

UNIT	ANALYSIS	MEASURES	REMARKS
1. ASTU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slight increase in crime. • Cattle rustling by Karamajong, Sudanese and Pokots of Kenya. • Threat of UPDF deserter Chelimo Julius based in Mt Elgon planning to acquire guns targeting UPDF and UPF to distabilise elections. • Cattle thefts. • Area supports NRM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing. • Enhance intelligence gathering. • Enhance motor and foot patrols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area is generally calm and peaceful.
2. AVISEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death by drowning of 13 people at Aaro, Sports, Lido and Spenah beaches. • Human trafficking. • Drug trafficking. • Smuggling animal parts like ivory. • Terrorism threat. • Successful arrival and departure of his Holiness Pope Francis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance anti-terrorism measures. • Community policing. • Enhance intelligence gathering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security generally peaceful.
3. BUJAGALI HYDRO POWER STATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water reservoir has attracted fishermen, putting up recreational facilities and cottages. • Workers strike in protest to delayed salaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance intelligence gathering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The station is generally normal and peaceful.

UNIT	ANALYSIS	MEASURES	REMARKS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Station undergoing upgrading from 120 KW to 220 KW. 	around the station. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to open a police marine unit at the reservoir. 	

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE REPORT -2015



5 INCIDENCES OF FIRE 2015

A total of **1,675** fire emergencies were handled in 2015. Most of the fires were registered in Wakiso District (153), followed by Entebbe (151), Makindye Division (108), Central Division Kampala (98), Kawempe Division (76), Nakawa Division (70), Mukono District (61) and Lubaga Division (74) among others.

These fires mainly attributed to Electrical short circuit, charcoal stoves, electrical appliances left unattended to, arson and uncontrolled welding.

A total of **1,675** fire emergency calls were received in 2015 compared to **1,007** emergency calls received in 2014 giving 66.3% increase. Of the received emergency calls in the period under review, **1,175** actual calls were handled, **331** incidents of fire were handled before the arrival of Fire brigade and **169** false calls were responded to.

539 fire emergency calls were made between 1201hrs-1800hrs, followed by **389** calls made between 0601hrs-1200hrs, **378** calls were made between 1801hrs-2400hrs and **369** calls came in between 0001hrs-0600hrs.

Table 19: Emergency incidents handled.

S/No	Emergency	2015	2014	Diff.
1	Fire	1,175	1,216	-41
2	Rescue	387	245	142
3	Fuel Tankers Accidents	21	24	-03
4	Animal Rescue	15	11	04
5	Others	77	229	-152
	Total	1,675	1,725	-50

5.1 Lives involved in fire emergencies handled

There was an increase in the number of people injured in the fire incidents from **35** in 2014 to **63** in 2015. A total of **54** persons died in 2015 compared to **38** persons who died in 2014.

Table 20: Victims of fire incidences 2015 and 2014

S/No.	Nature	2015	2014
1	Injured	63	35
2	Fatal	54	38
	Total	117	73

5.2 Premises where fire emergencies occurred

Residential structures registered the highest number of fires incidents with **438** cases (29%), followed by commercial structures with **247** cases (16%), makeshift wooden/grass thatched with **173** cases (11%), electrical installations with **148** cases (09%) and Automobiles/garages structures with **89** cases (05%) among others.

Table 21: Premises where fire emergencies were handled

S/No.	Premises	Number	
		2015	2014
1	Residential Structures	438	234
2	Commercial (shops, kiosks,etc)	247	77
3	Educational Institutions(Schools& Hostels)	34	23
4	Factories/industry, wood workshops/timber yards and warehouses/stores	66	63
5	Automobiles/ garages	89	41
6	Makeshift Wooden and grass thatched	173	128
7	Farms, hedges, plantations/forests, open grounds/bushes	87	16
8	Local Markets/Super Markets	26	05
9	Rubbish heaps and skips	37	19
10	Electrical installations	148	111
11	Fuel stations and tankers	04	-
12	Hospitals	20	01
13	Office Premises	41	-
14	Recreation/Leisure centers-bars	81	37
15	Banks	04	-
16	street demonstrations	05	03

S/No.	Premises	Number	
		2015	2014
17	Others	05	-
	Total	1,505	1,149

5.3 Causes of fires that were handled

Electrical short circuits remain the single most identified cause of fire out breaks in Uganda due to habits like overloading power supplies, poor wiring, using poor quality electrical materials, structures not protected from power surges and fluctuations along with outright theft of power.

Table 22: Causes of fires that were handled

S/No.	Causes	2015	2014
1	Charcoal stove	168	105
2	Arson & suspected arson	97	38
3	Electrical short circuit	412	156
4	Electrical appliances left plugged in power	91	48
5	Overheating(friction, poor insulation)	07	02
6	Uncontrolled burning/welding	61	29
7	Children playing with fire	28	-
8	Overheating	30	06
9	Accidents Spontaneous Ignition(4)		-
10	Fuel Spillage/Spark from Fuel pump	17	02
11	Others (Bomb blast/bullets (07), Street Demonstration (114), Suspected Suicide (02), LPG leakage/explosion (17), Negligence (61), Candle wax (28), Chemical reaction (04) and Smoke from generator (01).	234	46
12	Un-established causes)	413	118
	Total	1,506	550

5.4 Rescue Emergencies

There was an increase in the rescue emergencies handled from **204** cases in 2014 to **378** cases in 2015.

Table 23: Emergency Rescues 2015 and 2014

S/N	Hazards	Rescue Emergencies		Lives Rescued		Bodies recovered	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
1	Pits, Sewers,& Trenches, drainage	113	87	54	41	59	35
2	Road Traffic Accidents	80	63	65	37	15	29
3	Water Bodies, Ponds/quarries, Floods and Valley dams	96	43	39	-	57	29
4	Locked premises & Jammed lifts	14	04	14	03	-	-
6	Swarm of bees	02	-	02	-	-	-
7	Forced entry	41	03	38	04	03	-
8	Collapsed Structures	04	02	01	-	03	-
12	Fire	-	-	-	26	-	33
13	Others	36	01	18	-	21	-
	Total	387	204	228	111	158	102

A total of **228** lives were rescued in various emergencies, of whom **167** were males and **61** females. Most victims were rescued from road traffic accidents (102) followed by pits and trenches (95) and forced entry (42).

A total of **158** bodies were recovered in various emergencies, of whom **137** were males and **21** females. Most bodies were retrieved from pits and trenches (94) followed by water (86) and road traffic accidents (44) among others

The Directorate of fires and Rescue services conducted **925** fire prevention and safety awareness/sensitisation campaigns in **340** schools, **155** Super/local markets, **64** Timber yards, **188** petrol stations, **27** Radio/ talk shows, **30** Governments & other structures and **121** hostels/hotels/bars.

1,780 Fire inspections were also carried out in **497** schools, **230** Super/local markets, **60** factories, **56** timber yards, **350** Residential/Apartments, **165** Hotels/Restaurants and **54** Health Centres

5.5 Challenges in handling Fire Emergencies/Rescues

- i. Delayed reporting of fire emergencies as most victims first try to fight the fires and remember to call Fire and Rescue Services later.
- ii. Lack of fire hydrant in some facilities forcing fire fighters to move to locations distant from the scene to get water.
- iii. Poor structural plans with limited access routes, making it difficult for fire fighters to reach the base of fire.
- iv. Traffic jam and stubborn motorists who at times don't give way to fire trucks responding to emergency
- v. Lack of fire detection and early warning systems in some premises making early reporting of fire difficult.
- vi. Lack fixed suppression systems like hose reels, landing valves in some structures to help control the spread of fire as fire brigade is on the way.
- vii. Lack of a comprehensive fire safety law to compel premise owners, school managers /owners, business managers/ owners to implement fire safety.

5.6 Measures to address the above challenges

- i. Fire safety sensitization and public awareness campaigns.
- ii. Fire safety Inspection of vulnerable facilities, giving proprietors risk assessment information on which they can act to reduce chances of fire in their facilities.

5.7 Recommendations

- i. Government 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 authorities should address the challenge of un-planned structures.



ANNUAL TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY REPORT – 2015



6.0 NATURE OF ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES (JAN-DEC 2015)

6.1 Nature of Road Traffic Crashes

During the period under review, **18,495** crashes were reported out of which **2,749** (15%) were fatal, **9,422** (51%) were serious and **6,324** (34%) were minor as shown in the table below. There was a 1% reduction in the number of accidents reported in 2015 from **18,686** in 2014 to **18,495** in 2015. Fatal accidents increased by 9.2%, serious accidents increased by 1.8% and minor accidents reduced by 9.3% as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 24: Nature of Road Traffic Crashes Jan- Dec 2014 and 2015

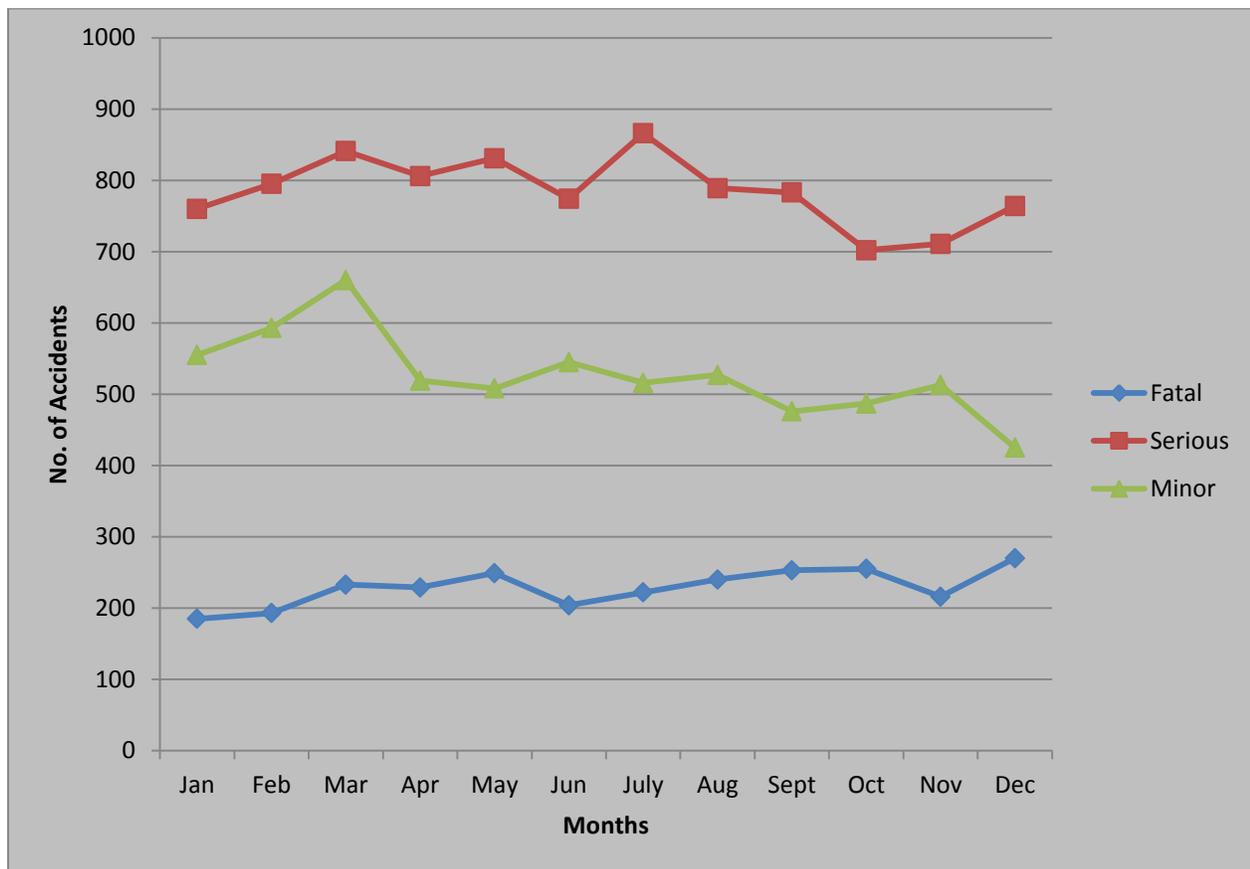
Nature of Accident	2014	2015	Percent change
Fatal	2,518	2,749	9.2%
Serious	9,259	9,422	1.8%
Minor	6,909	6,324	-9.3%
Total	18,686	18,495	-1%

6.2 Monthly Trend of Accidents

Table 25: Monthly Trend of Accidents Jan – Dec 2015

Month	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Jan	185	760	555	1,500
Feb	193	795	593	1,581
Mar	233	841	660	1,734
Apr	229	806	519	1,554
May	249	831	508	1,588
Jun	204	774	545	1,523
July	222	866	516	1,604
Aug	240	789	527	1,556
Sept	253	783	476	1,512
Oct	255	702	487	1,444
Nov	216	711	513	1,440
Dec	270	764	425	1,459
Total	2,749	9,422	6,324	18,495

Figure 4: Monthly Trend of Crashes for the period January- December 2015



The month of March ranked highest for total number of collisions and November showed the lowest number of total collisions. However fatal crashes were highest in the month of December.

6.3 Accidents by Region

Table 26: Accident Distribution by Region

Region	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Kampala Metropolitan East	184	1226	885	2295
Kampala Metropolitan South	210	2013	2151	4374
Kampala Metropolitan North	222	1085	1157	2464
Wamala	117	121	40	278
Katonga	87	190	115	392
Ssezibwa	60	216	129	405
Savannah	107	382	144	633
Greater Masaka	200	342	144	686
Rwizi	219	349	132	700
Kigezi	95	182	129	406

Region	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Greater Bushenyi	64	143	53	260
Kiira	47	187	67	301
Busoga East	130	253	70	453
Busoga North	49	110	28	187
Elgon	54	182	55	291
Bukedi	124	292	181	597
Sipi	11	99	29	139
Aswa	112	428	166	706
North Kyoga	116	321	101	538
Rwenzori	178	175	97	450
Albertine	146	287	154	587
West Nile	77	282	101	460
North West Nile	38	90	40	168
East Kyoga	88	380	128	596
Mt. Moroto	5	46	17	68
Kidepo	9	41	11	61
Total	2,749	9,422	6,324	18,495

The table above highlights the accident situation within the various policing regions in Uganda. Accidents were lowest in the Karamoja regions (Mt. Moroto and Kidepo) while the highest were found in the Kampala Metropolitan Area (Kampala South, Kampala East and Kampala North in that order).

Analysis shows that 49 per cent (n=9,133) of all crashes occurred in KMP in 2015. However, there were more fatal crashes outside KMP. 78 per cent (n=2,133) of fatal crashes occurred outside KMP. While, only 22 per cent (n=616) of fatal crashes occurred in KMP.

6.4 Victims/Casualties

There were 18,426 casualties from crashes on Ugandan roads in 2015, an increase of 3.2 per cent (n=578) on 2014. Casualties as a result of road crashes are categorised by level of severity. These are, in order of severity, killed, seriously injured and slightly injured. Persons increased reduced by 13.3%, persons seriously injured

increased by 1.6% and those that sustained minor injuries declined by 1.4% as shown in the table below.

Table 27: Casualties during the period Jan –Dec 2015

Victims	2014	2015	Percentage change
Killed	2,845	3,224	13.3
Seriously injured	13,516	13,736	1.6
Slightly injured	1,487	1,466	-1.4
Total	17,848	18,426	3.2

6.4.1 Accident Victims by Road User Category:

6.4.1.1 Persons Killed:

Table 28: Comparison of fatalities by road user group 2014 and 2015

Road user Category	2014	2015	Percentage change
Driver	126	151	19.8
Motor cyclist	621	731	17.7
Pedal cyclist	206	207	0.5
Passenger on Motor cycle	274	344	25.5
Passenger in Light Omnibus	80	95	18.8
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	13	13	0
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	20	25	25
Passengers in other vehicles	343	347	1.1
Pedestrians	1,162	1,311	12.8
Total	2,845	3,224	13.3

Generally there was a 13.3% increase in the total number of persons killed in 2015. Table 5 above shows that pedestrians and passengers continue to be the most vulnerable category of road users constituting 41% and 26 % respectively of the total number of persons killed in 2015. **1,311** pedestrians (40.6%), **824** passengers (26 %), **207** pedal cyclists (6.4%), **731** motor cyclists (22.7 %) and **151** drivers (4.7%) were killed in road accidents in 2015

6.4.1.2 Persons Seriously Injured

Table 29: Comparison of persons seriously injured by road user group 2014 and 2015

Road User Category	2014	2015	Percentage change
Driver	879	934	6.3
Motor cyclist	3,426	3,358	-1.9
Pedal cyclist	740	611	-17.4
Passenger on Motor cycle	2,043	2,185	7
Passenger in Light Omnibus	754	917	21.6
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	150	121	-19.3
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	266	265	-0.4
Passengers in other vehicles	2,049	2,185	6.6
Pedestrians	3,209	3,160	-1.5
Total	13,516	13,736	1.6

The total number of persons seriously injured in 2015 increased by 1.6% from 13,516 in 2014 to 13,736 in 2015. However pedestrians, passengers in light omnibuses, pedal cyclists and motorcyclists seriously injured reduced by 1.5, 19.3, 17.4 and 1.9 respectively. Motor cyclists and passengers continue to account for the highest number of people seriously injured accounting for 25 percent and 41 percent respectively.

6.4.1.3 Persons who sustained minor Injuries:

Table 30: Comparison of persons who sustained minor injuries by road user group 2014 and 2015

Road User Category	2014	2015	Percentage change
Driver	174	161	-7.5
Motor cyclist	255	248	-2.8

Road User Category	2014	2015	Percentage change
Pedal cyclist	98	48	-51
Passenger on Motor cycle	225	185	-17.8
Passenger in Light Omnibus	30	67	123.3
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	24	18	-25
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	64	17	-73.4
Passengers in other vehicles	341	460	34.9
Pedestrians	276	262	-5.1
Total	1,487	1,466	-1.4

1,466 persons sustained minor injuries in 2015 as compared to 1,487 persons who sustained minor injuries in 2014. Generally there was a 1.4 % reduction in the total number of persons slightly injured in 2015.

6.4.2 Accident Victims by Age and Gender:

Table 31: Accident Victims by Age and Gender

Age group	Killed		Seriously Injured		Slightly Injured		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Below 18	359	241	904	778	109	89	2,482
18- 24	376	87	1,897	604	240	94	3,298
25- 34	736	111	3,427	1,076	328	130	5,808
35 – 44	467	93	1,877	594	173	70	3,274
45 - 54	224	56	760	248	71	32	1,391
55- 64	124	35	266	127	33	14	599
65- 74	63	22	91	53	8	5	242
>75	32	21	49	23	6	4	135
Unknown	153	24	742	219	43	17	1,198
Total	2,534	690	10,014	3,722	1,013	454	18,426

6.5 Analysis by age group:

The number of persons killed and injured in collisions in 2015 is shown by age and sex in the table above. An analysis of death by gender showed that more males were involved in crashes than females. 79 per cent males (n=2,534) were killed in traffic crashes compared to 21 per cent females (n= 690) who were killed in the period under review. It should be noted that 59 percent (n=1,910) of all persons killed were below the age of 35 with the age category of 25 to 34 year old accounting for 26 percent (n=847).

In addition, more males were seriously injured in traffic crashed than females in 2015 accounting for 72.9 percent (n=10,014) compared to females who accounted for 27.1 percent (n=3,722). The same trend was exhibited with minor injuries with males accounting for 69.1 percent (n=1,013).

6.6 Accident Severity Index

The Accident severity index measures the seriousness of an accident. It is defined as the number of persons killed per 100 accidents.

$$\frac{3,224}{18,495} \times 100 = 17$$

This means that out of every 100 accidents, 17 people are killed.

6.7 Accident fatality risk

The accident fatality risk, defined as the number of accidental deaths per 100,000 populations. By the end of December, the population was estimated at **34,900,000** people. (*Source: 2014 National Population and Housing Census provisional results*)

$$\frac{3,224}{34,900,000} \times 100,000 = 9$$

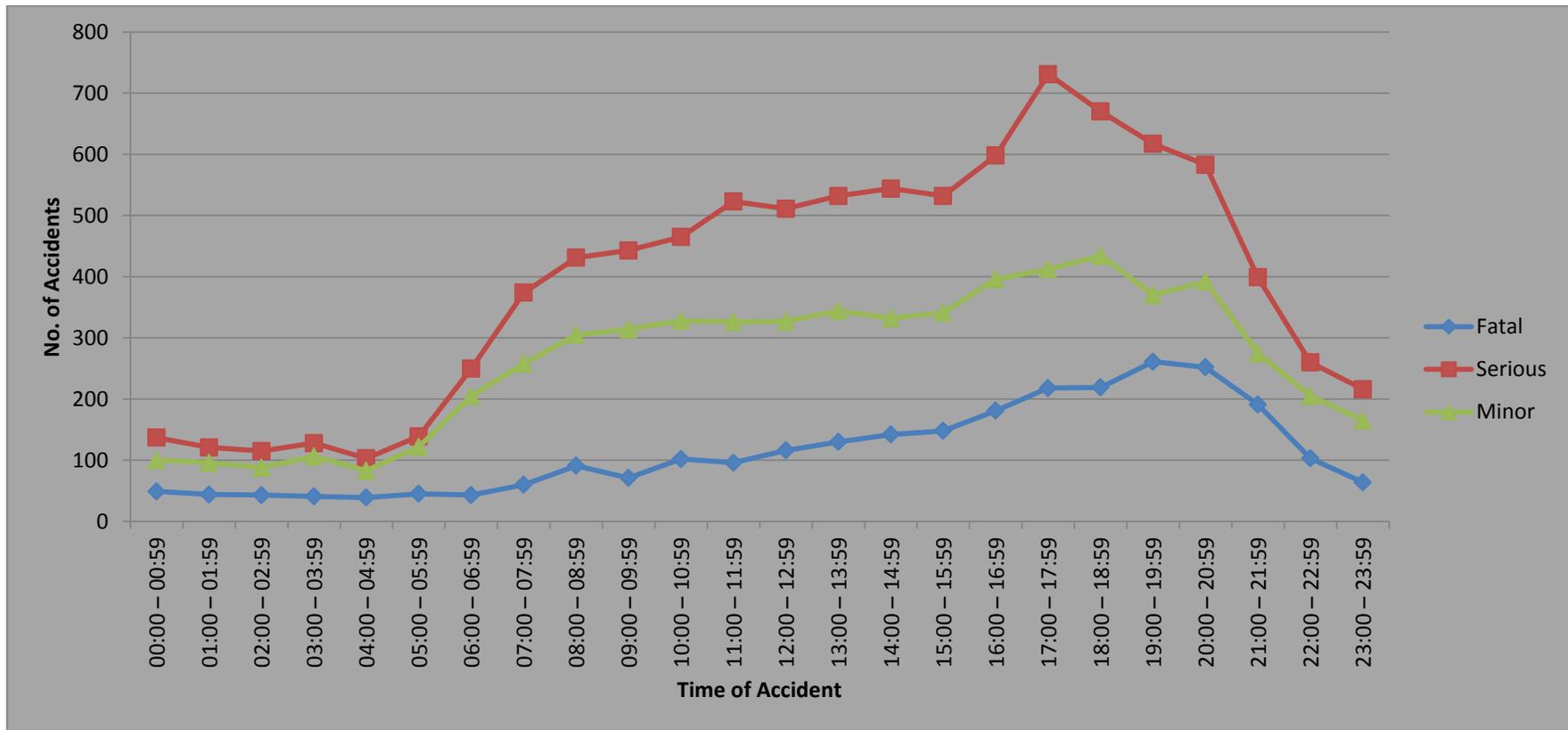
This means that, out of every 100,000 people, 9 people are killed in accidents

6.8 Time of Crashes

Table 32: Nature of Accident with respect to Time

Time	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
00:00 – 00:59	49	137	100	286
01:00 – 01:59	44	121	96	261
02:00 – 02:59	43	115	88	246
03:00 – 03:59	41	128	106	275
04:00 – 04:59	39	103	83	225
05:00 – 05:59	45	139	122	306
06:00 – 06:59	43	250	205	498
07:00 – 07:59	60	374	258	692
08:00 – 08:59	91	431	305	827
09:00 – 09:59	71	443	314	828
10:00 – 10:59	102	465	328	895
11:00 – 11:59	96	523	326	945
12:00 – 12:59	116	511	327	954
13:00 – 13:59	130	532	344	1,006
14:00 – 14:59	142	544	332	1,018
15:00 – 15:59	148	532	341	1,021
16:00 – 16:59	181	598	396	1,175
17:00 – 17:59	218	731	412	1,361
18:00 – 18:59	219	670	434	1,323
19:00 – 19:59	261	617	370	1,248
20:00 – 20:59	252	583	392	1,227
21:00 – 21:59	191	399	275	865
22:00 – 22:59	103	260	205	568
23:00 – 23:59	64	216	165	445
Total	2,749	9,422	6,324	18,495

Figure 5: Time of Crashes



Of the 18,495 accidents that occurred in the period January to December 2015, 34 % (6,334) occurred between 1600 hrs and 2159 hrs. The highest number of crashes occurred between 1700 and 1759 hrs (n=1361). This is attributed to the heavy traffic flow during that time. The lowest occurrence was between 12.00 midnight and 4.00am as a result of less activity during that time as shown in fig above.

6.9 Causes of accidents

Table 33: Nature of Accidents with respect to Causes Jan - Dec 2015

Causes of Accidents	Nature of Accident			
Human Factors	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Reckless Driving	1,480	2,991	1,143	5,614
Over speeding	115	441	398	954
Over loading	9	29	20	58
Dangerous loading	16	59	42	117
Under influence of alcohol	23	121	94	238
Careless pedestrian	247	470	168	885
Careless driving	711	4,032	3,305	8048
Passenger falls from vehicle	80	85	19	184
Dazzled by Lights	11	22	11	44
Sub Total	2,692	8,250	5,200	16,142
Road Condition	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Pot holes	11	41	45	97
Muddy	1	3	2	6
Dust	2	3	4	9
Dry	0	0	5	5
Obstacle on carriage way	0	4	2	6
Sub Total	14	51	58	123
Weather Condition	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Rain	8	18	7	33
Cloudy	5	14	15	34
Wet road	10	24	9	43
Sub Total	23	56	31	110

Vehicle Condition	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Brake failure	40	137	116	293
Tyre blow out	18	55	51	124
Steering wheel failure	0	5	4	9
Head light failure	17	24	23	64
Sub Total	75	221	194	490
unknown cause	625	960	1396	2981
Grand Total	3,429	9,538	6,879	19,846

Human factors accounted for 81% of the total causes of road accidents. This was followed by the unknown causes 15%; vehicle condition 2.5%; Road Condition 0.6%; weather condition 0.6% in that order. Therefore the main emphasis of road safety strategies must therefore be on improving road user behavior. From the table above, it can be deduced that the greatest potential for reducing accidents lies in influencing road users to act more responsibly.

6.10 Class of Vehicle Involved:

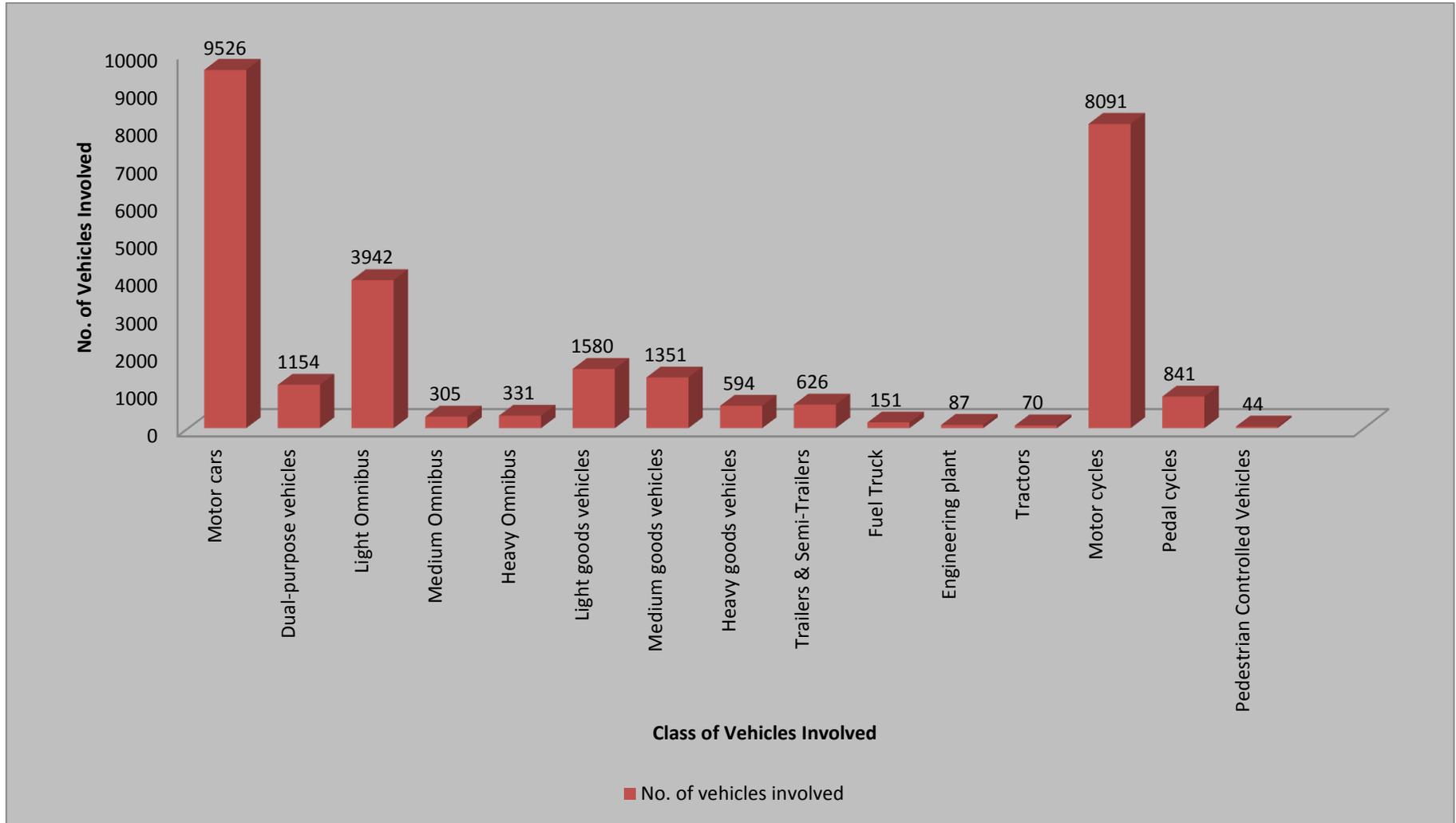
Table 34: Class of Vehicle Involved in Accidents

Class of Vehicle	2014	2015	Percent change
Motor cars	10,107	9526	-8.4
Dual-purpose vehicles	1,077	1154	7.2
Light Omnibus	3,833	3942	2.8
Medium Omnibus	255	305	19.6
Heavy Omnibus	384	331	-13.8
Light goods vehicles	1,619	1580	-2.4
Medium goods vehicles	1,259	1351	7.3
Heavy goods vehicles	606	594	-2
Trailers & Semi-Trailers	686	626	-8.8

Class of Vehicle	2014	2015	Percent change
Fuel Truck	124	151	21.8
Engineering plant	36	87	141.7
Tractors	69	70	1.5
Motor cycles	8,038	8091	0.7
Pedal cycles	1,051	841	-20
Pedestrian Controlled Vehicles	30	44	46.7
Total	29,174	28,658	-1.8

The total number of vehicles involved in crashes was 28,658. This is 2% less than the vehicles that were involved in 2014. Motor Cars made up 33.2% per cent (n= 9,526) of the vehicles involved in all crashes. Motor cycles made up 28.2 percent (8,091) of the vehicles involved in all crashes. Light Omni buses made up 13.8 % (n= 3,942), Light goods vehicles (5.5%), medium goods vehicles and pedal cycles made up 4.7 percent (n=1,351) and 2.9 percent (n= 841) respectively as shown in the table above.

Figure 6: Class of Vehicle Involved in Accidents



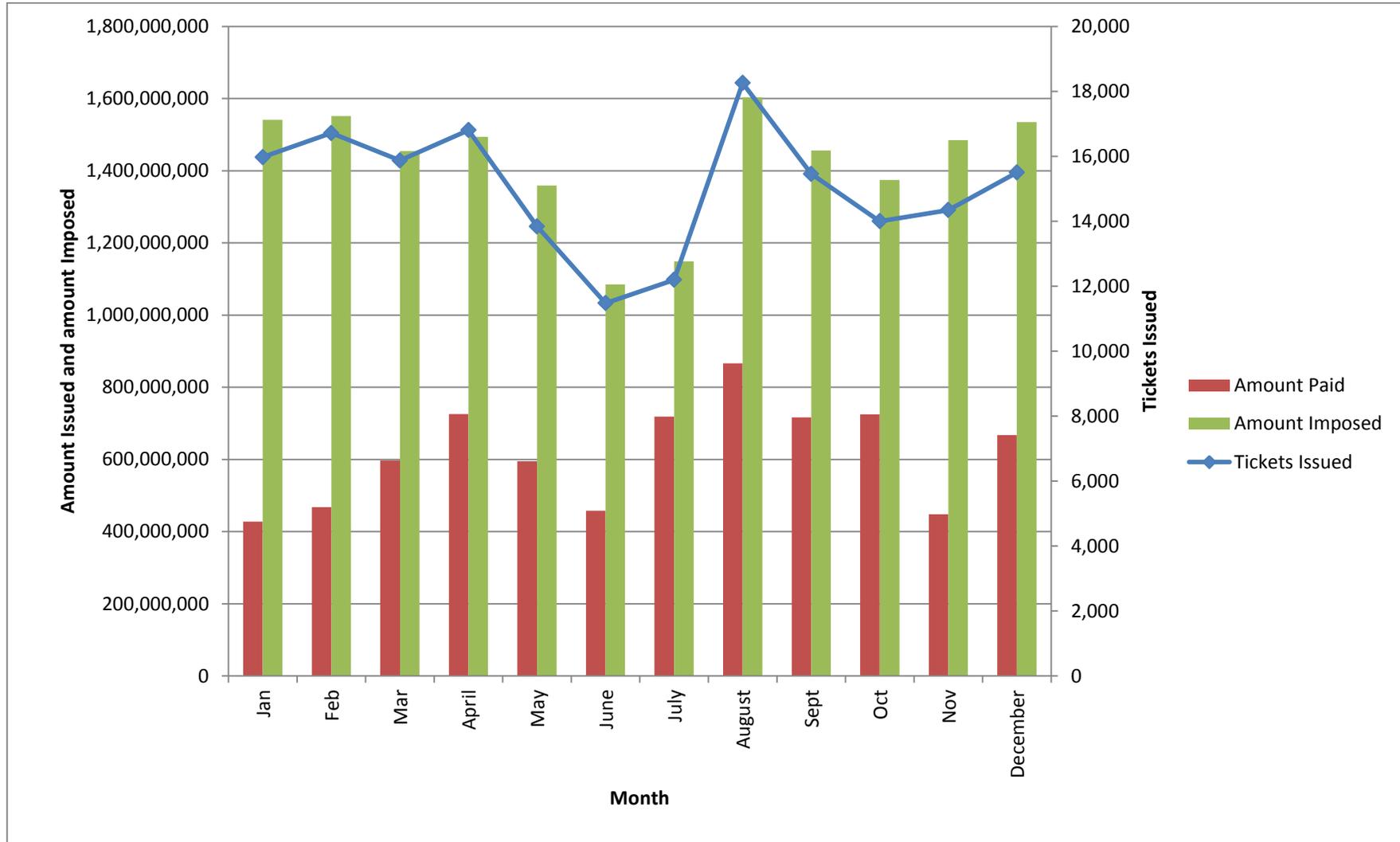
6.11 EXPRESS PENALTY SCHEME

One hundred eighty eight thousand four hundred and thirty three (**180,433**) traffic offenders were fined under the express penalty scheme for the various traffic offences.

Table 35: Express Penalty Scheme; Jan – Dec 2015

Month	Tickets Issued	Amount Paid	Amount Imposed
Jan	15,971	427,630,000	1,541,160,000
Feb	16,716	467,400,000	1,551,220,000
Mar	15,869	597,040,000	1,454,900,000
Apr	16,803	725,350,000	1,493,740,000
May	13,841	594,610,000	1,358,940,000
Jun	11,476	458,220,000	1,084,620,000
Jul	12,196	718,570,000	1,148,540,000
Aug	18,258	866,530,000	1,603,860,000
Sep	15,456	716,620,000	1,456,000,000
Oct	14,001	724,800,000	1,374,520,000
Nov	14,345	448,160,000	1,484,450,000
Dec	15,501	667,130,000	1,534,780,000
Total	180,433	7,412,060,000	17,086,730,000

Figure 7: Express Penalty Scheme Jan-Dec 2015



6.12 INSPECTORATE OF VEHICLES (IOV)

This Unit is responsible for the following assignment:

- Inspection of accident vehicles taking note of damages, ascertaining their pre – accident conditions giving an expert opinion.
- Inspection of vehicles suspected to be in a dangerous mechanical condition
- Testing of learner drivers and those seeking class extensions.

6.12.1 Annual IOV Returns for the Period Jan – Dec 2015

6.12.1.1 Accident Vehicle Inspection

Table 36: Ownership of Vehicles Involved in Crashes Jan – Dec 2015

Ownership of motor vehicles	2014	2015	Percentage change
Police	309	319	3.2
Army	47	60	27.7
Prisons	5	14	180
Government	453	535	18.1
Foreign	978	943	-3.6
Diplomatic	90	184	104.4
Private	17,225	19,613	13.9
Total	19,107	21,668	13.4

During the period under review, 21,668 accident vehicles were inspected countrywide which is an increase of 13.4 percent compared to 2014. However there was a reduction in foreign vehicles that were involved in crashes of 3.6 percent. 91 percent (n=19,613) of all accident vehicles inspected were privately owned and 4.4 percent (n= 943) were foreign registered.

Table 37: Mechanical condition of Vehicles involved in crashes

Mechanical condition	Number
DMC	1,890
Unfit	504
Written off	179
Not DMC	19,095
Total	21,668

1,890 motor vehicles were found to be in a dangerous mechanical condition before the accident, **504** were unfit for road use and **4,179** vehicles were written off.

6.12.1.2 Driver Testing Returns.

Table 38: Drivers tested per class of driving permit for the period 2014 and 2015

Driving permit class	2014	2015	Percentage change
A	4,037	4,663	15.5
B	57,507	60,861	5.8
CM	6,947	8,150	17.3
CH	1,047	1,489	42.2
DL	2,762	3,649	32.1
DM	482	612	27
DH	121	156	28.9
E	34	48	41.2
F	1	1	0
G	146	307	110.3
H	809	1,123	38.8
I	2	5	150
Total	73,895	81,064	9.7

81,064 learner drivers were tested for driver competence at the various testing centres throughout the country. There was a 10 percent increase (n= 7,169) in the total number of learner drivers tested in 2015. Class B for motor cars and dual

purpose vehicles had the highest number of learner drivers tested followed by CM for medium goods motor vehicles and heavy tractors, class A for motor cycles and DL for Light Omnibuses in that order. This is attributed to strict enforcement (of driving permit regulations). Table 14 above shows the number of drivers tested for the period under review

6.12.1.3 Comparison of Data for Other Vehicle Inspections not involved in accidents

Table 39: Vehicle inspections Jan – Dec 2014 and 2015

Ownership of Motor Vehicles	No .of Vehicles Inspected	
	2014	2015
Police	310	80
Army	0	2
Prisons	1	1
Government	13	12
Foreign	48	21
Diplomatic	2	1
Private	7,545	6,897
Total	7,919	7,014

7,014 vehicles were randomly inspected to ascertain their road worthiness

Table 40: Mechanical condition of Vehicles involved in crashes

Mechanical condition	Number
DMC	5,654
Unfit	1,081
Written off	260
Not DMC	19
Total	7,014

80 percent of the vehicles inspected were in a dangerous mechanical condition, 15.4 percent were unfit for road use, and 3.7 percent were written off.

6.13 Achievements

In the effort to reduce traffic crashes, numerous measures were put in place and we have registered the following achievements;

- EPS defaulters tracking Unit has improved on compliance of offenders issued with EPS i.e they ensure that issued tickets are paid.
- Improved response to accident scenes following the establishment of the traffic command centre and a traffic toll free line
- Reduced presentation of forged driving permits following acquisition of Galaxy Tabs from Face Technologies (U) Ltd. Traffic officers are able to check authenticity and validity on the spot.
- The Inspector General of Police brought stakeholders in transport business and formed a task force that formulated an action plan of addressing crashes caused by PSV's. These measures include:
 - *Bus companies managing their human resource*
 - *Improvement of safety and security of passengers*
 - *Improvement of road safety by all stakeholders*
 - *Vetting of PSV drivers*
- Enhanced operations targeting motorists who violate traffic regulations that include speeding, drunk driving and reckless/dangerous driving.
- Sensitized the public on road safety and security through road safety campaigns and security awareness.
- Establishment of Traffic Alert Squad that has arrested traffic officers who are found extorting from motorists.

6.14 Measures to be emphasized during 2015

The Traffic and Road Safety Department will emphasize the following measures in a bid to further reduce road carnage. These are:

- Enhance traffic police and Integrated Highway Police deployments along the highways to ensure high visibility, safety and security of all road users
- Enhance sensitization of the public on road safety and security through road safety campaigns and security awareness.
- Establishment of joint coordination teams comprising of police, Ministry of Works and Transport, bus owners, bus drivers, passenger protection bodies and the media to ensure motorists comply with traffic regulations.
- Enhance operations targeting motorists who violate traffic regulations that include speeding, drunk driving and reckless/dangerous driving.
- Conduct trainings of traffic officers to build capacity to handle the ever increasing challenges.
- Enhance Traffic Alert squad to weed out corrupt traffic officers from the directorate
- The Uganda Police Force will coordinate with the Ministry of Works and Transport to ensure roll out of the Road Crash Database System to the rest of the country. This will enable stakeholders to obtain reliable data on road crashes and enable them to come up with appropriate interventions.

The Uganda Police Force will coordinate with the Ministry of Works and Transport, KCCA, Local Authorities, Ministry of Health, NGO's, UNRA and other key stakeholders to ensure the following:

- Implementation of Pre- license and Periodic inspection of Vehicles to improve public transport operations and safety standards.
- Update the current Traffic and Road Safety Act to improve road safety standards and support effective enforcement.
- Improve children’s behavior on the roads through school-based education and awareness raising initiatives
- Carry out road safety audits to identify black spots and recommend UNRA on how the black spots can be improved.
- Expedite the implementation of the Road Crash Data System that will supports policy formulation and implementation in support of reducing road crash fatalities by 50% in 2020 in accordance with the UN Decade of Action for Road Safety.
- Enhance road safety coordination and management through effective involvement of the public, private and civil society organizations.

6.15 Conclusion:

The Uganda Police Traffic Department will continue to work tirelessly to reduce road traffic crashes and make our roads safe and secure. In doing so, the department looks forward to partnering with all stakeholders to promote road safety and security in Uganda, thus, contributing to the Decade of Action goal of reducing accidents by 50% by the year 2020. Road Safety is our collective responsibility. We should close ranks to ensure observance and respect road traffic regulations to avoid causing or being victims of a crash.



Officer directing traffic during rush hour in Kampala