

UGANDA POLICE



ANNUAL CRIME REPORT 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	II
DEFINITIONS	III
FOREWORD	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VIII
ANNUAL CRIME REPORT-2009	1
INTRODUCTION	1
ELECTORAL/POLITICAL/MEDIA OFFENCES	3
TERRORISM	7
TREASON	7
HUMAN SACRIFICE/RITUAL MURDERS	5
LAND FRAUDS	7
DEATH BY SHOOTING	4
DEATH OTHER THAN BY SHOOTING	4
DEATH THROUGH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	4
GENERAL CRIMES	8
ROBBERY	8
THEFTS	11
CATTLE RUSTLING & THEFTS OF CATTLE	10
BREAKINGS	11
ECONOMIC CRIMES	13
CORRUPTION CASES	14
NARCOTICS	14
MONTHLY CRIME RATE	18
CATEGORIES OF CRIME	18
SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS	19
JUVENILES AS VICTIMS OF CRIME	19
JUVENILES AS ACCUSED / SUSPECTS IN CRIME	20
DEPORTATIONS	20
REPATRIATIONS & EXTRADITIONS	20
SPECIFIC CASE COMPARISON 2008 & 2009	21
CRIME RATE	21
RATE OF CRIME IN 2009	21
CRIME RATE COMPARISONS	22
CID PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS	23
CASES TAKEN TO COURT	23
PERSONS CHARGED IN COURT	23
PERSONS CONVICTED	24
VALUE OF PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED	24
CHALLENGES	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
WAY FORWARD	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: MONTHLY CRIME TREND FOR YEARS 2008 & 2009	1
---	---

FIGURE 2: ANNUAL CRIME TREND	2
FIGURE 3: TREND OF SUSPECTED RITUAL MURDERS.....	3
FIGURE 4: HOMICIDES	3
FIGURE 5: ECONOMIC CRIMES	13
FIGURE 6: CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY REGION.....	16
FIGURE 7: CRIMES BY CATEGORY.....	18
FIGURE 8: CRIME RATE COMPARISON FOR SIX YEARS	22

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON SEPTEMBER RIOTS.....	3
TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF INCIDENTS OF SUSPECTED RITUAL MURDERS.....	5
TABLE 3: TYPES OF HOMICIDES.....	7
TABLE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF HOMICIDES PER REGION.....	8
TABLE 5: DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST VOLUMES OF HOMICIDES.....	8
TABLE 6: TOP FIVE REGIONS IN ROBBERY.....	10
TABLE 7: TOP FIVE DISTRICTS/DIVISIONS IN ROBBERY.....	10
TABLE 8: TOP FIVE REGIONS IN BREAKINGS.....	13
TABLE 9: TOP FIVE DISTRICTS/DIVISIONS IN BREAKINGS.....	14
TABLE 10: FIRE INCIDENTS IN SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT.....	14
TABLE 11: BREAKDOWN OF ECONOMIC CRIMES.....	15
TABLE 12: TOP FIVE REGIONS IN ECONOMIC CRIMES.....	16
TABLE 13: TOP FIVE DISTRICTS/DIVISIONS IN ECONOMIC CRIMES.....	16
TABLE 14: CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY REGION	15
TABLE 15: DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMES	16
TABLE 16: DISTRICTS WITH LOWEST REPORTED CRIMES	17
TABLE 17: DISTRICTS WITH THE GREATEST INCERASE IN CRIMES.....	20
TABLE 18: DISTRICTS WITH THE GREATEST DECREASE IN CRIMES.....	20
TABLE 19: CRIMES BY CATEGORY.....	21
TABLE 20: JUVENILES AS VICTIMS OF CRIME.....	22
TABLE 21: NUMBER OF WOMEN ACCUSED OF SELECTED CRIMES.....	23
TABLE 22: NUMBER AND TYPES OF GUNS RECOVERED IN 2009.....	21
TABLE 23: COMPARISON OF THE ANNUAL CRIME RATES (2008 AND 2009)	22
TABLE 24: ACCUSED BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	23
TABLE 25: PERSONS CONVICTED BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	24

ACRONYMS

ASTU	Anti Stock Theft Unit
CID	Criminal Investigations Directorate
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecutions
GCM	General Court Martial

IGG	Inspectorate of Government
JLOS	Justice, Law & Order Sector
KCC	Kampala City Council
KMPA	Kampala Metropolitan Policing Area
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
PSU	Professional Standards Unit
RELOKA	Re- Establishment of Law and Order in Karamoja Area
RRU	Rapid Response Unit
RSA	Resident State Attorney
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

DEFINITIONS

CRIME

Is an act committed, or omitted, in violation of the law either forbidding or commanding it.

Crime Rate

Is the incidence of crime per lakh (100,000) of a population.

Crime Rate = [Total crimes reported & Investigated/Total population] x 100,000.

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).

Population (human)

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

Motor Vehicle

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

Child / Juvenile

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

Adult

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

Victim

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

Workload

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

Detection

Cases where evidence is established to sustain a charge for prosecution.

FOREWORD

I am pleased to present the Annual Crime and Traffic/ Road Safety Report for the year 2009.

I would like, from the outset, to express our appreciation to, and acknowledge the support of, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and the Faculty of Information and Communications Technology of the University of Makerere, for their invaluable assistance in the analysis of the crime data, as well as in the compilation of this report.

The Uganda People's Defense Forces, the National Intelligence agencies (Internal Security Organization and the External Security organization) and the Uganda Prisons, have continued to play a significant role, alongside the Uganda Police Force, in the maintenance of law and order in the country.

The crowning achievement of the Uganda Police Force, over the last few years, is the partnership that the Police Force has continued to develop with the community, under the flourishing Community Policing initiative.

The bulk of the successes that the Police Force has posted in the recent past are directly attributed to the positive relationship that we have with the public.

Members of the public have unrelentingly, and proactively, I must add, volunteered information to law enforcement officers, and, in many other instances, worked hand in hand with the Police to curb insecurity in their respective communities.

In this regard, I am proud to declare that the wananchi are, demonstrably, our most valuable partners in our core mission of safeguarding life and property. It is a partnership I intend to continue investing in, and strengthening, to, ultimately, become the cornerstone of policing in the country, into the foreseeable future.

Crime Situation

The volume of crime has consistently declined over the last three years. This is no coincidence.

I attribute the renewed focus in the Uganda Police Force, and resultant success, in reducing the number of actual crimes committed, to the aggressive and comprehensive reforms that we have been undertaking in the Uganda Police Force over the same period.

As would be expected, the decrease in crime is just one key indicator of the success of the reforms. There are other less tangible, and unquantifiable, yet equally significant, outcomes of the reforms which directly contribute to the declining number of crimes committed in the country.

Motorized patrols of the city and other urban centre and highways, increased foot patrols and visibility in populated areas, and other preventative measures, have all contributed to the steady and continued decrease in crime since 2006.

Enhanced efficiencies in the performance and delivery of Police services is another major contributor to the decline in crimes committed. This goes beyond timely intervention, or response, to distress calls from the public, but, also, to the professional and efficient disposal of cases reported to Police for investigation.

Murders have, yet again, decreased over the last year. This is a welcome development, but the challenge still remains that, for the cases under investigation, the Police must ensure that the investigations are handled diligently, and that the offenders are prosecuted.

The biggest decrease, of nearly **40%**, is in sex-related offences. Instances of defilement and rape decreased considerably in 2009. While, in most cases, Police can only react after the fact for such offences, we shall continue to play our part in protecting those under threat of attack, and vigorously investigate those that fall victim to such attacks.

Economic crimes also decreased, by **15%**, over the previous year. We have reorganized the Economic Crimes Department within the CID, trained more fraud investigators over the two years, as well as investing in more scientific aids in investigation. We believe this trend will continue into the current year.

Burglaries and breakings also reduced in 2009.

There are, naturally, areas where we fall short and perform below the levels expected by the public. These failings are reflected, variously, in the increase of, or emergence of certain categories of crime.

Ritual murders increased by four cases in 2009, from 25 cases reported in 2008 to 29 cases reported last year. The Anti-Human Sacrifice and Human Trafficking Task Force, set up to combat this evil practice, recorded increased numbers of persons reported as missing over the previous year; although a significant percentage of these reports were found to be erroneous after the persons were found. Nonetheless, this is one area I expect us to perform better in the current year.

I must point out that offences against public order have taken a new turn over the last one year. We noted a significant increase in the number of offences against public order in the last two years.

Although our relationship with political actors has progressively improved over the years, we still get situations where irresponsible leaders deliberately provoke violence and lawlessness.

Whereas it is true that the current laws are not as clear as we would prefer them to be, in managing public order, I want to put such persons on notice that the Police shall not sit idly by as hooligans and thugs take over the streets, harassing and intimidating the public, while destroying property in the process, as they did in the riots of September, 2009.

As we prepare for the 2011 National Elections, I call upon political leaders and other actors to cooperate closely with Police as they organize rallies and other public events.

The biggest challenge is the fight against corruption.

There was an increase of **106%** increase in the number of cases of corruption reported and investigated by the Police. Police investigated **95** cases of corruption for the whole of 2009.

Given the pervasiveness of corruption, this number of cases is too low. Unfortunately, few persons, and even victims, of corruption bother to report to Police for action.

While a radical shift in society's attitude in this regard requires more than just Police action, we, nonetheless, are reorganizing, especially, by strengthening the Anti-Corruption Department in CID, to be more proactive, rather than reactive, in dealing with corruption.

Conclusion

We intend to build on the positives achieved over the last year, and improve our shortcomings, going forward.

We are working on improving our service delivery, by investing in incessant training of our officers and in the acquisition of more equipment and facilities, but, above all, in deepening our partnership with the people through community

The public should expect to see a more accountable, proactive and people-friendly Police Force.

With your support, we believe we shall achieve these objectives.

Thank you.

Maj. Gen. Kale Kayihura
Inspector-General of Police
Uganda Police Force
31st March, 2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Complaints and Reports Made to Police	282,401
Non-Criminal Reports (Referred to Civil/ Other Remedy)	178,809
Crimes Reported	103,592
Cases Taken to Court	37,783
Convictions	9,942
Acquittals	879
Dismissals	4,340
Cases Pending Before Court	22,622

(A). PERSONS

Persons Charged in Court

Male Adults	42,155
Male Juveniles	1,801
Female Adults	3,977
Female Juveniles	444
Total	48,377

Persons Convicted by Court

Male Adults	10,633
Male Juveniles	514
Female Adults	1,219
Female Juveniles	149
Total	12,515

(B). FINES IMPOSED / AWARDED

Total Fines	Ug.Shs. 99,515,001/=
-------------	-----------------------------

(C). VALUE OF PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED

Value of property lost	Ug.Shs. 167,082,041,735/=
Value of property recovered	Ug.Shs. 15,165,815,707/=

(D). NARCOTICS

Cases Reported	2,034
Cases taken to Court	1607
Convictions	629
Cases under Inquiry	678
Persons Arrested	2274
Males Arrested	2205
Females Arrested	69
Persons Convicted	699
Persons Fined	07
Heroin Seized	1.47Kgs
Cocaine	1Kg
Cannabis Sativa (Bhangi) Seized	2329 Kgs
Cannabis Seeds Seized	60 Kgs
Cannabis Plants Destroyed	12 acres
Fines Imposed	Ug. Shs 4,270,000/=

(F). FORENSIC SERVICES

CASES RECEIVED	371
CASES ANALYSED	244
CASES PENDING	127

ANNUAL CRIME REPORT-2009

INTRODUCTION

1. This Annual Crime Report covers the period from January 1st, 2009, to December 31st, 2009.
2. In 2009, the number of reports and complaints made to Police were **282,401**. Of these **103,592** were criminal in nature, and were investigated by Police, compared to **119,072** criminal cases reported in 2008. This reflects a decrease in the volume of crime by **13%**.

Figure 1: Monthly Crime Trend for Years 2008 & 2009

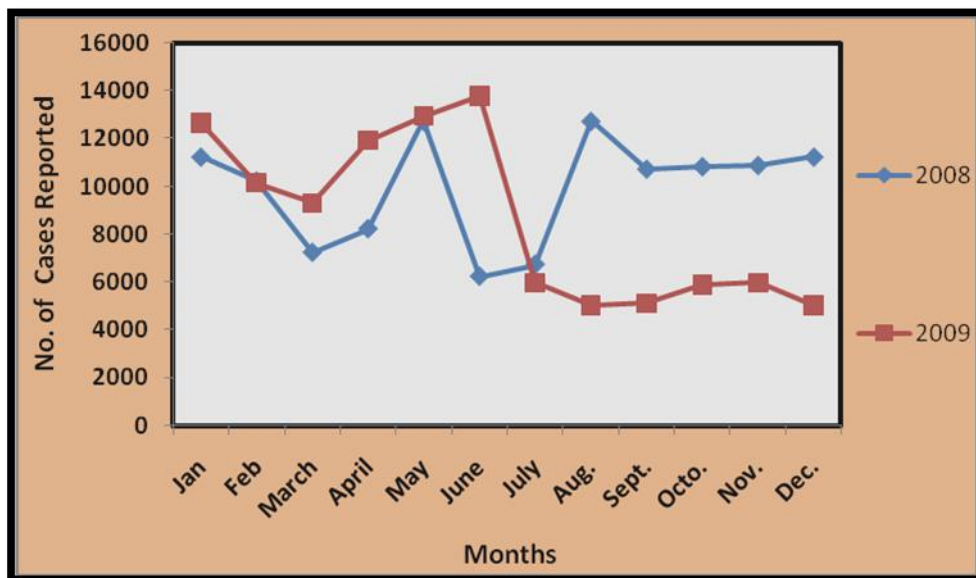
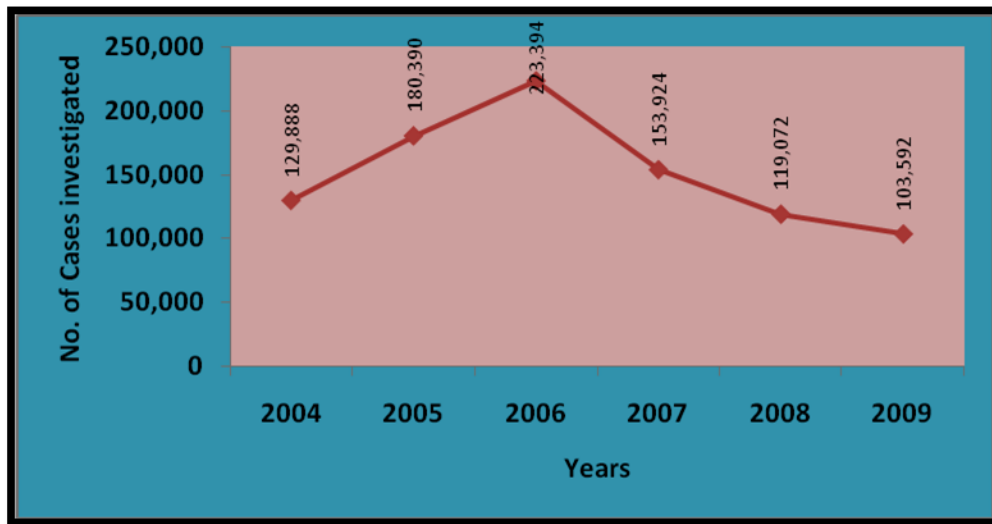


Figure 2: Annual Crime Trend



HOMICIDES

3. In 2009, the number of homicides reported and investigated was **2,669** compared to **2,753** cases in the year 2008. This reflects a **3%** decrease.

Table 1: Homicides Reported in 2009

S/No.	Crimes	No. of Cases
1	Death(by Shooting)	280
2	Death(by Mob Action)	332
3	Death(Fire Outbreaks)	54
4	Death(Other than by Shooting)	1650
5	Death(By Poisoning)	188
6	Death(by Domestic Violence)	165

Figure 3: Homicides

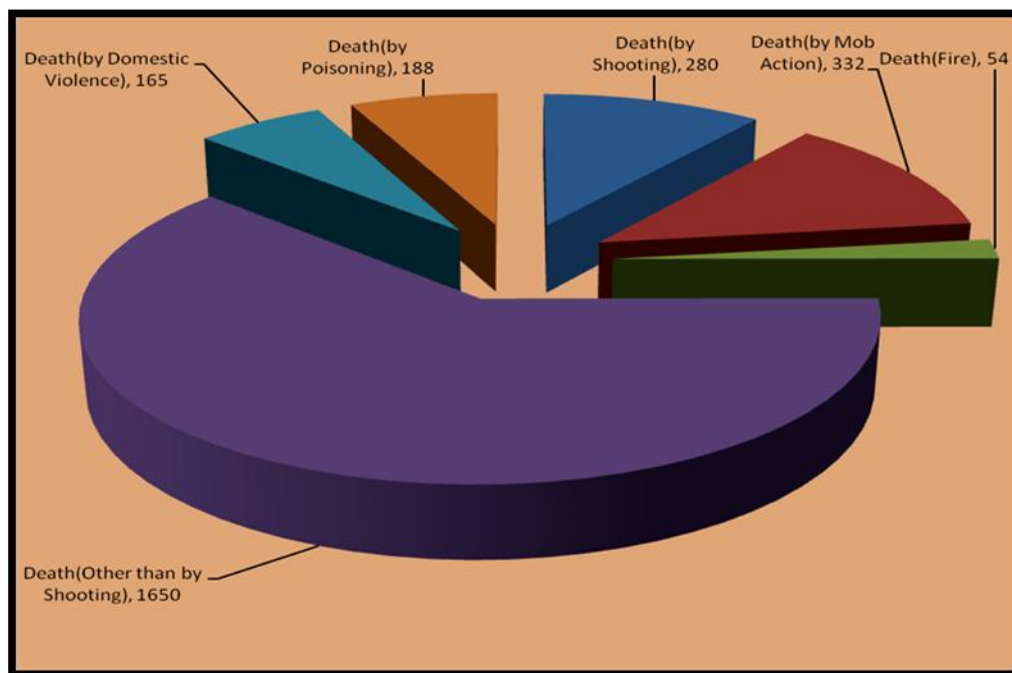


Table 2: Distribution of Homicides per Region

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases-2008	No. of Cases-2009	Change
1	Kampala Metropolitan	401	459	+14%
2	Central	341	351	+3%
3	South Western	352	303	-14%
4	Northern	238	272	+17%
5	Eastern	430	263	-39%
6	South Eastern	180	181	+0.5%
7	Western	153	174	+14%
8	Mid Western	149	160	+7%
9	Southern	144	159	+10%
10	North East	119	148	+24%
11	North Western	121	86	-29%

Table 3: Districts/Police Divisions with Highest Volume of Homicides

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Masaka	79
2	Katwe	75
3	Masindi	69
4	Lugazi	62
5	Jinja	59

See Appendix II for more details.

Death by shooting

4. A total of **280** cases were reported as compared to **351** cases reported in 2008 thus a **21%** reduction. Most of these were registered in North Eastern region.

Death by Mob Action

5. A total of **332** cases of Mob Action were reported and investigated in 2009 compared to **368** cases in 2008 hence a decrease by **9.7%**.

See Appendix XI for more details.

Death Other than by shooting

6. A total of **1,650** Cases were reported in 2009 as compared to **1,900** Cases reported in 2008 hence a **13%** reduction.

Death by Fire outbreaks

7. A total of **54** cases of death by fires were reported and investigated, compared to **48** cases in 2008.

Death through Domestic Violence

8. Incidences of Death through Domestic Violence reported to the police in 2009 were **165** compared, to **137** Cases in 2008; an increase of **20%**.

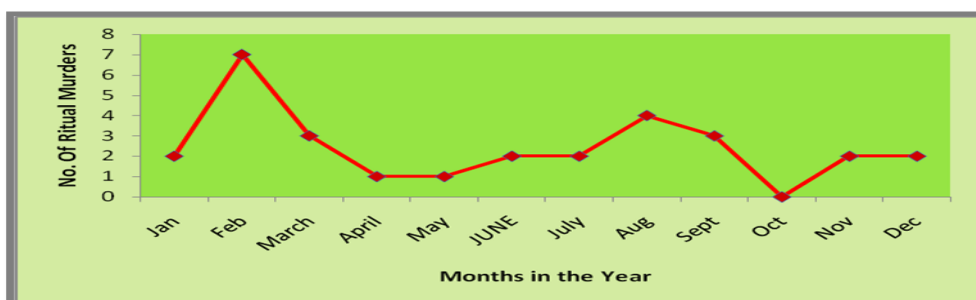
HUMAN SACRIFICE/RITUAL MURDERS

9. Incidents of suspected ritual murders slightly increased from **25** cases in 2008 to **29** cases in 2009. Out of the **29** suspected ritual murders, **15** were juveniles while **14** were adults. A total of **848** Juveniles and **233** adults, who had been reported missing, were traced and found alive within the year.

Table 4: Distribution of Incidents of Suspected ritual Murders

S/No	Districts	No. of ritual Murders
1	Kampala	04
2	Jinja	03
3	Mukono	02
4	Mityana	02
5	Kaliro,	01
6	Kamuli,	01
7	Ntungamo	01
8	Fort-portal	01
9	Bushenyi	01
10	Mpigi	01
11	Kabale	01
12	Ibanda	01
13	Masaka	01
14	Pader	01
15	Kiboga	01
16	Gulu	01
17	Nakasongola	01
18	Apac	01
19	Soroti	01
20	Mbale	01
21	Oyam	01
22	Kitgum	01

Figure 3: Trend of Suspected Ritual Murders for 2009



PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES

10. A total of **210** offences against public order were registered and investigated in 2009, compared to **11** cases in 2008. Of the registered cases, **112** were taken to court, with **20** convictions and **1** acquittal. A total of **91** cases are pending in Court.

11. The increase of cases in this category is largely attributed to the riots experienced in September 2009, where people lost lives and property. Twenty seven people died, while one hundred and forty three were injured and admitted in various hospitals. The number of persons arrested was **995**, and **934** of these were charged in court. The number of case files opened to prosecute the suspects was **98**.

12. As a result of Police operations to quell the riots, several arrests were made, and the suspects disposed of as follows:

Table 5: Summary of Cases on September riots

S/No.	Station	Total No. arrested	No. taken to court	Convicted	Pending in court	Acquitted	Not charged
1	Kawempe	78	78	0	78	0	0
2	Mukono	38	38	0	38	0	0
3	Old Kampala	95	95	5	90	0	0
4	Wandegeya	98	96	22	50	24	2
5	Katwe	357	353	0	353	0	4
6	Kajjansi	15	15	0	15	0	0
7	Kiira Road	21	21	0	21	0	0
8	Kasangati	2	2	2	0	0	0
9	Wakiso	15	12	1	11	0	3
10	CPS Kampala	86	86	5	81	0	0
11	Kira Division	4	4	3	1	0	0
12	Kayunga	32	28	0	28	0	4
12	Masaka	113	76	0	76	0	37
13	Rakai	26	26	0	26	0	0
14	Mityana	15	04	0	04	0	11
	Total:	995	934	38	872	24	61

TERRORISM

13. **12** cases of Terrorism were registered and investigated in 2009, compared to **4** cases registered in 2008. The cases were reported in the following areas: - CID Headquarters (**3** cases), R.R.U (**1** case), Katwe (**3** cases), Moyo (**1** case), Kitgum (**1** case), Gulu (**3** cases).

TREASON

14. During the period under review, **7** Treason offences were reported and investigated, compared to **02** cases in the previous year (2008). In year 2009, **3** cases were registered at CID Headquarters, **1** case in Kiira road division, 2 cases were registered in Lira district and **1** case in Bugiri in district.

LAND FRAUDS

15. A Land Protection Unit was formed under the CID to:
- a) Over see evictions to ensure that they are conducted professionally
 - b) Investigate complaints of land fraud
 - c) Sensitize the public on matters concerning land frauds.
16. In 2009, **531** cases were registered in the country. The leading Land Related crime was Forgery of Land Titles / Documents, followed by Uttering Forged Land Titles / Documents. Land conflicts resulted into the malicious damage to property, criminal trespass and aggravated assaults. Illegal evictions also constituted a greater percentage of the complaints received by Police.

GENERAL CRIMES

ROBBERY

17. In 2009, **7,519** cases (both aggravated and simple) were reported and Investigated, compared to **4,258** cases in 2008.
18. Cases of Simple Robbery (where lethal weapons were not used) were **5,610** compared to **2,977** in 2008, while cases of Aggravated Robbery (where lethal weapons were used e.g. firearms, knives, machetes, iron bars and sedating) were **1,909** compared to **1,281** cases in 2008. Of the total cases of Aggravated Robbery, **87** cases were robbery of motor vehicles, **302** were of motor cycles and **464** were of robbery of cash.

Table 6: Top Five Regions in Robbery:

S/No.	Region	No. of Cases
1	Kampala Metropolitan	2,887
2	South Western	1,086
3	Mid Western	532
4	Central	527
5	South Eastern	525

Table 7: Top Five Districts/Divisions in Robbery:

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Old K'la	476
2	Kabalagala	388
3	Mbarara	379
4	CPS K'la	378
5	Katwe	375

Aggravated Robbery of Cash

19. A total of **464** cases of robbery of cash, amounting to **UGX 1,673,148,711/=** were registered in 2009, compared to **385** cases amounting to **1,177,863,546/=** Ug.Shs in 2008.

Aggravated Robbery of Motor Vehicles

20. In 2009, a total of **87** cases of aggravated robbery of Motor Vehicles were registered as compared to **38** cases registered in 2008.

Aggravated Robbery of Motor Cycles

21. In 2009, **302** cases of aggravated robbery of motorcycles were registered compared to **151** cases registered in 2008.

THEFTS

22. A total of **27,589** cases of thefts were registered as compared to **32,958** cases registered in 2008, reflecting a reduction by **16%**. Out of these, thefts of mobile phones were 11,477, thefts of cash were 5,909, thefts of bicycles were 2,765, thefts of motorcycles were 2,666, thefts from Motor Vehicles (property) were 1,356, thefts of Motor Vehicles were 1,042, thefts from Motor Vehicles (Spares) were 956, thefts of computers were 720, cattle stealing cases were 280, receiving and retaining stolen property cases were 199 and thefts of rail way slippers were 27.

Motor Vehicles Stolen from Uganda and Recovered Outside Uganda

23. Four (**4**) motor vehicles which had been stolen from Uganda were recovered from the neighboring countries of Uganda as follows:
- Two (**2**) of these were recovered from Burundi
 - one (**1**) from Rwanda
 - one (**1**) from Tanzania.

They were returned to the rightful owners.

Motor Vehicles Stolen from outside Uganda and Recovered in Uganda

24. Nine (9) vehicles which were recovered in Uganda had been stolen from outside countries as outlined below:

- Four (4) of them were stolen from Southern Sudan
- Other four (4) were stolen from Japan
- One (1) from Rwanda.

The recovered vehicles were handed over to the authorities of the respective states.

Theft of Mobile phones

25. A total of **15,264** cases of mobile phone thefts were reported and investigated in 2009 out of the overall total thefts of **27,589** cases thus contributing **55%** to all thefts registered.

Cattle Rustling & Thefts of Cattle

26. A total of **282** cases of Cattle Stealing were reported and investigated in 2009 as compared to **190** cases in 2008. **50** incidents of cattle rustling were registered in 2009. ASTU recovered **1,443** head of cattle out of **1,658** heads of cattle stolen, thus achieving **87%** recovery rate. Goats/Sheep recovered were **255** out of **353** stolen, hence a recovery rate of **72%**.

SEX RELATED OFFENCES

Defilement

27. Defilement was the leading Sex Related Crime reported in the country With a total of **7,360** cases registered in the year 2009. Compared to **12,230** cases in 2008, it gives a decrease of **39.8%**. A total of **4,433** suspects were arrested and taken to Court, of whom **467** were convicted.

Rape

28. In 2009, **619** cases of rape were reported compared to **1,536** cases in 2008 hence a decrease by **59.7%**. A total of **240** suspects of rape were arrested and charged in Court, out of whom **12** were convicted, while **212** suspects are awaiting trial.

Other sex related offences

29. In 2009, a total of **550** cases of Indecent Assault and **45** cases of Incest were registered.

BREAKINGS

30. In 2009, **9,703** cases of breakings were reported and investigated, compared to **12,236** cases in 2008, reflecting a reduction of **20.7%**. The categories of Breakings reported were: Burglaries (**5,309** cases), House Breakings (**2,377**cases), Shop breaking (**1,592** cases) and Office breaking (**425** cases).

Table 8: Top Five Regions in Breakings:

S/No.	Region	No. of Cases
1	Kampala Metropolitan	2646
2	South Western	1222
3	Central	1025
4	Eastern	805
5	South Eastern	787

Table 9: Top Five Districts/Divisions in Breakings:

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Masindi	368
2	Kabalagala	342
3	Katwe	319
4	Mbarara	303
5	Kawempe	299

Burglaries

31. In 2009, **5,309** cases of burglaries were reported and investigated as compared to **6,825** cases in 2008 hence a decrease by **22%**.

House Breakings

32. In 2009, a total of **2,377** cases of House breakings were reported and investigated as compared to **2,898** cases in 2008 hence a decrease by **11%**.

FIRE INCIDENTS IN SCHOOLS

33. In 2009, a total of **21** incidents of fires in schools were reported, compared to **84** incidents of fires in schools which were reported in 2008.

Table 10: Fire Incidents in Schools By District:

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Entebbe	03
2	Rukungiri	03
3	Wakiso	02
4	Mukono	02
5	Kampala	02
6	Mbale	02
7	Lugazi	01
8	Ibanda	01
9	Ntungamo	01
10	Mpigi	01
11	Tororo	01
12	Kabale	01
13	Bushenyi	01

ECONOMIC CRIMES

34. **11,127** Cases of Economic Crimes were reported and investigated in the year 2009, compared to **13,162**, cases reported in 2008. This is a decrease of **15%**.

Table 11: Breakdown of Economic Crimes:

S/No.	Cases	No. of Cases
1	Obtaining by False Pretences	6,268
2	Issuing False cheques	1,278
3	Forgery & Uttering of Documents	1,110
4	Counterfeiting	1,050
5	Land frauds	531
6	Embezzlement	482
7	Bank & Other Corporate Frauds	170
8	Abuse of Office	134
9	Causing Financial loss	104

Figure 5: Economic Crimes

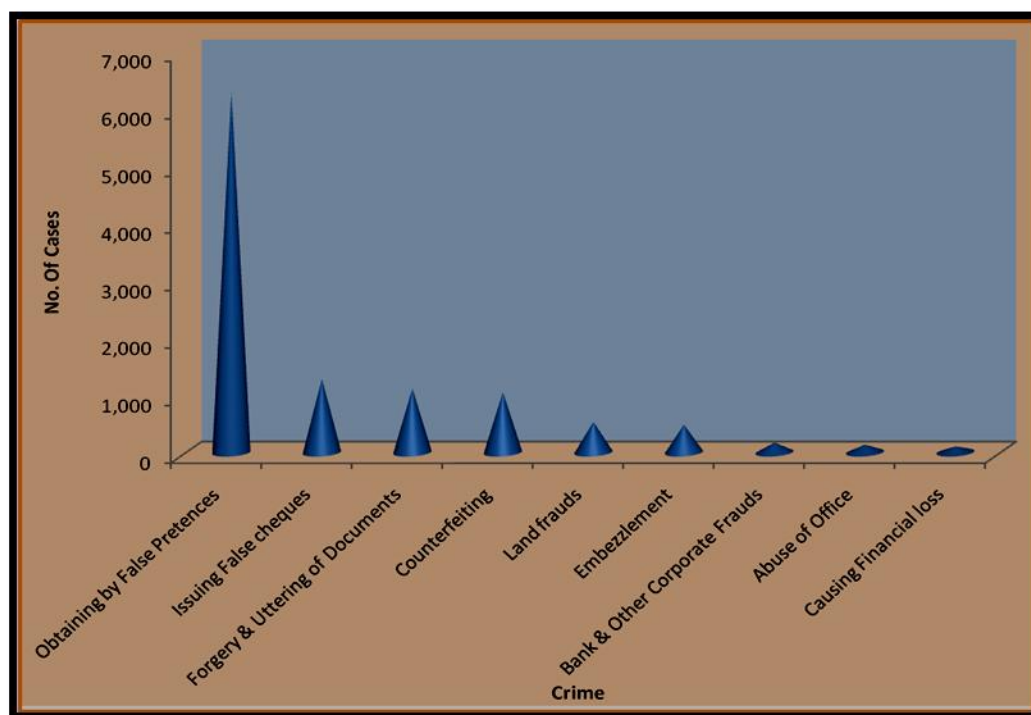


Table 12: Top Five Regions in Economic Crimes

S/No.	Region	No. of Cases
1	Kampala Metropolitan	4319
2	Central	1131
3	Eastern	897
4	South Western	863
5	South Eastern	797

Table 13: Top Five Districts/Divisions in Economic Crimes

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	CPS Kampala	994
2	Old Kampala	476
3	Kawempe	472
4	Katwe	337
5	Kabalagala	260

CORRUPTION CASES

35. Ninety five (**95**) cases of Corruption were registered and investigated in 2009, compared to **46** cases in 2008.
36. A total of **36** cases of those reported were taken to Court, and **59** cases were still under inquiry by the end of the year. A total of **56** people were arrested and charged in Court.

NARCOTICS

37. In 2009, **2,034** cases were reported and investigated compared to **2,542** cases in 2008 reflecting a **20%** reduction. A total of **1,607** cases were taken to Court of which **629** cases had convictions and **678** cases were pending in Court.
38. A total of **2,205** males and **69** females were arrested and charged to court. A total of **599** persons were convicted and **14** persons fined a tune of **Ug.Shs. 4,270,000/=**. Heroin seized was **1.47 kgs**, Cannabis seeds seized were **60 Kgs**, and

Cannabis plants destroyed were **12** acres. **2,000 Kgs** of other pharmaceutical drugs were seized.

CRIME DISTRIBUTION PER REGION

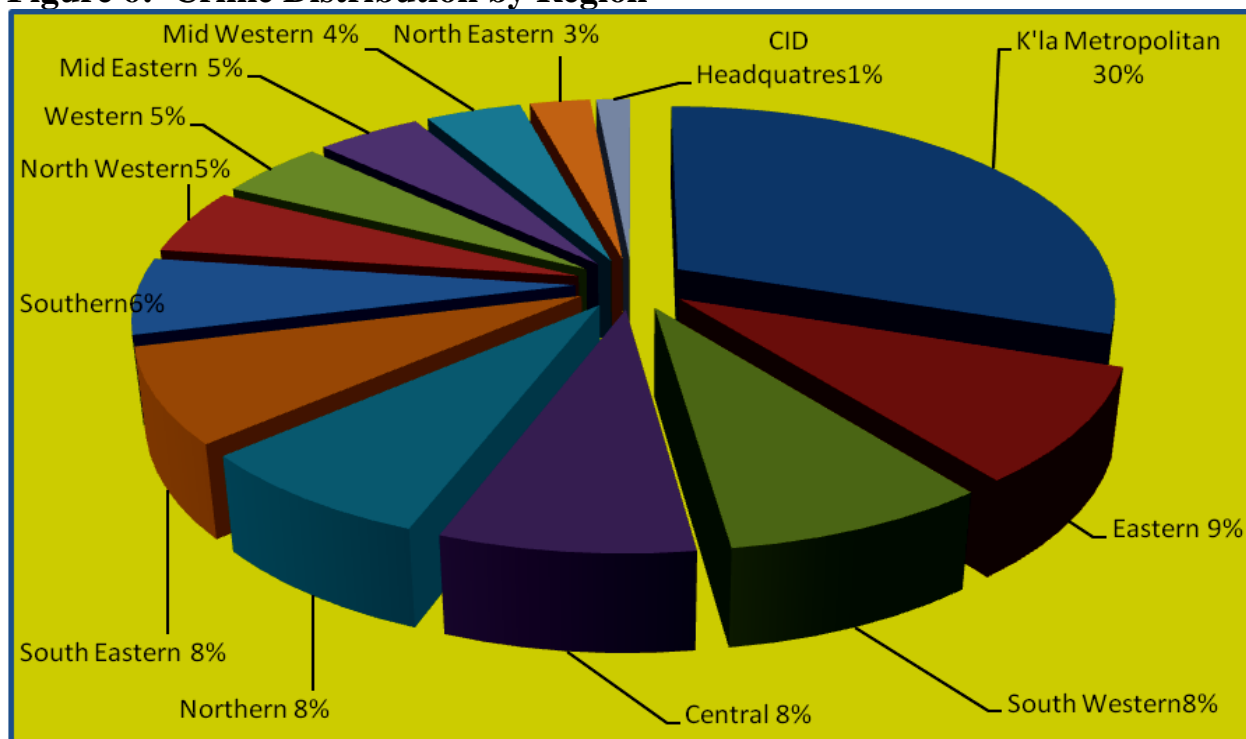
39. The crimes reported and investigated per Region in 2009 as compared to crimes reported and investigated per Region in 2008 were as follows:

Table 14: Crime Distribution by Region

S/No.	Region	2009	2008	Change
1	Kampala Metropolitan	29,490	28,501	+3%
2	Eastern	9,049	15,229	-41%
3	South Western	8,071	12,947	-38%
4	Central	7,666	12,337	-38%
5	Northern	7,501	9,833	-24%
6	South Eastern	7,456	8,739	-15%
7	Southern	6,018	6,224	-3%
8	North Western	5,171	6,198	-17%
9	Western	4,519	6,015	-24%
10	Mid Eastern	4,447	4,841	-8%
11	Mid Western	4,068	4,707	-14%
12	North Eastern	2,559	2,784	-8%
13	CID Headquarters	1,433	667	+115%
	Total	103,592	119,072	-13%

The increase in cases reported at CID Headquarters is attributed to the fact that most of the NAADS and Local government Corruption related Cases and Land Fraud Cases were registered and investigated out of t CID Headquarters.

Figure 6: Crime Distribution by Region



CRIME BY DISTRICTS/DIVISIONS

40. Districts with Highest Number of Reported Crimes

Table 15: Districts with Highest Number of Reported Crimes

S/No.	Districts / Police Divisions	Total Cases
1	Katwe division	3,574
2	Old Kampala	3,527
3	CPS Kampala	3,450
4	Kawempe	3,057
5	Kabalagala	3,006
6	Mbarara	2,576
7	Jinja	2,431
8	Mbale	2,133
9	Kiira Road	2,187
10	Jinja Road	2,003

41. Districts with Lowest Number of Reported Crimes

Table 16: Districts with Lowest Reported Crimes

S/No.	Police District	Total Cases
1	Buliisa	165
2	Moroto	268
3	Kaliro	272
4	Bukwo	278
5	Kaabong	294
6	Namutumba	295
7	Nyadri	353
8	Amuria	368
9	Nakapiripiriti	389
10	Yumbe	389

See Appendix II for more details.

Table 17: Districts With The Greatest Increase In Crimes

S.NO	DISTRICTS	PERCENTAGE INCREASE
1	KABALAGALA	90%
2	WAKISO	40%
3	MBARARA	38%
4	KOBOKO	36%
5	OLD KAMPALA	32%
6	KATAKWI	32%
7	KOTIDO	31%
8	KAMWENGE	27%
9	KAWEMPE	15%
10	KIRA DIVISION	13%

Table 18: Districts with the Greatest Decrease in Crimes

S.NO	DISTRICTS	PERCANTAGE DECREASE
1	BUDUDA	65%
2	BUDAKA	59%
3	KAPCHORWA	57%
4	SIRONKO	51%
5	BUSIA	47%
6	KITGUM	47%
7	KATWE	44%

8	LIRA	41%
9	IBANDA	35%
10	MBALE	27%

MONTHLY CRIME RATE

42. On average **8,632** crimes were reported per month in 2009, compared to **9,923** crimes in 2008.

CRIMES BY CATEGORY

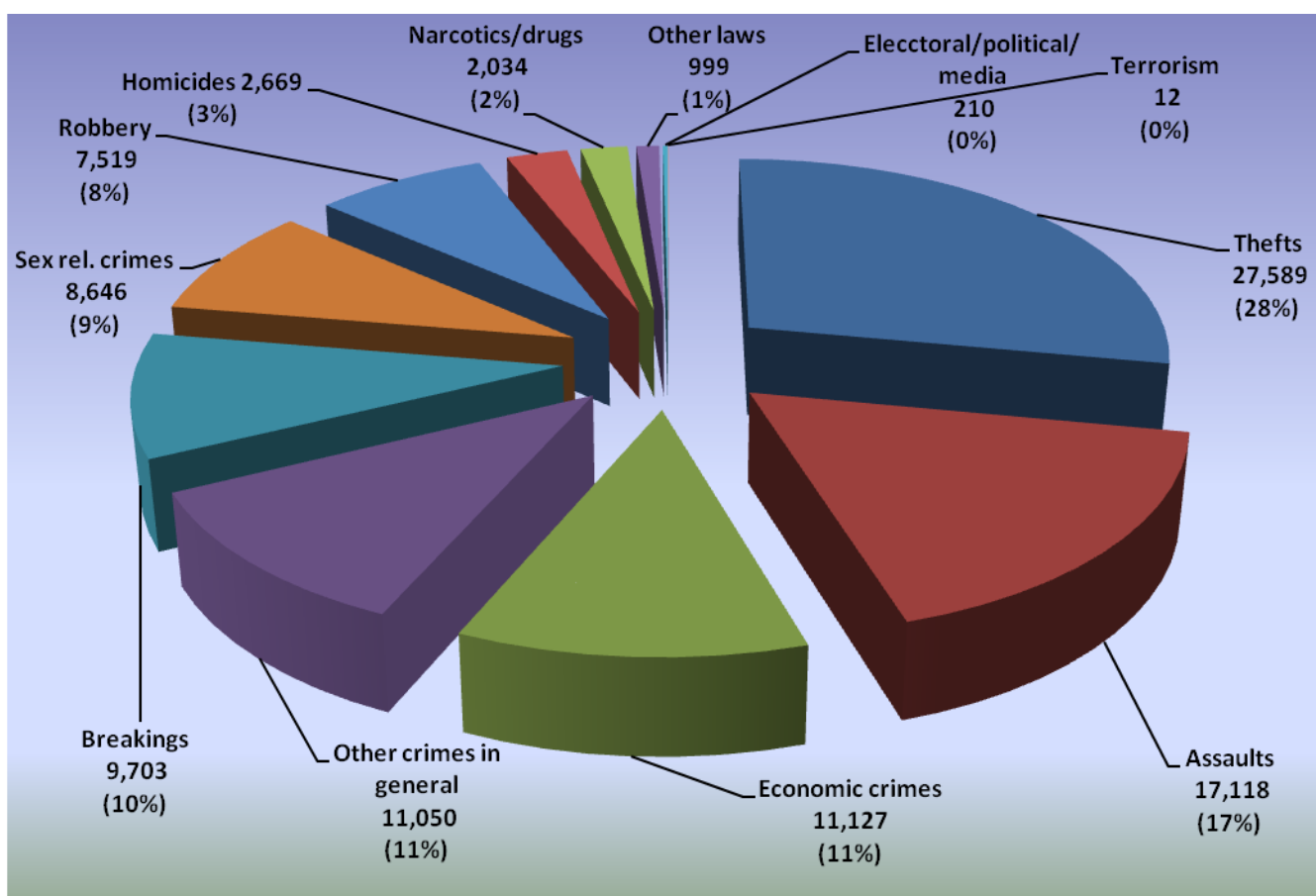
43. The volume of crime registered per category was as follows:

Table 19: Crimes by Category

S/No.	Crimes	No. of Cases-2008	No. of Cases-2009	Change
1	Thefts	32,958	27,589	-16%
2	Assaults	21,186	17,118	-19%
3	Economic Crimes	16,890	11,127	-34%
4	Other Crimes in General	13,162	11,050	-16%
5	Breakings	12,236	9,703	-21%
6	Sex Related Crimes	10,365	8,646	-17%
7	Robbery	4,258	7,519	+77%
8	Child Related Offences	3,760	4,821	+28%
9	Homicides	2,753	2,669	-3%
10	Narcotics/Drugs	2,524	2,034	-19%
11	Other Laws	510	9,99	+96%
12	Electoral/Political/media	11	210	+1,809%
13	Terrorism	4	12	+200%

See Appendix I for more details.

Figure 7: Crimes by category



SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

Juveniles as Victims of Crime

44. A total of **4,821** Child related cases where children/juveniles were the direct targets/victims of crime, were reported and investigated in 2009.

Table 20: Juveniles as Victims of Crime

S/No.	Crimes	No. of Cases
1	Child neglect	3,126
2	Child desertion	754
3	Abuse & Torture	552
4	Child Stealing	206
5	Abortion	72
6	Child kidnap	49
7	Infanticide	46
8	Child trafficking	16

Juveniles as Accused / Suspects in Crime

45. In 2009 a total of **2,245** Juveniles were involved in crime, with the highest numbers charged as follows: Defilement (**785** accused), Thefts (**411** accused), Assaults (**305** accused), Breakings (**199** accused) and Robberies (**113** accused).

Women Accused of Crime

46. The number of women involved in crime in 2009 was **3,977** compared to **3,991** in 2008.

Table 21: Number of Women Accused of Selected Crimes:

S/No.	Crimes	No. of Cases
1	Assaults	1738
2	Thefts	532
3	Threatening violence	243
4	Economic crimes	223
5	Malicious damage	178
6	Homicides	159
7	Breakings	93
8	Drugs related(Narcotics)	61

Deportations

47. Nineteen (**19**) Ugandan nationals were deported into the country of which eighteen (**18**) were from USA and one (**01**) was from Japan. One (**01**) Kenyan national and one (**1**) Irish national were deported out of Uganda.

Repatriations & Extraditions

48. Twenty eight (**28**) foreign nationals were repatriated out of Uganda of whom twenty seven (**27**) were Rwandese and one (**01**) was a Kenyan. Ten (**10**) foreign nationals were extradited out of Uganda, (**9**) Rwandese and one (**1**) Burundian. One (**1**) Ugandan was extradited into Uganda from Sudan.

OTHER CRIME CATEGORIES

Firearms and Ammunitions

49. In 2009, **165** guns and **580** ammunitions were recovered from criminals during operations and Investigations. In 2008 **112** guns were recovered hence an improvement in recovery rate of guns by **47%** .

The number and type of guns recovered are tabulated below:

Table 22: Number and types of Guns recovered in 2009.

S/No.	Type of Gun	No. Recovered
1	SMG	67
2	Star Pistol	28
3	Revolver	4
4	Mark IV	9
5	Others	57
	Total	165

See Appendix VIII for more details.

CASE COMPARISON 2008 & 2009

CRIME RATE

Rate of crime in 2009

50. At the estimated growth rate of **3.4%**, the population of Uganda by the end of 2009 was 30,810,892 people. [This is based on the bench mark figure of 2002 Census of 24,748,977 people as of September that year].

The Crime Rate was, therefore, estimated at :

$$\frac{103,592}{30,810,892} \times 100,000 = 336$$

This means that, out of every 100,000 people, **336** were victims of crime.

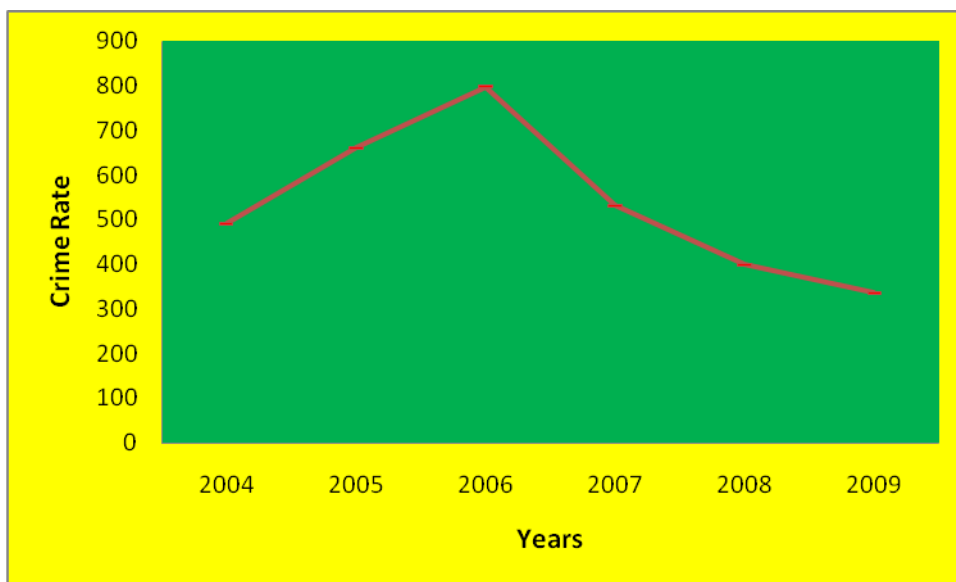
Crime Rate Comparisons

51. There was a decrease in the rate of crime in the year 2009, compared to the year 2008 as shown in the table below:

Table 23: Comparison of the Annual Crime Rates (2008 and 2009)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Crime Rate	491	661	798	532	400	336

Figure 8: Crime Rate Comparison for six years



52. The leading Crimes in 2009 were:

a) Common Assaults	13,784 cases
b) Theft of Mobile phones	11,477 cases
c) Defilement	7,360 cases
d) Obtaining by False Pretences	6,268 cases
e) Theft of Cash	5,901 cases
f) Simple Robbery	5,610 cases

WORK LOAD

53. By the end of 2009 the number of Crime Investigators was **3,273**. The number of cases investigated was **103,592**. Therefore the number of cases handled per detective was **31**. The Optimum workload should be **12** cases per detective per year. As per the reported incidence of crime in 2009 the CID personnel who were needed to optimally handle the reported cases were :

$$\frac{103,592}{12} = 8,633$$

Given the Crime Investigations' personnel strength of **3,273** by the end of 2009 it means there was a shortage of **5,360** personnel.

CID PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Cases taken to Court

54. In 2009, of the **103,592** cases reported, **37,783** cases were taken to Court reflecting a detection rate of **36%**. Out of the cases taken to court 9,942 secured convictions hence a conviction rate of **23%**.

Backlog

55. The case backlog (cases carried forward and still under inquiry beyond the mandatory period) for 2009 were **41,937** cases.

Persons Charged in Court

56. In 2009, **48,377** persons were charged in court. The breakdown is as follows:

Table 24: Accused by Sex and Age group

	Male		Female		Total
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles	
Persons Charged	42,155	1,801	3,977	444	48,377
%age	87%	4%	8%	1%	

Persons Convicted

57. A total of **12,515** persons were convicted of which **85%** were male adults, **10%** were female adults, **4%** were male-juveniles and **1%** were female juveniles.

Table 25: Persons Convicted by Sex and Age group

	Male		Female		Total
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles	
Convictions	10,633	514	1,219	149	12,515
%age	85%	4%	10%	1%	

Value of Property Lost and Recovered

58. The value of property reported lost as a result of Criminal activity was **UGX. 167,082,041,735/=** in 2009, and recoveries made by Police were **UGX. 15,165,815,707/=** hence a recovery rate of **9%** as compared to **UGX. 84,522,006,005/=** lost in 2008.

See Appendix III for more details.

Cases referred to the General court Martial and UPDF Disciplinary courts

59. **226** cases were referred to the General Court Martial and cases **10** to the UPDF disciplinary Courts .

ANNUAL TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY REPORT - 2009

Road Traffic Crashes

60. During the period under review, 22699 accident crashes were reported out of which 2388 (10.5%) were fatal, 9423 (41.5 %) were serious and 10888 (48%) were minor as shown in the table below.

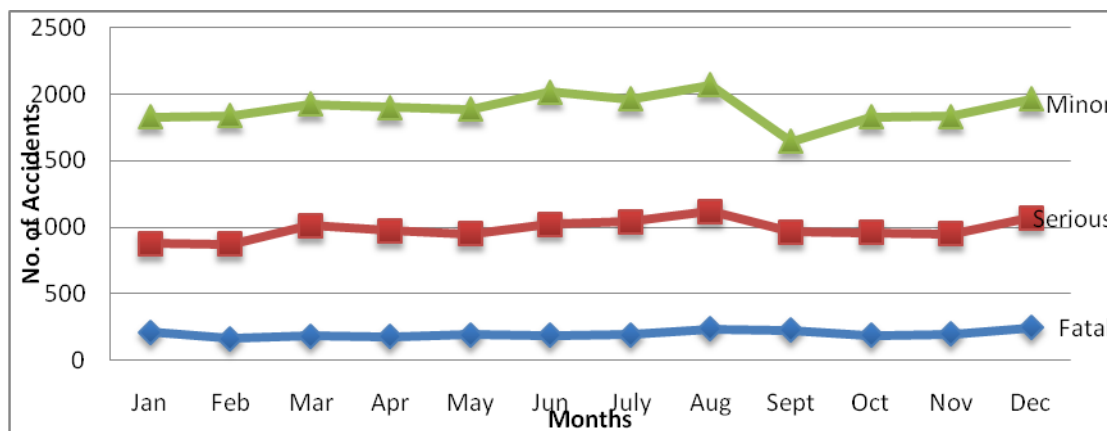
Table 16: Nature of Road Traffic Crashes for 2009

Nature Of Accident	No. Of Crashes	Percentage
Fatal	2388	10.5 %
Serious	9423	41.5 %
Minor	10888	48 %
Total	22699	100

Monthly Trend of Accidents

61. August accounted for the highest number of road traffic accidents while September had the lowest (Figure). Between January and July only slight variations in the number of road traffic accident occurred, after which there was a noticeable decrease in September before rising to 1962 accidents in December.

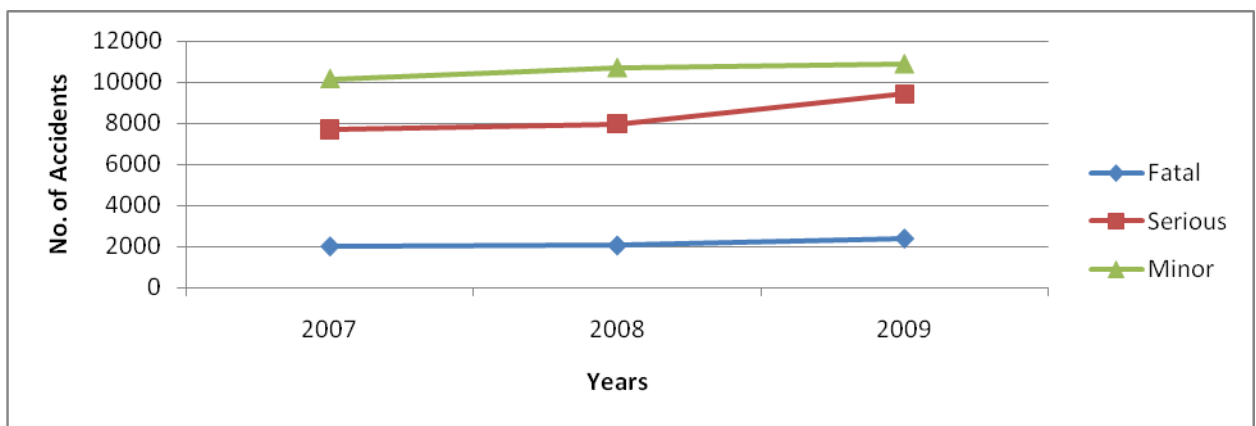
Figure 10: Monthly Trend of Crashes for 2009



Accident Trend for the Period 2007 – 2009

62. There has been an increasing trend in the number of accidents recorded from 19867 accidents in 2007 to 22699 accidents which were recorded in 2009. This has been the case because the growth rate of vehicular traffic has been faster than the improvement in the capacity of both urban and rural roads. This has resulted into serious traffic congestion problems in urban areas especially Kampala city hence contributing to increased number of road accidents.

Figure 11: Accident Trend for the period 2007 – 2009



Distribution of Accidents by regions

63. Accident distribution per region is shown in the table below:

Table 27: Distribution of Accidents by regions

Region	Nature of Accident			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Kampala Metropolitan East	138	1476	1910	3524
Kampala Metropolitan South	238	2012	2972	5222
Kampala Metropolitan North	155	1097	2101	3353
Central	415	711	644	1770
South Western	263	630	569	1462
South Eastern	261	710	577	1548
Eastern	151	779	453	1383
Northern	148	479	216	843
Western	106	279	207	592
Southern	154	382	437	973
North Western	142	274	259	675
Mid Western	136	213	284	633
Mid Eastern	65	262	208	535
North Eastern	16	119	51	186
Total	2388	9423	10888	22699

Victims/Casualties

64. A total of 18,563 persons were involved in accidents out of which 2,734 (15%) were killed, 13,392 (72 %) were seriously injured and 2,437 (13 %) were slightly injured as shown in the table below.

Table 28: Casualties during the period Jan –December 2009

CASUALTIES	NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED	PERCENTAGE
Killed	2,734	15 %
Seriously injured	13,392	72 %
Minor injuries	2,437	13 %
Total	18,563	100

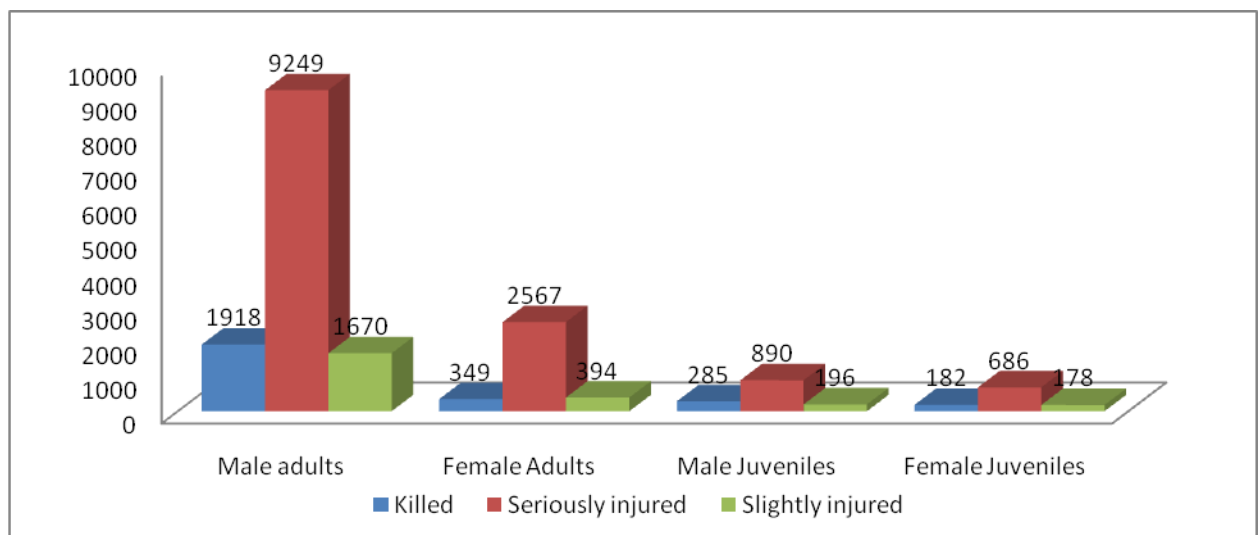
Accident Victims by Road User Category

65. **Table 29: Victims by Road User Category**

Road User Category	Number of Persons Killed	No. of persons seriously injured	Persons with minor injuries	Total	Percentage
Drivers	130	820	218	1168	6.3 %
Motor Cyclists	388	2457	382	3227	17.4 %
Pedal Cyclists	319	1287	332	1938	10.4 %
Passengers	792	5132	909	6833	36.8 %
Pedestrians	1105	3696	597	5398	29.1%
Total	2734	13392	2438	18564	100

Accident Victims by Age and Gender

66. **Figure 12: Accident Victims by Age and Gender**



Accident Severity Index

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

$$\frac{2734}{18564} \times 100 = 15$$

This means that out of every 100 victims of road accidents, 15 people are killed.

Accident fatality risk

68. 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 **30,810,892** people.

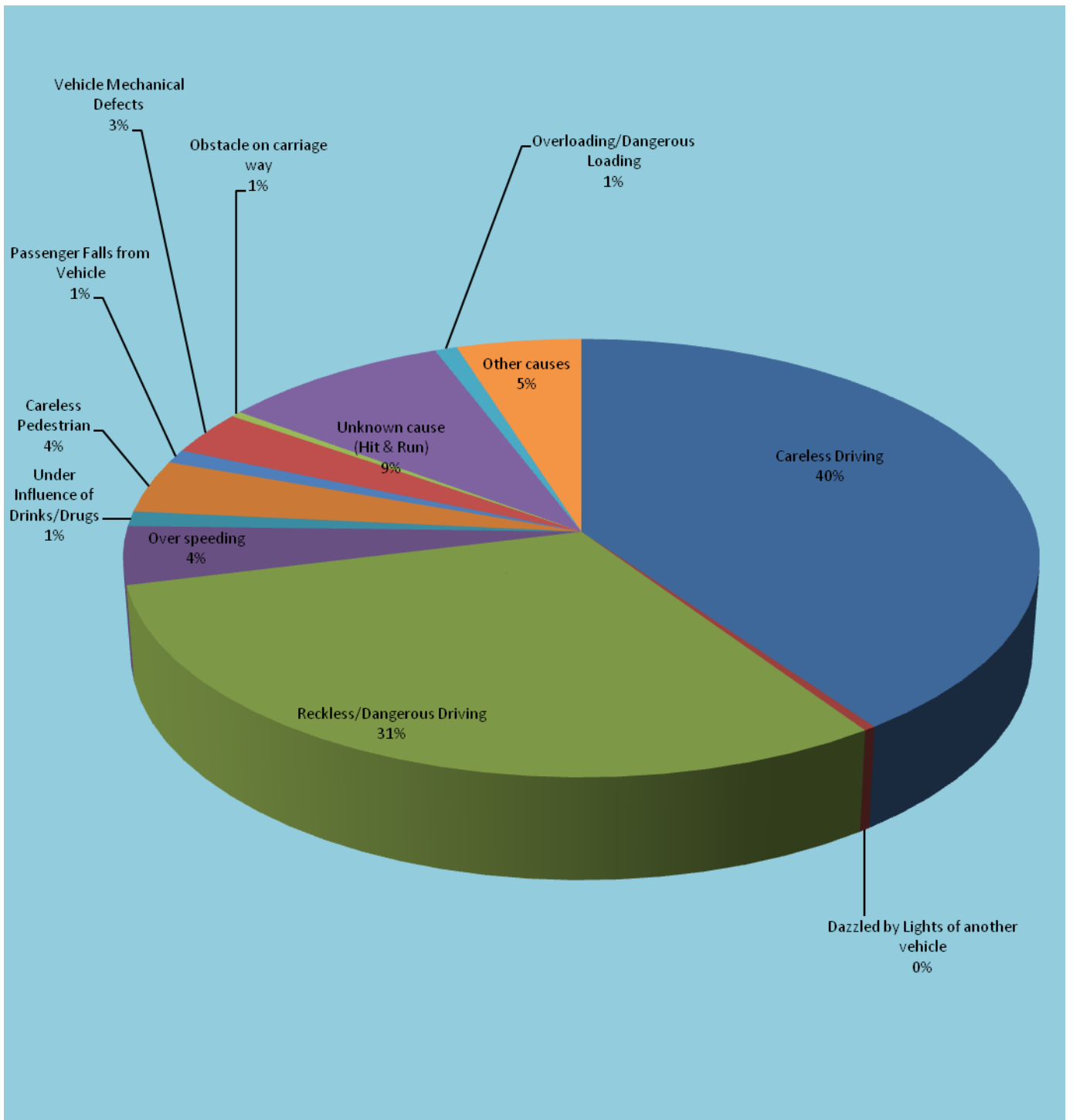
$$\frac{2734}{30,810,892} \times 100,000 = 9$$

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

Causes of accidents

69. The major cause of accidents is careless driving which contributes to 40% of the total causes followed by reckless driving which contributes to 31 %. This shows that accidents can be avoided.

Figure 13: Causes of Accidents



Express Penalty Scheme

70. The total amount of money imposed in 2009 was 5,579,060,000 out of which 4,857,975,000 (**87.1 %**) was paid as shown in the table below.

Table 30: Express Penalty Scheme January – December 2009

Month	Tickets Issued	Amount Paid	Amount Imposed	Percentage (%) Paid
Jan	6436	261,073,000	34,0265,000	76.7
Feb	5962	246,830,000	302,560,000	81.6
Mar	5769	257,250,000	354,229,000	72.6
Apr	5954	261,070,000	319,359,000	81.8
May	7755	314,570,000	414,765,000	75.8
Jun	9066	399,450,000	491,521,000	81.3
July	9765	476,200,000	509,000,000	93.6
Aug	8398	413,640,000	454,488,000	91.0
Sept	9564	457,485,000	489,046,000	93.6
Oct	9427	496,730,000	541,410,000	91.8
Nov	12358	601,130,000	681,767,000	88.2
Dec	12189	672,547,000	680,650,00	98.8
Total	102,643	4,857,975,000	5,579,060,000	87.1

Accident Statistics Along Highways

71. **Table 21: Accident Victims Along Highways**

	Number of Accident Victims		
Highway	Killed	Injured	Total
Kampala- Entebbe	113	597	710
Kampala-Jinja	213	1441	1654
Kampala- Masaka	181	513	694
Kampala- Gulu	213	507	720
Kampala – Hoima	101	285	386
Kampala – Mubende	93	213	306
Total	914	3,556	4,470

72. **Table 32: Number of Accident Cases Along High ways**

Highway	Number of Accident Cases			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Kampala- Entebbe	94	456	458	1008
Kampala-Jinja	153	575	553	1281
Kampala- Masaka	123	220	296	639
Kampala- Gulu	180	364	293	837
Kampala- Hoima	101	270	110	481
Kampala – Mubende	86	100	54	240
Total	737	1985	1764	4486

OBSERVATIONS

73. There has been a downward trend in Crimes reported over the years mainly due to:
- Increased visibility and Presence of Police in Crime prone areas of the country hence prevention of Crimes.
 - Emphasis on Community Policing and partnership with the public to prevent and fight Crime.
 - Strict adherence to the law by prosecuting offenders thus deterring potential offenders from the commission of Crimes.
 - Improved supervision of Police work through creation of new Police regions, Stations and posts.
 - Enhanced Intelligence Collection leading to Intelligence led Policing.
 - Enhanced Partnership with other Security agencies.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges

74. The following were the challenges faced:
- a) Inadequate numbers of personnel.
 - b) Shortage of experts to assist in the investigations (ballistic, hand writing, finger printing, photography, pathology, Computer forensic examination etc).Currently we don't have a single ballistic expert, we don't have a single Computer Forensic Examiner and have one Handwriting expert. Only two regions have a Police Surgeon.
 - c) Lack of modern forensic tools for investigations.
 - d) Fast pace of technology and new Crimes associated to it.
 - e) Manual handling / management of records.
 - f) Insufficient cars and fuel to support investigations and general policing activities. Currently all District CID Officers do not have Vehicles.

- g) Occasional delays in handling of files in the offices of the DPP/RSA.

Way Forward

75. To overcome the above challenges, the following measures are proposed.
- a) Recruiting and training of personnel in the various fields of investigations.
 - b) Enhancement of case conferencing in order to speed up prosecution of cases.
 - c) Enhanced supervision and monitoring of investigators
 - d) Equipping criminal investigators and experts with modern equipments / facilities.
 - e) Computerization of the crime and personnel records from headquarters to the stations.

76. **APPENDICES**

- Appendix I : Crime by Crime
- Appendix II : Crime by Regions/Districts
- Appendix III : Performance by Regions/Districts
- Appendix IV : Crime Pattern Distribution
- Appendix V : Foreign Nationals Accused
- Appendix VI : Crimes Committed against foreigners
- Appendix VII : Civil Servants in Crime
- Appendix VIII : Fire Arms and ammunitions
- Appendix IX : Security Personnel in Crime
- Appendix X : Motor Vehicles in Crime
- Appendix XI : Mob action
- Appendix XII : Escapes and Rescue from Custody