



UGANDA POLICE



Annual Crime and Traffic/Road Safety Report **2013**



**Annual Crime and
Traffic/Road Safety Report
2013**



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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

“

We applaud the vigilance of the population, in general, for their continued invaluable support, and crime preventers, who have, voluntarily come up to augment the efforts of the Police. Above all, we express deep appreciation to H.E. the President, as well as the National Security Council, whose strategic guidance and support remains critical.”

I am pleased to present to you the Annual Crime and Traffic/Road Safety Report for the year 2013. Let me begin by expressing appreciation. Once again, while we cannot expressly appreciate all of you who have made contribution towards the fight against crime, we must, nevertheless, make mention of those organizations and persons that continue to play a critical role. Indeed, we acknowledge and commend the continued positive contribution by sister security agencies, namely, the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF), Internal Security Organization (ISO) and the External Security Organization (ESO). To no lesser extent, we commend the equally invaluable contribution by the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) institutions namely, the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), the office of the Attorney General, Prison Service and other stakeholders like Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory (DGAL), Office of the Auditor General (OAG), Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), Bank of Uganda (BOU), Ministry of Finance Planning and economic Development (MOFPED), Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets (PPDA), Uganda Registration Service Bureau as well as other development partners. We appreciate the Inspectorate of Government and the Uganda Human Rights Commission for the complementary efforts in fighting crime, as well as the recommendations, which are without a doubt aimed at helping us perform better. We pay tribute to Parliament for the continued critical oversight role. We applaud the vigilance of the population, in general, for their continued invaluable support, and crime preventers, who have, voluntarily come up to augment the efforts of the Police.

Above all, we express deep appreciation to H.E. the President, as well as the National Security Council, whose strategic guidance and support remains critical. Indeed, this is an indication, that the strategy of policing as enshrined in Article 212 of the Uganda Constitution, which provides for the functions of the Uganda Police, namely that in carrying out the functions of protecting life and property, ensuring law and order, and preventing and detecting crime, the Uganda Police shall cooperate with "civil authorities, other security organs, and the population generally" (Article 212(d)).

CRIME:

While last year, the crime rate, alarmingly, showed a slight upward trend, however negligible, am gratified to note that the trend in 2013 showed a downward trend, however slight, at 0.5%. This is consistent with the crime trend since 2006. Though the general crime rate declined slightly, there was significant decline in certain categories of crime. Notably, there was significant decrease in the following categories of crime: Economic Crimes (10%), Narcotic drugs (14.7%), Robberies (15.8%), Breakings (13.8%) and Traffic accidents (7.6%). I am, particularly, proud to note that there was a marked improvement in the general performance of the CIID in the disposal of cases in 2013.

However, we note, with concern, that there was increase in the following crimes: Homicides (17.8%), Defilements (15.8%), Domestic violence (18.4%), Child Related offences (38.9%), and Land related offences (30.8%). In the case of increase in the reported cases of corruption (48%), this does not, necessarily, mean a rise in incidence of corruption. Rather

it indicates increased vigilance among the population in fighting corruption and increasing reporting to the Uganda Police, as well as marked improvement in the ability of the Directorate of Crime Intelligence and Investigation to detect and investigate cases of corruption, especially in the public sector.

I note that sex-related crimes, in particular defilement, are not decreasing with **9,589** cases compared to **8,076** cases in 2012. Domestic violence also increased by **18.4%** from **2,793** cases reported in 2012 to **3,426** cases reported in 2013.

Of particular concern is that Uganda continues to be a target for organized criminal groups involved in trafficking in human beings and people smuggling, drug trafficking, trafficking in small arms and light weapons, wildlife crimes, as well as motor vehicle theft.

Although no new cases of terrorism occurred in Uganda, we continue to receive reports and credible intelligence of terror threats against with terror cells reporting operating in Uganda in collaboration with others in the region. Cybercrimes, as well as financial crimes are serious emerging challenges that threaten the security and stability of our country, and our region and beyond. To fight these transnational and cross border crimes requires regional, and, even, African-wide cooperation and collaboration, as well as Interpol support. In fact, during the year under review, Eastern African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO) and Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO) carried out a simultaneous operation code named 'Usalama' in a bid to combat these crimes. It was conducted from 16th – 18th July 2013 targeting Drug trafficking, Human Trafficking/Migrant Smuggling, Motor vehicle thefts and illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons. It was the first operation of its kind, and registering unexpected success. We intend to continue with such joint operations.

TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY:

The year 2013 saw a **7.6%** decrease in the total number of fatal and serious accidents and is the highest decrease recorded in the last 11 years. Traffic Police have deployed dedicated enforcement teams targeting major causes of accidents such as over speeding, drunk driving and incompetent drivers. This is over and above our daily enforcement against road users who choose to ignore traffic rules and endanger themselves and other road users. Improving road safety is, ultimately, a joint effort between the community and the Police. This, we shall continue with our road safety outreach through our annual programs and campaigns to strengthen our partnership with the community. We shall also continue to benchmark and learn from the best practices so as to, continually, achieve greater heights in excellence, making Uganda roads safer and secure.

We must highlight the significance of the fact that since 2006, i.e. for the last 7 years, also, the crime rate in Uganda has been on the decline. It is an achievement that Uganda must celebrate. This has been, largely because of the progressive improvements in the methods of policing, which, as we noted, earlier involves popular vigilance that includes partnerships with civil authorities, other security organs, but, more significantly the “population

generally”. It has involved building the capacity and developing different capabilities in the Uganda Police, such as the K9 Unit, Forensic laboratory, CIID, Flying Squad, effective Traffic Police, Field Force Unit, etc, as well as improving the quality of leadership of police stations and posts. It is this approach of policing combining popular vigilance (Neighbourhood Watch) and the technical services of the Police that constitutes the new approach called “community policing”. Indeed, we appreciate the contribution of the territorial police, as well as all the specialized police units. However, we need to do more. In that direction, we are embarked on a twin-programme:

- Rolling out in the Kampala Metropolitan Policing area, as well as the rest of the country, our model of community policing.
- Training and equipment of the Police Force.

We applaud the work of Parliament for passing, and H.E. the President for assenting to, laws that are critical in the fight against certain categories of crime such Trafficking in human beings, money laundering, cybercrimes, etc. However, we request that Parliament fast tracks the passing of such bills as the anti-narcotic drugs that has for many years been gathering dust as our efforts of fighting drugs using the current are laughable. We, also, request that proposals to rationalize the criminal justice system such as on the issue of bail be quickly addressed so as to give credibility to the system. We need, also, to strengthen mechanisms for reforming criminals as studies by Uganda Prison Service indicate show that the most crimes are committed by repeat offenders.

I have no doubt that with the above mentioned efforts directed that improving the administration of justice, the crime rate as well as traffic accidents will not only continue to go down, but we shall in fact achieve a sharp trend in crime incidence as we did in the year 2006-2007.

Once again, I extend my appreciation and gratitude to the public, JLOS institutions and all other partners, with whom we have continued to work together to ensure that our country is safe and secure.

Thank you.

For God and My Country



Gen. Kale Kayihura

Inspector General of Police

7th April, 2014

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 18 Directorates as follows:

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

PROFILE: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORATE



AIGP Grace Akullo, Director CIID

The Criminal Investigations and Intelligence Directorate (CIID) is headed by Assistant Inspector General of Police (AIGP). It has four (4) divisions namely: Crime Intelligence, Criminal Investigations, Special Investigations and Economic & Anti-Corruption, all headed by Senior Commissioners of Police (SCP).

The Directorate's mandate is to ensure effective investigations, detection and prevention of crime through performing the following key tasks:

- a) Develop plans, policies and strategies of crime investigations and crime intelligence;
- b) Plan, coordinate and guide the central direction and management of crime detection and prevention;

- c) Ensures identification of serious criminals and offenders by means of fingerprints; foot-prints, palm prints, photographs and measurements;
- d) Ensure crime intelligence and crime prevention through collation and dissemination of daily bulletin of crime and information on crime;
- e) Ensures collation of criminal statistics;
- f) Create and maintain a reliable databank to help management of crime.
- g) Organize and carry out training programs; and
- h) Coordinate and liaise with other stakeholders involved in crime prevention and crime intelligence.

PROFILE: TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY DIRECTORATE



SCP Dr. Stephen Kasiima, Ag. Director Traffic and Road Safety

The Traffic and Road Safety Directorate is headed by the Acting Director Traffic and Road Safety (TRS). It has three departments namely:- Operations & Enforcement, Training, Information & Data Management, and Inspectorate of Vehicles each headed by a Commissioner of Police (CP).

The Directorate holds the mandate of ensuring Traffic and Road Safety through enforcement of traffic laws and regulations.

The Directorate's Key Tasks and Duties:

- a) Develop and coordinate the human and non-human capacity of the department to handle the traffic and road safety function of the UPF.

- b) Develop plans, policies, guidelines and traffic standard operating procedures for traffic and road safety and ensure their implementation.
- c) Design, coordinate, monitor, implement Traffic and Road Safety education, and operational programs.
- d) Advise UPF on traffic and road safety matters.
- e) Handle public complaints on road safety, and provide feedback.
- f) Production of periodic department summaries and statistics of road safety education and operational reports.
- g) Carry out periodic traffic and road safety inspections.
- h) Develop traffic data base for the UPF.
- i) Ensure effective inspection of vehicles.
- j) Supervise and coordinate the regional I.O.V operations
- k) Ensure effective management of the driving tests function.

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ACRONYMS

ADF	Allied Democratic Front
ASTU	Anti-Stock Theft Unit
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CIID	Criminal Intelligence & Investigations Directorate
CT	Counter Terrorism
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecutions
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAPCCO	Eastern African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization
FDLR	Forces for Democratization and Liberation of Rwanda
FFU	Field Force Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GCM	General Court Martial
IGG	Inspector General of Government
IOV	Inspectorate of Vehicles
JLOS	Justice, Law & Order Sector
KMP	Kampala Metropolitan Police
KMPA	Kampala Metropolitan Policing Area
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NITA-U	National Information Technology Authority Uganda
PAF	Poverty Action Fund
PISCES	Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System
PRDP	Peace Recovery and Development Plan
PSU	Professional Standards Unit
RELOKA	Re- Establishment of Law and Order in Karamoja Area
RSA	Resident State Attorney
RVR	Rift Valley Railways
SAR	Semi-Automatic Rifle
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization
SIU	Special Investigations Unit
SMG	Sub Machine Gun
LMG	Light Machine Gun
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
TRSA	Traffic & Road Safety Act
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defense Force
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPF	Uganda Police Force
USE	Universal Secondary Education
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 flockspack 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 investigated by a detective at a given point in time.

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, 2013, to December 31st, 2013. The report features on Crime, Fire Incidences, International Relations, and Traffic/Road Safety.

Crime Summary: In 2013, the number of reports and complaints made to Police were **251,409** out of which **99,959** cases were criminal in nature compared to **100,465** criminal cases investigated in 2012 thereby reflecting a decrease in the volume of crime by **0.5%**.

On average **8,330** crimes were reported and investigated per month in 2013, compared to **8,372** crimes in 2012. The top ten (10) leading crimes registered were Common Assaults, Defilements, Obtaining by False Pretenses, Threatening Violence, Thefts of Mobile Phones, Thefts of Cash, Criminal Trespass, Burglaries, Child Neglect and Domestic Violence.

In 2013, the number of homicide cases reported and investigated were **2,326** reflecting an increase of **17.8%**. Incidents of suspected ritual murders increased from **11** cases in 2012 to **12** cases in 2013 giving an increase of **8.3%**.

A total of **164** corruption cases were reported and investigated in 2013 compared to **214** cases in 2012 while **9,998** cases of Economic Crimes were investigated, compared to **11,006** cases investigated in 2012 giving a decrease of **10%**.

Cyber-crimes reported in 2013 were **45** cases compared to **62** cases in 2012 resulting into a loss of about **18.1** billion shillings.

In 2013, a total of **891** land fraud cases were investigated compared to **616** cases in 2012 giving a **30.8%** increase.

Narcotics and Psycho tropic substances cases investigated were **1,380** compared to **1,584** cases in 2012 reflecting a **14.7%** decrease.

Defilement continues to lead in Sex Related Crimes in 2012 and 2013. A total of **9,598** cases were investigated in 2013 compared to **8,076** cases in 2012, thus giving an increase of **15.8%** while **1,042** cases of rape were investigated compared to **530** cases in 2012 hence an increase by **49%**.

Cases of robberies (both aggravated and simple) decreased by 15.8% from **4,194** cases in 2012 to **3,620** cases in 2013.

In 2013, a total of **3,426** cases of Domestic Violence were investigated compared to **2,793** cases in 2012 giving **18.4%** increase.

A total of **7,064** cases of Threatening Violence were reported and investigated in 2013 compared to **7,207** cases in 2012 giving **2%** decrease, while **14,550** cases of Common Assaults were investigated in 2013 compared to **14,923** cases in 2012 giving **2.5%** decrease.

In 2013, **7,095** cases of breakings were investigated compared to **7,340** cases in 2012, reflecting a decrease of **3.4%** while **18,146** cases of thefts were investigated in 2013 as compared to **20,649** cases in 2012, reflecting a decrease of **13.8%**.

37 cases of Electoral and **15** cases of Political Offences were investigated in 2013.

A total of **337** cases of environmental crimes were investigated in 2013 compared to **196** cases in 2012 giving a **41.8%** increase.

155 cases of Wild Life related crimes were investigated in 2013 compared to **116** cases in 2012 giving a 25% increase.

Chile related crimes investigated by end of 2013 were **6,522** cases compared to **3,984** in 2012 giving a **38.9%** increase.

A total of **435** Ugandan nationals were trafficked to different countries and **20** foreign nationals trafficked to Uganda. Of the **435** victims **228** were females and **207** were males

Fire emergency calls received were **936** out of which **702** were actual calls handled, **173** incidents of fire emergency calls were handled before the arrival of Fire brigade and **61** false calls were responded to. Residential structures continue to have the biggest number of fires over **34 %**, followed by commercial structures at 16% among others

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 upsurges and fluctuations along with outright theft of power.

During the period under review, **18,368** crashes were reported out of which 14.2% were fatal, 48.3% were serious and 37.5 % were minor in nature. There was a 7.6% decrease in the number of accidents reported in 2013 from 19,870 in 2012 to 18,368 in 2013. Fatal accidents increased slightly by 0.2%, serious accidents reduced by 1.7% and minor accidents by 16.3%.

There was a decrease of **4.1%** in the number of casualties from crashes on Ugandan roads in 2013 in the period under review. The total number of vehicles involved in crashes was **27,648**. This is **10%** less than the vehicles that were involved in 2012. **283,114** traffic offenders were fined under the express penalty scheme for the various traffic offences.

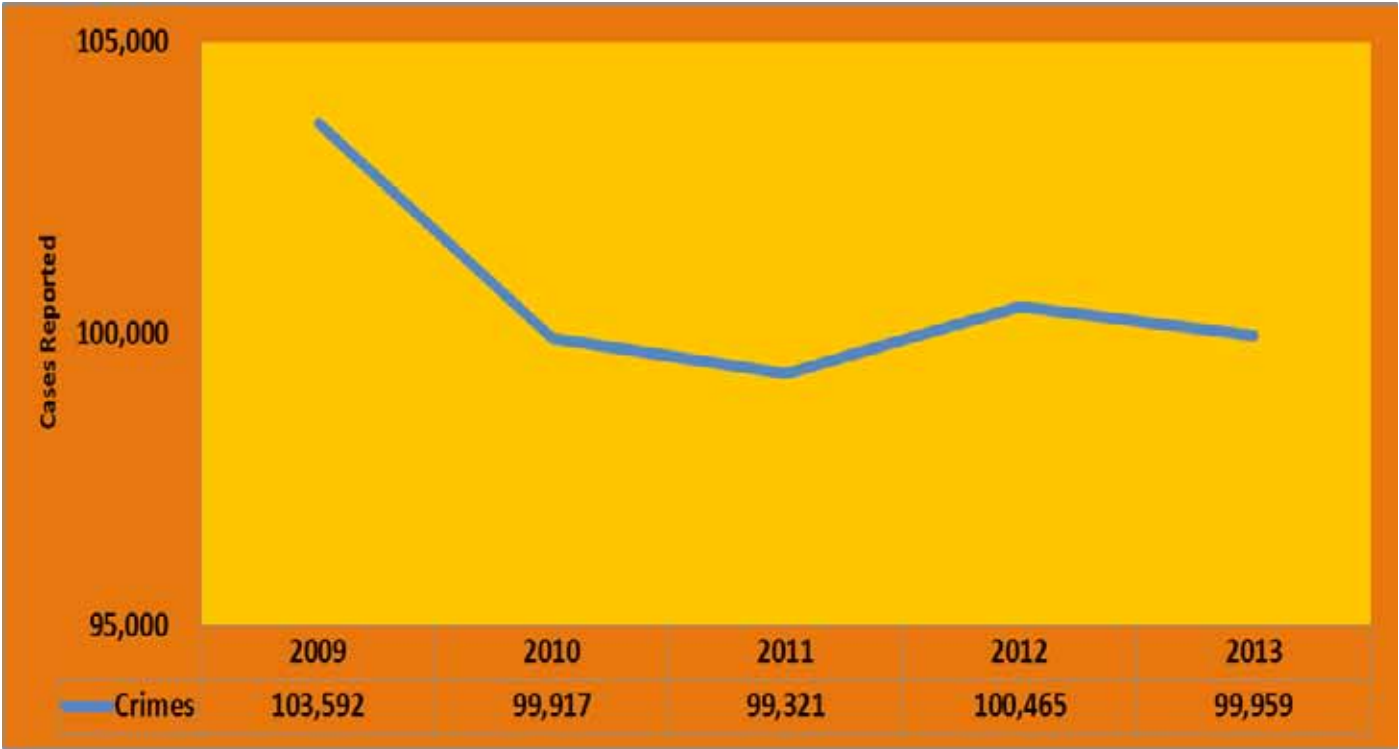
Annual Crime Report



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Annual Crime and Traffic Road Safety Report covers the period from January 1st, 2013 to December 31st, 2013. In the period under review, the number of reports and complaints made to Police were **251,409** out of which **99,959** cases were investigated as criminal in nature compared to **100,465** criminal cases investigated in 2012 thereby reflecting decrease in the volume of crime by **0.5%**.

Figure 1: Crime Trend comparison 2009-2013



2.0 GENERAL ANALYSIS OF CRIME 2012 AND 2013

2.1 Crime Rate in 2013

The population of Uganda was estimated at 36,600,000 by the end of 2013 giving a Crime Rate of:

$$\frac{99,959}{36,600,000} \times 100,000 = 273$$

This means that, out of every 100,000 people, **273** were victims of crime.

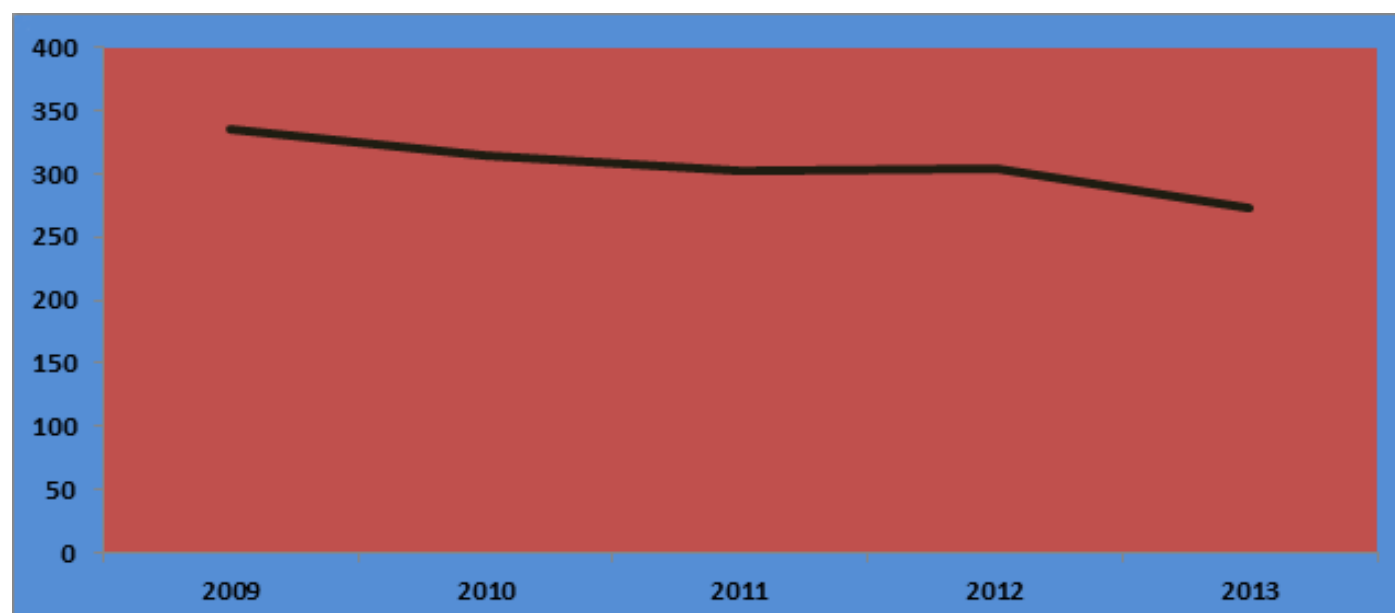
2.2 Crime Rate Comparisons

There was a decrease of **11.7%** in the crime rate during the year 2013, in comparison to 2012 as shown in the table below:

Table 1: Comparison of the Crime Rates (2008-2013)

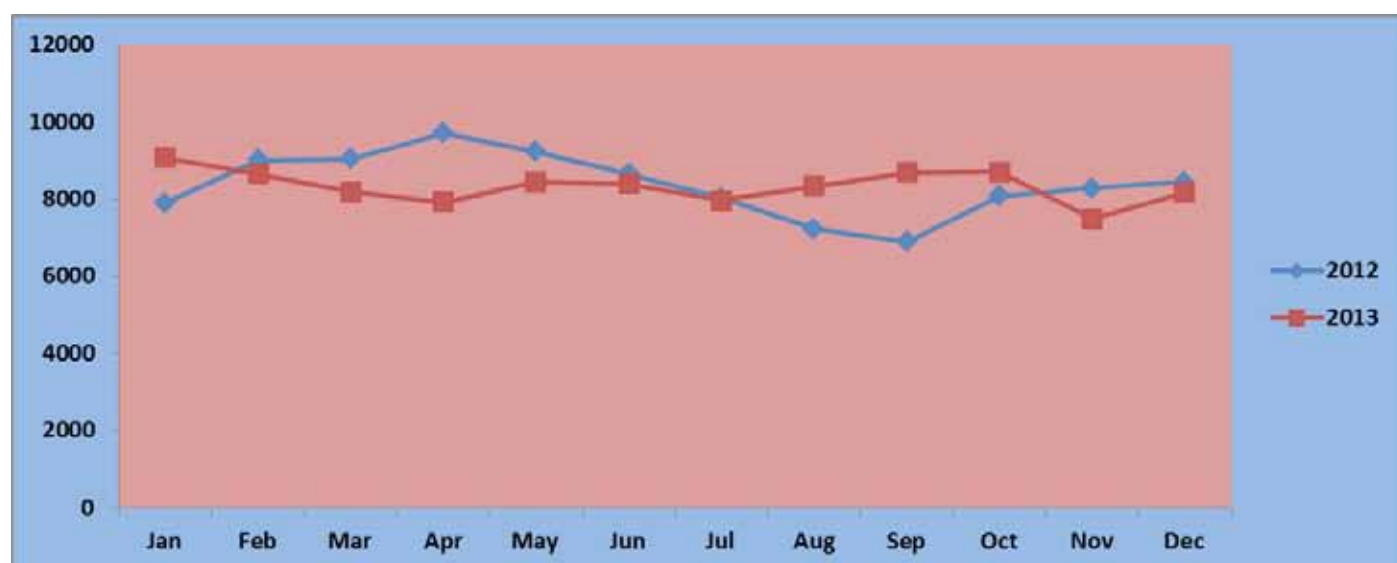
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Crime Rate	336	314	302	305	273

Figure 2: Crime Rate Comparison for 5 years



2.3 Monthly Crime Trend

On average **8,330** crimes were reported and investigated per month in 2013, compared to **8,372** crimes in 2012.

Figure 3: Monthly Crime Trend for 2012 and 2013

2.4 Leading Crimes in 2013

In 2013, the top ten (10) leading crimes registered were Common Assaults (14,161), Defilement (9,598), Obtaining by False Pretences (8,113), Threatening Violence (7,604), Thefts of Mobile Phones (4,409), Thefts of Cash (4,388), Criminal Trespass (4,289), Burglaries (3,846), Child Neglect (3,541) and Domestic Violence (3,426) as shown below.

Table 2: Leading Crimes in 2013

S/No	Crime Categories	Cases
1	Common Assaults	14,161
2	Defilement	9,598
3	Obtaining By False Pretenses	8,113
4	Threatening Violence	7,604
5	Thefts of Mobile Phones	4,409
6	Thefts of Cash	4,388
7	Criminal Trespass	4,289
8	Burglaries	3,846
9	Child Neglect	3,541
10	Domestic Violence	3,426

Common Assaults contributed the highest category of crimes reported and investigated at **15%**, followed by Defilements at **10%** and Obtaining by False Pretenses at **8%** among others

2.5 Crime by Districts/Divisions

Table 3: Districts with Highest Number of Reported Crimes

S/No.	Districts / Police Divisions	Total Cases
1	Mbale	2,417
2	Jinja	2,406
3	Iganga	2,353
4	Mbarara	2,101
5	Wakiso	1,951
6	Rakai	1,909
7	Lira	1,828
8	Kira Road	1,794
9	Old Kampala	1,740
10	Masaka	1,685

Table 4: Districts with Lowest Reported Crimes

S/No.	Districts / Police Divisions	Total Cases
1	Kakiri	83
2	Kaabong	115
3	Amudat	130
4	Abim	149
5	Kotido	156
6	Buhweju	157
7	Ntoroko	169
8	Nwoya	190
9	Maracha/Nyadri	224
10	Kajjansi	235

From table 4 above, Kakiri Police Division registered the lowest number of crimes (83 cases).

3.0 CRIME ANALYSIS

3.1 Homicides

In 2013, the number of homicide cases investigated were **2,326** compared to **1,910** cases in the year 2012. This reflects a **17.8%** increase. This is attributed to increase in cases of Murder by

shooting, aggravated domestic Violence, Mob Action among others.

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

The police is to step up response in situations of mob action, improve on intelligence and investigation capacity, continuously involve the public in community policing and sensitization.

Table 5: Homicide cases in 2013

S/NO.	CRIMES	NO. INVESTIGATED		VICTIMS	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
	Death(by Shooting)	131	115	192	245
	Death(by Mob Action)	426	266	508	540
	Death(By Poisoning)	93	156	183	202
	Death (Fire Outbreak)	46	42	87	127
	Death(by Domestic Violence)	315	154	360	277
	Death(Other causes)	1,315	1,178	2,527	2,770

Table 6: Districts/Police Divisions with Highest Volume of Homicides

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Mbarara	74
2	Kibale	57
3	Kabale	52
4	Mubende	49
5	Luweero	47

3.1.1. Death by shooting

A total of **131** cases were reported and investigated in 2013 as compared to **115** cases investigated in 2012 thus a **12.2 %** increase.

Leading regions were Mt. Moroto (20 cases), KPM East (14 cases), KMP North (12 cases), Kidepo (11 cases), Rwenzori (9 cases) and Kigezi (8 cases).

Most of the shootings took place in the districts of Nakapiripirit (13 cases), Abim (7 cases), Wakiso (6 cases), Kiira Road and Amolatar both had 5 cases.

By the end of the year, **43** cases were taken to court, out of which **2** cases secured convictions

and **41** cases were still pending in court. A total of **88** cases were still under investigations.

A total of **192** people were shot dead, of whom **163** were male adults, **20** were female adults, **6** were male juveniles and **3** were female juveniles.

3.1.1.1 Murder by shooting of ten (10) people in Luwero District.

On 9/03/2013 at around 0030hrs at Gogonya village, Nakatonya parish, Simbwa Sub County in Luwero district one Oketch David was shot dead by one Pte. Ojok Patrick. The assailant also shot dead five UPDF soldiers attached to Bombo military barracks and four others. The dead were identified as W.O II Musa Francis, CPL Ozele Isaac, RA 094459 Staff Sergeant Obote Joel, RA 084769 Sergeant Abdul Onesmus, Pte. Namatovu Teddy, Mama Jackie, Mama Maria, Oliba Wilber, Akulo Florence and Adule Onesmus. The suspect was taken to court and convicted of Murder.

3.1.2. Death by Mob Action

A total of **426** cases of death by mob action were reported and investigated in 2013 compared to **266** cases in 2012 hence an increase by 37.5%. This is mostly attributed to thefts (62%), murder (9%), robbery (6%), burglary (2%) and suspected witchcraft (1%) and other causes (20%). These were highest in the regions of Ssezibwa (37 cases), North Kyoga (30 cases), East Kyoga, Rwizi and West Nile (26 cases each). Most of these killings took place in the Districts of Kayunga (30 cases), Arua (15 cases), Fort Portal, Lira and Iganga had 11 cases each while Mpigi and Kabaale had 10 cases each.

By the end of the year, **64** cases were taken to court, out of which **2** cases were dismissed and **62** cases were still pending in court while **362** cases were still under investigations.

A total of **508** people were killed as a result of mob action, of whom **477** were male adults, **26** were female adults and **5** male juveniles.

The police is to step up involvement of the public through community policing and sensitization.

3.1.3. Death through Domestic Violence

Incidences of Death through Domestic Violence investigated by the police in 2013 were **315** cases compared to **154** cases in 2012 giving a **51%** increase. This is attributed to family wrangles and acting under the influence of alcohol.

Aswa Region registered the highest number with 46 cases, followed by North Kyoga (41 cases), Rwizi (36 cases), Rwenzori and East Kyoga registered 25 cases each.

Most of these took place in the Districts of Ntungamo and Kamwenge (19 cases each), Kibaale (17 cases), Bushenyi and Kileleshwa (13 cases each) and Amuru with 11 cases. The police is to step up community policing and awareness. Other stakeholders such as community development officers among others should provide programs/projects that can strengthen family values and ethics.

By the end of the year, **200** cases were taken to court, out of which **6** cases secured convictions, **1** case was dismissed and **193** cases were still pending in court. A total of **115** cases were still under investigations.

A total of **360** people were killed as a result of aggravated domestic violence, of whom **147** were male adults, **159** were female adults, **36** were male juveniles and 18 were female juveniles.

3.1.4. Ritual Murders

Incidents of ritual murders increased from **11** cases reported in 2012 to **12** cases in 2013 giving a **8.3%** increase. Cases of ritual murders occurred in the Districts of Mbarara (2 cases), Lwero, Ntungamo, Kayunga, Kawempe, Moyo, Kanungu, Butaleja, Lwengo, Jinja and Lugazi registering 1 case each.

3.1.5. Death by Other Causes

This category includes cases of death such as Death by cutting and stabbing, strangulation, murder during robbery and death after assaults among others. A total of **1,315** cases were investigated in 2013 as compared to **1,178** cases in 2012 hence giving an increase of **10.4%**. Below are some of the mass murders by hacking committed in the period under review.

3.1.5.1 Murder of six (6) people at Rushere in Kiruhura District:

On 17/08/2013 at around 0200hrs at Komujana cell, Rushere parish, Kenshunga Sub County in Kiruhura District, unknown people armed with pangas and one AK 47 rifle hacked to death Daniel Karuhanga at his residence together with five of his workers. The dead workers were identified as; Tumwine Eldard, Timuzigu Kenneth, Turinabo Naboth, Nturanabo Benard and another only identified as Alex. Suspects are on remand and inquiries are still ongoing.

3.1.5.2 Murder of Nine (09) people at Kasensero in Rakai District:

On 14/01/2013 at around 0300hrs at Kyebe trading centre, Kasensero Sub County in Rakai district, unidentified people invaded the home of **Pastor Stephen Mugamba** leader of Kyebe Pentecostal Church. The assailants dug a hole through the garage to access the house. They used pangas and hacked to death Pastor Stephen Mugamba, Nalinya Norah, Namatovu Mariam, Nakiwala Jane, Nansibwa Christine, Benedina Nakiwala, Nakirija Mackline, Dan Ssemwanga and Andrew Ampirwe. Suspects are on remand and inquiries are still ongoing.



DIGP at the scene of murder where 9 people were hacked at Kasensero in Rakai

3.2 Terrorism

In the year under review, there were **8** cases of terrorism investigated in 2013. The same number of cases was reported in 2012.

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.

3.2.1 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.

3.2.2 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

3.3 Treason

During the period under review, **02** Treason cases were investigated, compared to **06** cases in the previous year (2012).

3.4 Corruption (Public Sector Fraud)

A total of **413** cases were reported and investigated in 2013 compared to **214** cases in 2012 giving a **48%** increase. **75** cases were taken to court out of which 8 secured convictions, **2** cases were dismissed, **12** cases were concluded and **53** cases were still pending in court by the end of the year. **338** cases were under inquiry. A total of 127 persons were charged to Court of whom 18 were females and 109 males.

Table 7: Public Sector Corruption cases investigated in 2013

S/No.	Offences	Cases Investigated		Change
		2012	2013	
1	Abuse of office	40	88	48
2	Embezzlement	59	212	153
3	Causing financial loss	90	84	-6
4	Conflict of Interest	01	3	2
5	Other Corruption cases	24	26	2
	Total	214	413	199

3.5 Economic Crimes (Private Sector Fraud)

In the year 2013, a total of **9,998** cases of Economic Crimes were investigated, compared to **11,006** cases investigated in 2012 giving a decrease of **10%**.

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 8: Breakdown of Economic Crimes:

S/No.	Offences	Cases Investigated	
		2012	2013
1	Obtaining by False Pretenses	8,250	8113
2	Issuing False Cheques	861	586
3	Counterfeiting	728	466
4	Forgery & Uttering of False Documents	621	557
5	Embezzlement	240	151
6	Abuse of Office	117	28
7	Causing Financial loss	110	37
8	Cyber crime	62	36
9	Bank & Other Corporate Frauds	17	24
	Total	11,006	9,998

Table 9: Top Five Districts/Divisions in Economic Crime

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Mbale	354
2	Wakiso	325
3	CPS Kampala	323
4	Wandegeya	301
5	Old Kampala	295

3.5.1 ATM Fraud by Bulgarians:

Four (4) Bulgarians attempted to defraud Stanbic Bank using fake Automated Teller Machine cards (ATMs). The arrested were identified as Ivan Ganchev Emilov, Anton Ivanov, Milen Katsarski and Adrian Dimitov. They were found with 38 ATM cards, a list of 45 ATM pin numbers, a charger for their improvised ATM and other gadgets. The suspects were prosecuted; 3 were convicted 20 yrs each and one to 10 yrs. On 19th August 2013, reappeared in Court challenging their conviction and sentence. In January 2014, High Court in Kampala lessened the twenty year jail term that was previous handed to 3 Bulgarians to 9 yrs on grounds that they were first time offenders who deserved court's lenience. Anton Ivanov was acquitted and subsequently deported



Van Ganchev Emilov, Anton Ivanov, Milen Katsarski and Adrian Dimitov arraigned in Court

3.5.2. 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) Halting some activities of Anti-Corruption Court from July 2013 to January 2014. This affected normal progress of the cases.
- c) There was no Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) from May to September 2013 and this resulted into stagnation of some cases which needed DPPs opinion and consent.
- d) Increase in the number of conmen locally known as “Bafere”
- e) Lack of adequate legislation on counterfeit crimes

3.6 Cyber Crimes

A total of **36** cases were reported in 2013 compared to **62** cases in 2012 resulting into a loss of about **18.1** billion shillings. The crimes included Electronic frauds, Phishing, Email hacking, pornography/defamation, offensive communication, mobile money and ATM/VISA frauds among others.

3.6.1. Challenges in handling Cyber-crimes:

- a) Limited skills to handle hi-tech related crimes;

- b) Lack of expertise/tools to compare suspect photos against CCTV recordings to ascertain identity; 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.

3.6.2. Strategies to combat Cyber crimes

- a) Cyber laws are now 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.

3.7 Land Frauds

In 2013, a total of **891** cases were reported and investigated compared to **616** cases registered in 2012 giving a **30.8%** increase. Of the total cases reported, **114** cases were not detected, **148** cases were submitted to DPP/RSA, **34** cases taken to Court, **8** cases had convictions, **4** cases with acquittals, **9** cases were dismissed. By the end of the year, **13** cases were still pending in court while **629** were still under inquiry.

Table 10: Categories of Land Fraud Cases

S/No	Category	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2013	2012	
1	Criminal Trespass	244	172	72
2	Obtaining Money by False Pretence	117	111	6
3	Obtaining Registration by False Pretence	92	87	5

S/No	Category	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2013	2012	
4	Forgery and Uttering of False Documents	62	43	19
5	Malicious damage to property	14	19	-5
6	Concealing Deeds	77	45	32
7	Fraudulent sale	42	14	28
8	Fraudulent disposal of trust property	-	91	-
9	Theft of Certificates	13	24	-11
10	Others	230	10	220
	Total	891	616	275

KMP East region registered the highest number with 191 cases, followed by KMP North (114 cases), Elgon (104 cases) and Greater Masaka (68 cases).

Mukono District registered highest with 150 cases followed by Bulambuli (108 cases), Waki-so (86 cases) and Masaka (60 cases).

3.7.1 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

3.7.2 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

3.8 Narcotics

In 2013, **1,380** cases were reported and investigated compared to **1,584** cases in 2012 reflecting a **14.7%** decrease. A total of **5,566** males and **172** females were arrested and charged in court. A total of Heroin seized was **32.3 kgs**, Cocaine **67.7 kgs**, Cannabis Herbal **1,834 kgs** seized, Cannabis seeds seized were **284 Kgs**, and Cannabis plants destroyed were **105** acres and **48.6 Kgs** of other pharmaceutical drugs were seized.

3.8.1 Operation ‘Usalama’ targeting Narcotics abuse.

An operation targeting transnational crimes among EAPCCO and SAPCCO member states code named ‘Usalama’ was conducted between 16th-18th July 2013. This targeted areas of Kampala Metropolitan, Busia, Luwero, Wakiso, Nakaseke and Entebbe Airport which is mostly used as a conduit route by traffickers and consumption of illicit drugs.

Gardens of Cannabis Herbal Plantations destroyed



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

A total of **1,034.76kgs**, **762** sticks/rolls of cannabis herbs and **224** kgs of cannabis seeds were seized during the operation where **125** suspects were arrested and some produced to courts of law. **81.8** acres of cannabis plants were destroyed by uprooting, slashing and burnt using paraffin and petrol during the operation.

3.8.2. Challenges in handling Narcotic cases

- a) National Drug Policy & Authority Act 2000 being used is not comprehensive enough, it's weak. However a comprehensive legislation of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Control Bill 2007 is already before Parliament for reading;
- 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.

3.9 General Crimes

3.9.1. Defilement

Defilement continues to lead in Sex Related Crimes in 2012 and 2013. A total of **9,598** cases were reported and investigated in 2013 compared to **8,076** cases in 2012, thus giving an increase of **15.8%**.

East Kyoga registered the highest number with 827 cases, followed by Elgon (696 cases), Malaba (677 cases), Busoga East (641 cases), Aswa and Greater Masaka had 636 cases each.

Most of these took place in the Districts of Iganga (252 cases), Mbale (248 cases), Kamuli (214 cases), Gulu (199 cases), Rakai (186 cases), Tororo (179 cases) Palisa and Soroti had 176 cases each.

A total of **4,931** cases were taken to court, out of which **359** cases secured convictions, **38** cases were acquitted, **248** cases were dismissed and **4,288** cases were still pending in court. A total of **4,667** cases were still under investigations. **4,807** suspects were taken to Court.

3.9.1.2 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.

3.9.2 Rape

In 2013, **1,042** cases of rape were investigated compared to **530** cases in 2012 hence an increase by **49%**.

Greater Masaka and Rwizi regions registered the highest number with 84 cases each, followed by KMP North (67 cases), Aswa (63 cases) and Rwenzori (57 cases) among others.

Districts that registered high cases of rape included Mbarara (36 cases), Wakiso (34 cases), Mubende (31 cases), Iganga (25 cases) and Rakai (24 cases).

A total of **365** cases were taken to court, out of which 11 cases secured convictions, 11 cases were dismissed and 343 cases were still pending in court while 677 cases were still under investigations. **401** suspects of rape were charged in Court.

3.9.3 Other Sex related offences

In 2013, a total of **250** cases of Indecent Assault, **32** cases of Incest and **52** cases of unnatural offences were investigated as compared to **298** cases of Indecent Assault, **34** cases of Incest and **71** cases of unnatural offences investigated in 2012 respectively.

A total of **7** cases of homosexuality were reported and investigated in 2013 out of which 3 cases were taken to court, 1 case secured conviction and 3 cases were still under investigations by the end of the year. These cases were registered in Kiwatule, Lugazi, Nabbingo, Katwe, Tororo, Mengo and Entebbe.

The homosexual victims still fear to come out and report these cases to police and still fear to testify in court. The police continues to sensitize people on the dangers of homosexuality and encourage people to report these cases.

3.9.4 Robbery

In 2013, **3,620** cases (both aggravated and simple) were investigated, compared to **4,194** cases in 2012 giving a **15.8** percent decrease. Cases of Simple Robbery (where lethal weapons were not used) were **2,585** compared to **3,126** in 2012 giving a **20.9%** decrease, while cases of Aggravated Robbery (where lethal weapons were used e.g. firearms, knives and machetes etc) were **1,035** compared to **1,053** cases in 2012 hence a **1.7%** decrease.

Of the total cases of Aggravated Robbery, **47** cases were robbery of motor vehicles, **242** were of motor cycles and **207** were robbery of cash.

Table 11: Top Five Districts/Divisions in Robbery:

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Mbarara	163
2	Kira Road	128
3	Jinja	125
4	Iganga	120
5	Mbale	111

3.9.4.1 Aggravated Robbery of Cash

A total of **207** cases of robbery of cash, amounting to **UGX 4,292,801,500/=** were registered in 2013, compared to **236** cases amounting **UGX 3,701,204,400/=** in 2012 hence giving a **14%** decrease.

Wamala region registered the highest number with 29 cases, followed by Rwizi (23 cases), Greater Masaka (20 cases), KMP East (18 cases) and KMP South (14 cases).

Districts that registered high cases included Mbarara (18 cases), Mityana, Kiboga, Iganga and Jinja registered 10 cases each.

A total of **80** cases were taken to court, out of which **1** case secured convictions, **2** cases were dismissed and **77** cases were still pending in court while **127** 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.

3.9.4.1.1 Aggravated Robbery of Cash in Lwengo District

On 18th July, 2013 at about 1730 hrs at Kinoni Trading Centre in Lwengo District three armed thugs robbed Ugx. 6,000,000/= and mobile phones from an Asian businessman from Mbarara town. Immediately after the robbery the public chased and arrested them and recovered an SMG AK 47 No. 19977- HC4630 with 26 rounds of ammunition and one star pistol No. UG. UPDF G23829 with 8 rounds of ammunition. Mbaraga Steven, Ntagulindwa Moses and Sekandi were charged to Court.



Suspects of a robbery case at Kinoni Police Station

3.9.4.2 Aggravated Robbery of Motor Vehicles

In 2013, a total of **47** cases of aggravated robbery of Motor Vehicles were registered as compared to **43** cases registered in 2012 leading to **8.5%** increase.

KMP East region registered the highest number with 9 cases, followed by KMP North (8 cases), Busoga East (7 cases), Wamala (6 cases) and KMP South (4 cases).

Districts that registered high cases included Iganga (6 cases), Wakiso (4 cases), Busia, Nagalama, Mubende and Mukono all registered 3 cases each.

A total of **9** cases were taken to court, out of which **1** case secured convictions, **1** case was dismissed and **7** cases were still pending in court while **38** cases were still under investigations.

3.9.4.3 Aggravated Robbery of Motor Cycles

In 2013, **242** cases of aggravated robbery of motorcycles were investigated compared to **241** cases investigated in 2012 hence a **0.4%** increase.

KMP East and Busoga East regions registered the highest number with 30 cases each, followed by KMP North (21 cases), Rwizi (20 cases), Wamala (19 cases) and Albertine (18 cases).

Districts that registered high cases included Iganga (21 cases), Kira Road (18 cases), Mbarara

(16 cases), Kaabong, Bukwo and Old Kampla Division registered 13 cases each.

A total of **86** cases were taken to court, out of which **2** cases secured convictions, **1** was acquitted, **1** case was dismissed and **82** cases were still pending in court while **156** cases were still under investigations.

3.9.5. Domestic Violence

In 2013, a total of **3,426** cases of Domestic Violence were reported and investigated compared to **2,793** cases in 2012 giving **18.4%** increase.

East Kyoga region registered the highest number with 364 cases, followed by Elgon (342 cases), North Kyoga (322 cases), KMP North (271 cases), Malaba (228 cases) and Kiira (209 cases).

Districts that registered high cases included Kumi (205 cases), Jinja (200 cases), Luwero (134 cases), Lira (134 cases), Katwe Division (127 cases) and Sironko (110 cases).

A total of **338** cases were taken to court, out of which **104** cases secured convictions, **2** case were acquitted, **38** cases were dismissed and **194** cases were still pending in court while **3,088** cases were still under investigations.

7,805 people were victims of Domestic Violence, of whom **1,993** were male adults, **5,057** were female adults, **342** were male juveniles and **413** female juveniles.

3.9.6. Threatening Violence

A total of **7,064** cases of Threatening Violence were reported and investigated in 2013 compared to **7,207** cases in 2012 giving **2%** decrease.

Greater Masaka region registered the highest number with 633 cases, followed by Rwizi (581 cases), Kigezi (519 cases), Aswa (488 cases) and Rwenzori (405 cases).

Kabale District registered highest with 190 cases followed by Mbarara (184 cases), Rakai (182 cases), Gulu and Kibaale with 171 cases each, and Wakiso with 166 cases.

A total of **3,557** cases were taken to court, out of which **864** cases secured convictions, **90** cases were acquitted, **635** cases were dismissed and **1,968** cases were still pending in court while **4,047** cases were still under investigations.

3.9.7. Common Assaults

A total of **14,161** cases of Common Assaults were reported and investigated in 2013 compared to **14,923** cases in 2012 giving **5.4%** decrease.

North Kyoga region registered the highest number with 1,431 cases, followed by Greater Ma-

saka (1,217 cases), East Kyoga (1,102 cases), Aswa (884 cases), Kigezi (697 cases), Busoga North (676 cases), Busoga East (668 cases), Malaba (656 cases) and KMP North (610 cases).

Iganga District registered highest with 376 cases followed by Kamuli (371 cases), Gomba (350 cases), Gulu (318 cases) and Kabaale with 310 cases.

A total of **6,536** cases were taken to court, out of which **1,973** cases secured convictions, **142** cases were acquitted, **717** cases were dismissed and **3,704** cases were still pending in court while 8,014 cases were still under inquiries by the end of the year.

3.10 Breakings

In 2013, **7,095** cases of breakings were investigated compared to **7,340** cases in 2012, reflecting a decrease of **3.4%**:

Table 12: Comparison of Breakings 2013

S/No	Category	No. of Cases 2013	No. of Cases 2012	Difference
1	Burglary	3,846	3,867	-21
2	House Breaking	1,684	1,820	-136
3	Shop Breaking	1,213	1,274	-61
4	Office Breaking	352	378	-26
	Total	7,095	7,340	-245

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

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Iganga	210
2	Mbale	208
3	Kira Road	195
4	Masaka	194
5	Mbarara	188

3.10.1 Burglaries

In 2013, a total of **3,846** cases of burglaries were investigated as compared to **3,867** cases in 2012 hence a decrease by **0.5%**.

3.10.2. House Breakings

In 2013, a total of **1,684** cases of House breakings were investigated as compared to **1,820** cases in 2012 hence decrease of **8%**.

3.11 Thefts

A total of **18,146** cases of thefts were investigated in 2013 as compared to **20,649** cases investigated in 2012, reflecting a decrease of **13.8%**.

3.11.1 Thefts of Motor Vehicles

A total of **623** cases of thefts of motor vehicles were reported in the period under review compared to **659** cases in 2012 giving a **6%** decrease. Out of the reported, **98** cases were of motor vehicles stolen across the borders.

Table 14: Stolen/Robbed Motor Vehicles across Borders Jan - Dec, 2013

COUNTRY			STATUS	
FROM	TO	NO.	RECOVERED	NOT RECOVERED
Uganda	Tanzania	01	--	01
DRC	Uganda	01	01	--
Kenya	Uganda	01	01	--
Rwanda	Unknown	01	--	01
Japan	Uganda	03	--	03
Burundi	Unknown	01	--	01
Uganda	Unknown	90	03	87
United King- dom	Uganda		05	-
Australia	Uganda		01	-
Total		98	11	93

3.11.1.1 Operation 'Usalama' on Stolen Motor Vehicles

The areas targeted included Garages, Compounds, Parking yards in and around Kampala, main routes, highways leading into and out of the Kampala, Bonds and border areas with gazetted such as Katuna, Mutukula, Busia and Malaba, and un-gazetted entry points.

Over **3,818** motor vehicles that were checked, **103** motor vehicles were highly suspected stolen. Out of these, six (6) registered positive hits on the Interpol database where **5** were identified to be stolen from United Kingdom (3 Range Rovers, Audi Q7 and a BMW-X5) and **1** stolen from Australia (Mitsubishi Pajero)

It was discovered that the **97** motor vehicles had altered chassis/Engine numbers; changed colour and Engines from their origin without seeking permission from Uganda Revenue Authority and others were suspected stolen.

Some of the High Performance Motor Vehicles Recovered



Range Rover from Nakawa



Range Rover from May Batch Bond - Kansanga



Range Rover from Entebbe



BMW-X5 from May Batch Bond - Kansanga

3.11.1.2 Operation ‘Usalama’ on registration plates and log books

A total of **58** Motor Vehicle Registration Number plates and **48** log books were recovered during the operation in various garages in and around Kampala Metropolitan areas

Some of the Registered Plates Recovered



3.11.2 Theft of Motor Cycles

A total of **2,147** cases of thefts of motor cycles were reported and investigated in the period under review compared to **1,153** cases in 2012 giving an increase of **46.3%**.

3.11.1 Theft of Mobile phones

A total of **4,409** cases of mobile phone thefts were investigated in 2013 as compared to **5,599** cases in 2012 hence giving **27%** decrease.

3.12 Electoral and Political Offences

37 Electoral Offences were investigated in the period under review, of which **20** cases were taken to Court, **2** cases secured convictions, **18** cases still pending in court while **17** cases were still under inquiry by the end of the year. Most of these occurred during the Bi-Elections in Butaleja, Butebo, Buhweju and Isingiro.

A total of **15** cases of Political Offences were investigated in 2013. Out of which **4** cases were taken to Court and were still pending by end of the year. **11** cases were still under inquiry.

3.13 Local Acts

3.13.1. Environmental Crime (NEMA)

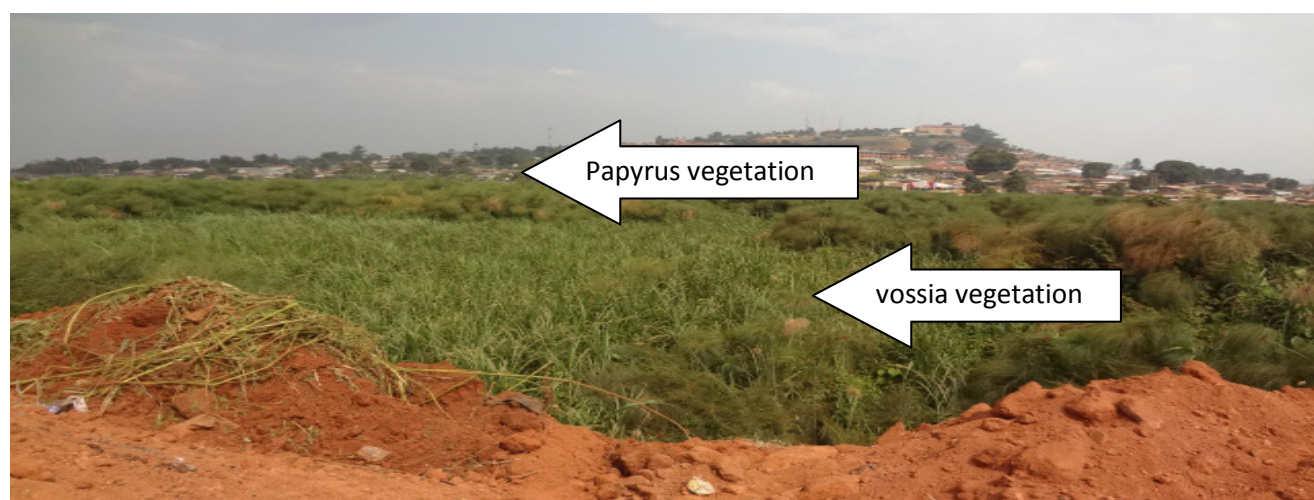
A total of **337** cases were reported and investigated in 2013 compared to **196** cases in 2012 giving a **41.8%** increase. Of the cases registered, **150** were from NEMA, **124** from NFA and **63** from Wetland department. A total of **311** cases were investigated and **40** secured convictions. The top 5 leading crimes in this category were Noise pollution, Wetland degradation, Illegal cutting of timber, being in position of illegal forest products and Forest encroachment.

Table 15: Categories of Environmental Crimes – 2013

S/No.	Crimes	Cases Investigated	Suspects Arrested	Convictions	Cautions
1	Noise pollution	122	122	Nil	122
2	Wetland degradation	75	196	16	40
3	Illegal cutting of timber	54	25	12	9
4	Being in possession of Illegal forest produce	40	24	1	20
5	Forest encroachment	20	11	11	

3.13.1.1. Challenges in handling Environmental Crimes

- a) Ignorance of the communities on Environmental Laws
- b) Heavy settlements in wetlands and forest degradations.

Figure 4: Dumping of soil in a papyrus swamp at Kinawataka – Nakawa Division

3.11.2. Wild Life Related Crimes (UWA)

A total of **155** cases were reported and investigated in 2013 compared to **116** cases in 2012 giving a 25% increase.

3.13.2.1 Ivory recovered at Kiryandongo

On 24th April 2013, 6 pieces of ivory and one SMG riffle with 30 rounds of ammunitions were recovered in Kigumba Sub County, Kiryandongo District. Three (3) suspects namely Kabagambe Edward, Otim Venansio and Lumu Eriab were charged on two counts of illegal killing

of wild life protected species and illegal possession & utilization of Wild life products without wild life use rights. They were convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

3.13.2.2 Ivory recovered at Bweyogerere

On 10th October 2013 at Bweyogerere, Kiira Division in Wakiso district, **832** Elephant tusks were recovered and impounded. The case is under inquiry.

Figure 5: Ivory recovered at Bweyogerere



3.13.2.2 Ivory recovered at Entebbe International Airport

On 20th December 2013 at Apron 1 at Entebbe International Airport, there was an attempt to smuggle ivory in 14 boxes weighing 1,424 kgs. Six suspects were arrested and inquiries are still ongoing.

3.14 Special Vulnerable Groups

3.14.1 Child Related Offences

A total of **6,522** Child related cases where children/juveniles were the direct targets/victims of crime, were investigated in 2013 as compared to **3,984** in 2012 reflecting a **38.9%** increase.

Table 16: Juveniles as Victims of Crime

S/No.	Crimes	No. of Juveniles (victims)
1	Child Neglect	11,519
2	Child Desertion	3,541
3	Child Abuse/Torture	1,332
4	Child Kidnap	1,061
5	Child Abduction	729
6	Abortion	555
7	Child Stealing	295
8	Child Trafficking	187
9	Infanticide	82

13.14.1.1 Child Abuse in Kalangala District

On 30th November 2013, Mr. Bernhard Glaser Berry a German national and proprietor of Ssesse Humanitarian Service and caretaker of **21** children (only girls) aged between 10 – 17 years was sexually abusing the children. The police rescued the victims and were examined. They were found to be sexually abused. **14** of the victims were found to have implants for family planning.

13.14.1.2 Trafficking in Children and Aggravated Defilement –Kampala

A Chinese national Yang Zhengjun was charged with of trafficking in children, aggravated defilement and simple defilement. The minors at the age of 9 years and 13 years were trafficked by his co-accused one Faith Orlando. She transported the children through abduction

from Gulu to Kampala between September and November, 2012. The girls were haboured for purposes of sexual exploitation and were paid between Ugx. 20,000/- and Ugx. 100,000/- On July 12, 2013, Zhengjun was granted bail and has ever since disappeared. A warrant of arrest was issued.



Yang Zhengjun and his co-accused Faith Orlando in court

3.14.2 Juveniles as Accused / Suspects in Selected Crimes

In 2013 a total of **2,240** Juveniles were involved in crime compared to **1,851** in 2012, with the highest numbers charged as follows:

Table 17: Juveniles as accused/suspects in selected categories of Crime

S/No	Crimes	No. of Juveniles accused
1	Defilement	545
2	Thefts	424
3	Assaults	216
4	Breakings	234
5	Robberies	56

3.14.3 Women Accused of Crime

The number of women involved in crime in 2013 was **5,233** compared to **4,396** in 2012 hence giving **16%** increase.

Table 18: Women Accused of Selected Crimes

S/No.	Crimes	Women Accused
1	Assaults	1,710
2	Thefts	821
3	Threatening violence	290
4	Economic crimes	335
5	Malicious damage	253
6	Homicides	213
7	Drugs related(Narcotics)	172
8	Breakings	154
9	Domestic Violence	40

4.0 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

4.1 Human Trafficking

A total of **435** Ugandan nationals were trafficked to different countries. Of these, 163 were Male adults, 192 were Female Adults, 44 were Male Juveniles and 36 were Female Juveniles. The highest number of complaints registered for transnational trafficking in persons was incidents related to Labor exploitation, mostly in the form of domestic work and sexual exploitation through forced prostitution. These complaints came from victims in Middle East and South East Asian Countries.

Uganda was a destination for a total of **20** registered victims from **6** foreign countries of Madagascar (5), Somalia (6), Rwanda (5), Burundi (1), South Sudan (1) and Tanzania (1). It was also a transit country for **8** suspected transnational victims from Ethiopia on the way to South Africa. The victims were repatriated to Ethiopia with the assistance of the Ethiopian Embassy in Uganda.

Table 19: Human Trafficking

Trafficked From	To	Persons Trafficked
Uganda	Kuwait	98
Uganda	Syria	83
Uganda	DRC	72
Uganda	Malaysia	43
Uganda	India	35
Uganda	UAE	15
Uganda	Turkey	13
Uganda	Kenya	11
Uganda	South Sudan	10
Uganda	Qatar	10
Uganda	South Africa	9

Trafficked From	To	Persons Trafficked
Uganda	Thailand	8
Uganda	Saudi Arabia	4
Uganda	Oman	3
Uganda	Iraq	3
Uganda	U.S.A	2
Uganda	China	2
Uganda	German	2
Uganda	Rwanda	2
Uganda	Netherlands	2
Uganda	Bahrain	1
Uganda	Lebanon	1
Uganda	Zambia	1
Uganda	Czech Republic	1
Uganda	Egypt	1
Uganda	Hong Kong	1
Uganda	United Kingdom	1
Uganda	Switzerland	1
	Total	435

Trafficking in persons is becoming a big threat to the Ugandan community and there is need for enhanced effort by all the concerned parties, including the Uganda Government Agencies, International Development Partners, the local Civil Society Organizations and the general public to play the required complementary roles against the vice.

Challenges in handling Human Trafficking cases

- a) Failure by communities to understand the dangers/risks of Human Trafficking where employment bureaus deceive victims of 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.

4.1.1 Efforts to combat Human Trafficking

- a) Established an anti- human trafficking desk at the Ministry of Internal affairs
- b) Public sensitization on dangers and risks of human trafficking
- c) Regional and international cooperation through EAPCCO, Interpol and AU organs among others.
- d) Established regulations to prevent trafficking of persons through fraudulent labor recruitment companies.

4.2 Deportations

A total of **733** Ugandans were deported back to the Country from South Sudan (473), Kenya (4), USA (3), Zimbabwe (3), Thailand, Germany and Sweden had one each.

83 Foreign nationals were deported back to their countries of origin. These included Rwanda (65), India (4), Tanzania (4), Nigeria (2), Somalia (2) and Kenya, Brazil, Mali, Germany, Ghana and Eritrea had one each. Some of the reasons for these deportations included lack of Travel of Documents, Overstay and Expired Visas.

4.3 Repatriations

A total of **209** Rwandese and 10 Tanzanians were repatriated back to their countries. The reasons included illegal entry and voluntary repatriations.

5.0 OBSERVATION/CHALLENGES/RECOMMENDATIONS(CIID)

5.1 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.

5.2 Achievements (CIID)

5.2.1 Training:

By the end of the year, CIID conducted training of **287** detectives in various fields such as Plastic card Fraud (**33**), Criminal Proceedings, Police Tactics and Methods (**25**), Crime analysis (**77**), Scene of crime Investigations (**20**), Negotiation Skills in hostage taking and Kidnapping (**10**), Post Blast Investigations (**2**), Money Laundering (**2**), trafficking in Persons (**25**) and CIID Induction course for **170** Cadet Assistant Superintendent of Police.

5.2.2 Equipment:

- a) CIID under PRDP acquired **13** Double Cabin Pick-ups for regional and district CIID officers in the war affected areas of the North. Seven Double Cabin Pick-ups were also acquired for anti – corruption related activities.
- b) Four (**4**) Saloon cars were secured from the Federal German Police to boost capacity for investigations.
- c) Thirty (**30**) Cameras and Four (**4**) ATM Kits were donated by the Federal German Police to boost investigation capacity.

5.2.3 Intelligence led operations:

A successful operation targeting transnational crimes among EAPCCO and SAPCCO member states code named ‘Usalama’ was conducted between 16th-18th July 2013. These crimes included Human trafficking/Migrant smuggling, Drug trafficking, Motor vehicles thefts, illicit Proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

5.3 Challenges (CIID)

- a) In the area of fingerprints records, we still use obsolete equipment like magnifying glass and manual searching of fingerprints etc.
- b) Shortage of staff for example the Forensic Laboratory has only 4 Hand Writing experts and 1 Ballistic expert at the Government Analytical Laboratory
- c) Shortage of police pathologist, currently we have only 7 and yet we need at least 18 to cover all regions to handle postmortem, sexual offences, assaults among others
- d) Inadequate modern forensic tools for investigations yet criminals are advancing in technology.
- e) Protection of Witnesses
- f) Manual handling / management of records.
- g) Weak legislation to handle narcotic cases

- h) Incapability of investigators to handle cases such as electronic frauds, corruption among others

5.4 Recommendations (CIID)

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



FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE REPORT -2013



6.0 INCIDENTS OF FIRE 2013

A total of **936** Fire emergency calls were received out of which **702** were actual calls handled, **173** incidents of fire emergency calls were handled before the arrival of Fire brigade and **61** false calls were responded to.

Most of the fires were registered at Kampala Headquarters (562), followed by Rwizi (84), Kiira (47), Elgon (37) and Masaka (33) among other fire stations.

Table 20: Emergency incidents responded to by the Fire Brigade

S/No	Emergency	2013	2012
1	Fire	936	1,126
2	Rescue	300	231
3	Fuel Tankers Accidents	44	15
4	Animal Rescue	14	0
5	Others	313	0
	Total	1,607	1,372

6.1 Lives involved in fire emergencies handled

The number of people injured in the fire incidents increased from **28** in 2012 to **56** in 2013 while those who died in the incidents increased from **22** in 2012 to **62** in 2013.

Table 21: Victims of fire incidences 2012 and 2013

S/No.	Nature	2013	2012
1	Injured	56	28
2	Fatal	62	22
	Total	118	50

6.2 Premises where fire emergencies that were handled occurred

Residential structures continue to have the biggest number of fires over **34 %**, followed by commercial structures at 16% among others.

Table 22: Premises where fire emergencies were handled

S/No.	Premises	Number	
		2012	2013
1	Residential Structures	459	296
2	Commercial (shops, kiosks,etc)	263	140
3	Educational Institutions(Schools& Hostels)	26	24
4	Factories, workshops, warehouses and stores	25	54
5	Automobiles/ garages	13	52
6	Wooden and grass thatched structures	106	97
7	Farms, hedges, plantations/forests, open grounds/bushes	42	46
8	Markets	07	20
9	Rubbish heaps and skips	19	5
10	Electrical installations	81	89
11	Fuel stations and tankers	08	1
12	Hospitals		4
13	Office Premises		6
14	Recreation/Leisure centers		31
15	Others	100	7
	Total	1,149	872

6.3 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 upsurges and fluctuations along with outright theft of power. Candles and Charcoal stove increased significantly from **90** cases in 2012 to **194** cases in 2013.

Table 23: Causes of fires that were handled

S/No.	Causes	2013	2012
1	Candles(paraffin and wax)/ Charcoal stove	194	90
2	Arson & suspected arson	60	165
3	Electrical short circuit	228	286
4	Electrical appliances left plugged in power	68	99
5	Overheating(friction, poor insulation)	16	25
6	Uncontrolled burning	43	32
7	Children playing with fire	18	30
8	Overheating	16	51
9	Accidents Spontaneous Ignition(4)	4	
10	Fuel Spillage (16), Spark from Fuel pump (1) and gas cylinder explosion (1)	18	
11	Others (Lunacy (5), Street Demonstration(12), Suspected Suicide (2), RTA(2) and Lightening (01))	22	
12	Un-established causes)	185	292
	Total	872	1,070

6.3.1 Fuel Tanker Accident – Namungoona

On June 30, 2013, a fuel tanker was hit by a car causing spillage and thereafter the fuel tanker exploded in Namungona, a Kampala suburb where over 31 people were killed and over 10 people injured. Out of 31 victims, some had rushed to the scene and most of them were scooping spilled fuel and in the process fire broke out, engulfing the whole area.



Burnt motorcycles at the scene (L) and H.E. the President Y.K. Museveni inspects the scene

6.4 Rescue Emergencies

Most Rescue emergencies occur in the Kampala Metropolitan area where there is high population density and more economic activity in relation to other areas of the country.

There was a **22%** increase in the rescue emergencies handled but the general trend remained the same with most of the emergencies being caused by mainly three hazards that is Pits, Sewers & Quarries (**43%**), Road Traffic Accidents(**18%**) and Drowning in water bodies like ponds, swimming pools, rivers & lakes (**27%**)

Table 24: Emergency Rescues 2012 and 2013

S/ No.	Hazards	Rescue Emergencies		Lives Rescued		Bodies recovered	
		2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
1	Pits, Sewers,& Trenches, drainage	126	85	57	49	41	20
2	Road Traffic Accidents	54	37	33	50	10	30
3	Water Bodies, Ponds/ quarries, Floods and Valley dams	81	56	05	10	47	28
4	Locked premises & Jammed lifts	15	26	12	35		
5	Elevated places	01	-	01	-		-
6	Swarm of bees	07	05	01	301		-
7	Electrocution	-	2		-		-
8	Collapsed Structures	03	20	13	42	03	24
9	Electric Installations	02	-				
10	Gas leakage	01	-				
11	Clearing roads off barriers	05	-				
12	Fire			54		47	
	Total	295	231	176	487	148	102

Annual Traffic and Road Safety Report



7.0 ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES (JAN- DEC 2013)

7.1 Nature of Road Traffic Crashes

During the period under review, 18,368 crashes were reported out of which 2,616(14.2%) were fatal, 8,874 (48.3%) were serious and 6,878 (37.5 %) were minor. There was a 7.6% decrease in the number of accidents reported in 2013 from 19,870 in 2012 to 18,368 in 2013. Fatal accidents increased slightly by 0.2%, serious accidents reduced by 1.7% and minor accidents by 16.3%.

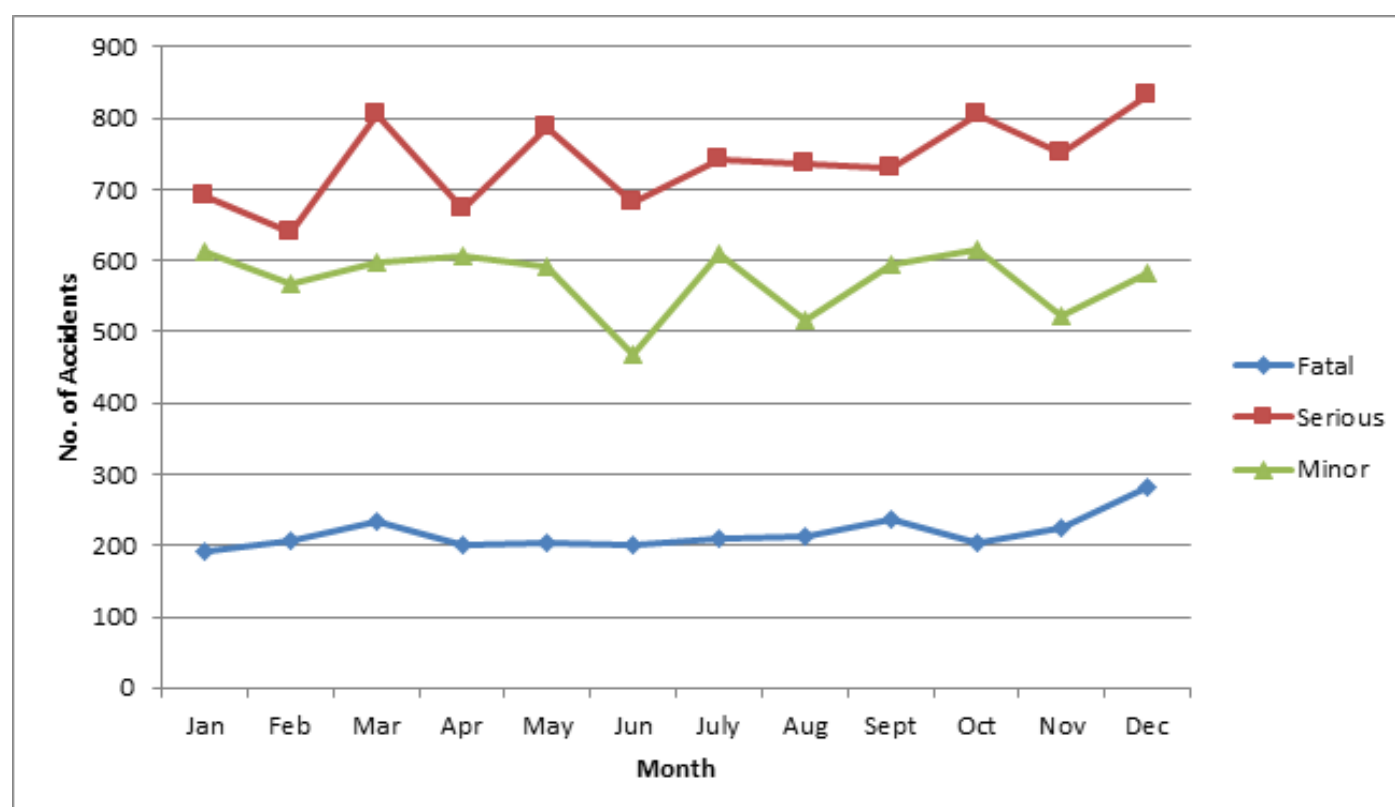
Table 25: Nature of Road Traffic Crashes (2012 and 2013)

Nature	Year		Percent change
	2012	2013	
Fatal	2,611	2,616	0.2
Serious	9,030	8,874	-1.7
Minor	8,220	6,878	-16.3
Total	19,870	18,368	-7.6

7.2 Monthly Trend of Accidents

Table 26: Monthly Trend of Accidents January – December 2013

Month	Nature of Accident			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Jan	193	692	613	1,498
Feb	206	640	567	1,413
Mar	235	805	596	1,636
Apr	201	673	605	1,479
May	205	788	592	1,585
Jun	202	681	467	1,350
July	211	742	608	1,561
Aug	213	736	516	1,465
Sept	236	731	594	1,561
Oct	205	805	616	1,626
Nov	226	750	521	1,497
Dec	283	831	583	1,697
Total	2,616	8,874	6,878	18,368

Figure 6: Monthly Trend of Crashes for the period Jan- Dec 2013

The month of December ranked highest for total number of collisions and June showed the lowest number of total collisions. This is attributed to the heavy traffic flow as people travel upcountry for Christmas and New year festivities.

7.3 Distribution of Accidents by Region

Table 27: Accident Distribution by Region

Region	Nature of Accident			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
Kampala Metropolitan East	183	1405	1294	2882
Kampala Metropolitan South	179	1998	2133	4310
Kampala Metropolitan North	222	1191	1046	2459
Wamala	132	127	49	308
Katonga	69	155	94	318
Sezibwa	48	115	108	271
Savannah	134	187	147	468
Greater Masaka	203	336	174	713

Region	Nature of Accident			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Rwizi	231	313	268	812
Kigezi	89	210	83	382
Greater Bushenyi	43	90	39	172
Kiira	38	185	61	284
Busoga East	133	280	126	539
Busoga North	47	107	32	186
Elgon	51	255	84	390
Malaba	102	219	176	497
Kween	11	13	8	32
Aswa	80	226	152	458
North Kyoga	106	267	116	489
Rwenzori	161	274	137	572
Albert	161	207	223	591
West Nile	103	272	116	491
North West Nile	17	99	35	151
East Kyoga	55	236	110	401
Mt. Moroto	9	53	40	102
Kidepo	9	54	27	90
Total	2,616	8,874	6,878	18,368

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 **52.5 %** (n=9,651) of all crashes occurred in KMP in 2013. However, there were more fatal crashes outside KMP. **77.7 %** (n=2,032) of fatal crashes occurred outside KMP. While, only **22.3%** (n=584) of fatal crashes occurred in KMP.

7.4 Victims/Casualties

There were **17,283** casualties from crashes on Ugandan roads in 2013, a decrease of **4.1 %** (n=733) from 2012. 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 killed reduced by **6.0%**, persons seriously injured reduced by **2.9%** and those that sustained minor injuries reduced by **9.3%**.

Table 28: Casualties during the period Jan – Dec 2013

Nature	2012	2013	Percentage change
Killed	3,124	2,937	-6.0
Seriously injured	13,137	12,754	-2.9
Slightly injured	1,755	1,592	-9.3
Total	18,016	17,283	-4.1

7.4.1 Accident Victims by Road User Category:**7.4.1.1 Persons Killed:****Table 29: Comparison of fatalities by road user group 2012 and 2013**

Road User Category	No. of Persons Killed		
	2012	2013	Percentage change
Driver	155	110	-29.0
Motor cyclist	571	641	12.3
Pedal cyclist	217	224	3.2
Passenger on Motor cycle	268	256	-4.5
Passenger in Light Omnibus	124	87	-29.8
Passenger in Medium Omni-bus	9	13	44.4
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	51	24	-52.9
Passengers in other vehicles	486	401	-17.5
Pedestrians	1,243	1,181	-5.0
Total	3,124	2,937	-6.0

Generally there was a 6% decrease in the total number of persons killed in 2013. However the number of motor cyclists and pedal cyclists who died in 2013 increased by 12.3% and 3.2% respectively from that of 2012. Table 6 above shows that pedestrians and passengers continue to be the most vulnerable category of road users constituting 40.2% and 26.6 % respectively of the total number of persons killed in 2012. **1,181** pedestrians (40.2%), **781** passengers (26.6 %), **224** pedal cyclists (7.6%), **641** motor cyclists (21.8 %) and **110** drivers (3.7%) were killed in road accidents in 2013

7.4.1.2 Persons Seriously Injured

Table 30: Comparison of persons seriously injured by road user group -2013

Road User Category	No. of Persons seriously injured		Percentage change
	2012	2013	
Driver	786	745	-5.2
Motor cyclist	3,043	2,980	-2.1
Pedal cyclist	762	723	-5.1
Passenger on Motor cycle	1,862	1,867	0.3
Passenger in Light Omnibus	719	657	-8.6
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	186	161	-13.4
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	425	379	-10.8
Passengers in other vehicles	1,953	1,967	0.7
Pedestrians	3,401	3,275	-3.7
Total	13,137	12,754	-2.9

Looking into persons injured, **3,275** pedestrians (25.7%), **5,031** passengers (39.5 %), **723** pedal cyclists (5.7%), **2,980** motor cyclists (23.4%) and **786** drivers (5.8%) were seriously injured in the same period. The total number of persons seriously injured in 2013 reduced by 2.9% from **13,137** in 2012 to **12,754** in 2013.

7.4.1.3 Persons who sustained minor Injuries:

Table 31: Comparison of persons with minor injuries by road user group-2013

Road User Category	No. of Persons slightly injured		Percentage change
	2012	2013	
Driver	144	112	-22.2
Motor cyclist	298	318	6.7
Pedal cyclist	128	110	-14.1
Passenger on Motor cycle	220	198	-10
Passenger in Light Omnibus	69	58	-15.9
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	25	20	-20.0
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	116	94	-19
Passengers in other vehicles	472	422	-10.6
Pedestrians	283	260	-8.1
Total	1,755	1,592	-9.3

1,592 persons sustained minor injuries in 2013 as compared to **1,755** persons who sustained minor injuries in 2012. **260** pedestrians (16.3%), **792** passengers (49.7%), **110** pedal cyclists (6.9%), **318** motor cyclists (20%) and **112** drivers (7%) sustained minor injuries during the

period under review. The relatively high proportion of passengers and pedestrians killed and injured is a cause for concern

7.4.2 Accident Victims by Age and Gender

An analysis of death by gender showed that more males were involved in fatal crashes than females. Analysis of casualties by age showed that the youth were the highest category that was involved in road crashes

Table 32: Accident Victims by Age and Gender

Age group	Killed		Seriously Injured		Slightly Injured		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Below 18	345	243	886	660	147	107	2,388
18- 24	320	57	1,697	681	234	89	3,078
25- 34	720	126	3,209	1,108	363	114	5,640
35 – 44	463	87	1,699	535	226	73	3,083
45 - 54	190	33	574	177	101	36	1,113
55- 64	88	20	208	67	18	11	412
65- 74	51	18	75	28	10	8	190
75 & Above	23	8	34	16	6	1	88
Unknown	120	25	866	234	36	12	1,293
Total	2,320	617	9,248	3,506	1,141	451	17,285

7.4.2.1 Analysis by age group

The number of persons killed and injured in collisions in 2013 is shown by age and sex in the table above. More males were victims of road accidents than females in all categories. **79%** males (n=2,320) were killed in traffic crashes compared to **21%** females (n= 617) who were killed in the period under review. It should be noted that **61.6 %** (n=1811) of all persons killed were below the age of 35 with the age category of 25 to 34 year old accounting for **28.8%** (n=846).

In addition, more males were seriously injured in traffic crashed than females in 2013 accounting for **72.5 %** (n=9,284) compared to females who accounted for **27.5%** (n=3,506). The same trend was exhibited with minor injuries with males accounting for **71.7 %** (n=1,141).

7.4.3 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.

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

7.4.4 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 **36,600,000** people. (*Source: UBOS Statistical Abstract 2013*)

This means that, out of every 100,000 people, 8 people are killed in accidents

7.5 Time of Crashes

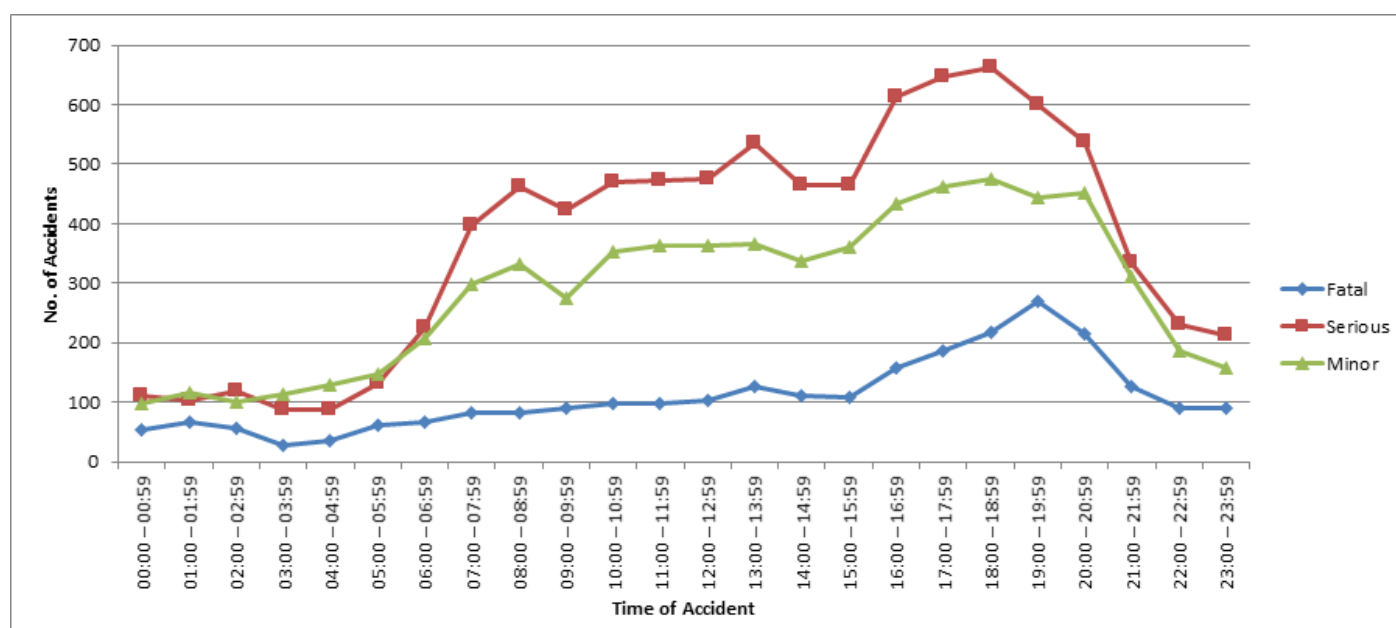
Table 33: Nature of Accident with respect to Time

Time	Nature of Accident			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
00:00 – 00:59	54	112	98	264
01:00 – 01:59	67	104	115	286
02:00 – 02:59	57	118	101	276
03:00 – 03:59	28	87	113	228
04:00 – 04:59	34	88	129	251
05:00 – 05:59	62	132	146	340
06:00 – 06:59	66	224	207	497
07:00 – 07:59	81	398	299	778
08:00 – 08:59	81	463	332	876
09:00 – 09:59	91	423	274	788
10:00 – 10:59	98	470	353	921
11:00 – 11:59	98	473	363	934
12:00 – 12:59	103	475	364	942
13:00 – 13:59	127	535	366	1,028
14:00 – 14:59	111	466	337	914
15:00 – 15:59	108	465	361	934
16:00 – 16:59	157	614	433	1,204
17:00 – 17:59	186	648	462	1,296

Time	Nature of Accident			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
18:00 – 18:59	218	662	475	1,355
19:00 – 19:59	269	601	443	1,313
20:00 – 20:59	214	538	451	1,203
21:00 – 21:59	126	335	312	773
22:00 – 22:59	90	231	186	507
23:00 – 23:59	90	212	158	460
Total	2,616	8,874	6,878	18,368

Many fatal crashes occur during night time, with **50.04 %**(n= 1309) of fatal crashes occurring between 1800hrs and 0559hrs, compared to 39.5 % (n= 7,256) of all crashes. Between midnight and 6 am, the proportion of fatal crashes (11 %) was more than that of all crashes (19 %). In the middle of the day, the reverse was the case, with **24.7 %** (n= 645) of fatal crashes occurring between 10 am and 4 pm, compared with **30.9 %** (n=5,673) of all crashes.

Figure 7: Time of Crashes



Of the **18,368** accidents that occurred in the period January to December 2013, **34.7%** (6,371) occurred between 1600 hrs and 2159 hrs. The highest number of crashes occurred between 1800 and 1859 hrs (n=1355). 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 figure above.

7.6 Causes of accidents

Table 34: Nature of Accidents with respect to Causes Jan - Dec 2013

Causes of Accidents	Nature of Accident			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Human Factors				
Reckless Driving	1,252	3,045	1,205	5,502
Over speeding	75	269	148	492
Over loading	5	38	35	78
Dangerous loading	7	39	47	93
Under influence of alcohol	18	87	103	208
Careless pedestrian	222	557	316	1,095
Careless driving	484	3,753	3,664	7,901
Passenger falls from vehicle	73	137	86	296
Dazzled by Lights	9	10	6	25
Sub Total	2,145	7,935	5,610	15,690
Road Condition	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Pot holes	13	40	50	103
Muddy	3	10	7	20
Dust	3	4	3	10
Dry	0	3	3	6
Wet	0	1	1	2
Obstacle on carriage way	0	2	1	3
Sub Total	19	60	65	144
Weather Condition	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Rain	8	12	7	27
Cloudy	7	16	8	31
Wet road	6	14	5	25
Sub Total	21	42	20	83
Vehicle Condition	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Brake failure	30	100	120	250
Tyre blow out	13	36	45	94
Steering wheel failure	5	14	12	31
Head light failure	12	15	20	47
Sub Total	60	165	197	422
unknown cause	585	1,008	1,302	2,895
Grand Total	2830	9210	7194	19234

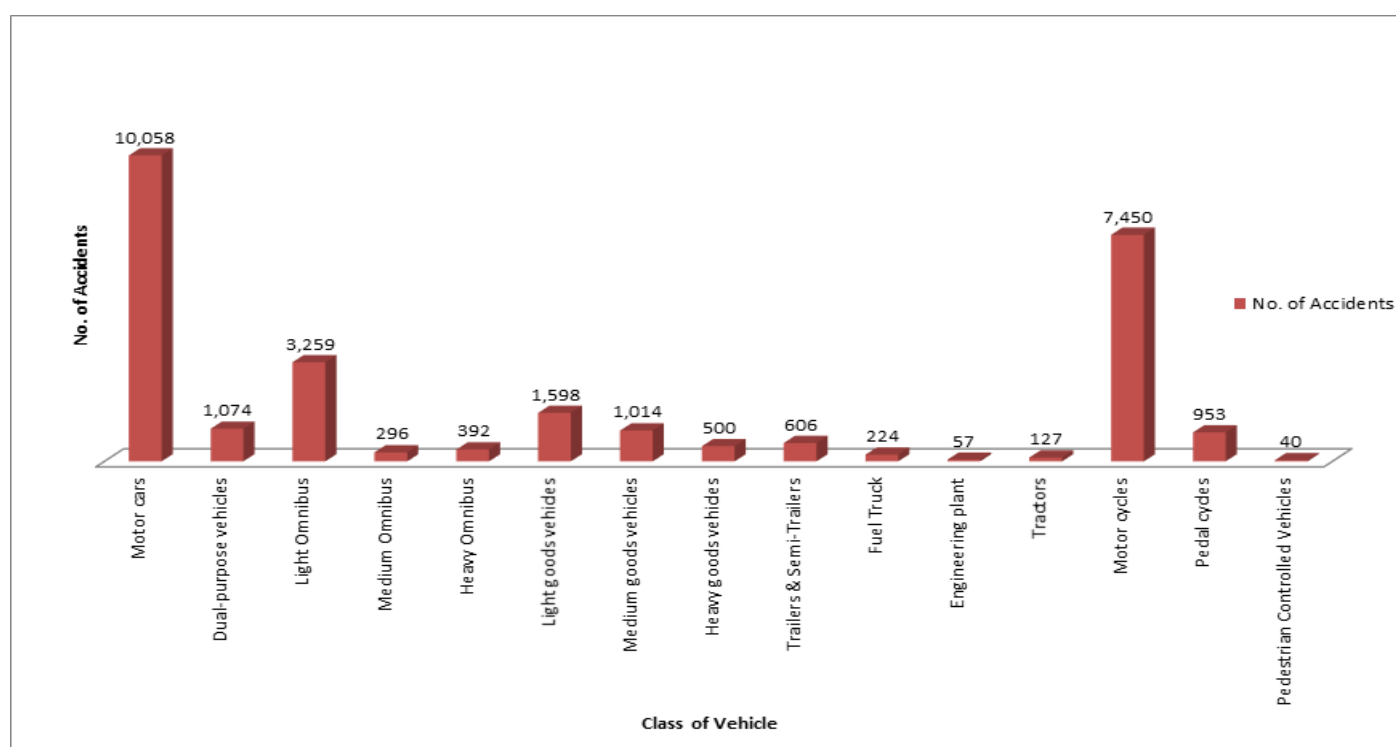
Human factors accounted for **81.6%** of the total causes of road accidents. This is followed by the unknown causes **15.1%**; vehicle condition **2.2%**; Road Condition **0.7%**; weather condition **0.4%** in that order. Therefore the main emphasis of road safety strategies must therefore be on improving road user behavior. From the table above, it can be deduced that the greatest potential for reducing accidents lies in sensitizing road users to act more responsibly.

7.7 Class of Vehicle Involved

Table 35: Class of Vehicle Involved in Accidents

Class of Vehicle	2012 Number	2013 Number	Percent change
Motor cars	11,386	10,058	-11.7
Dual-purpose vehicles	1,161	1,074	-7.5
Light Omnibus	3,591	3,259	-9.2
Medium Omnibus	402	296	-26.4
Heavy Omnibus	465	392	-15.7
Light goods vehicles	1,809	1,598	-11.7
Medium goods vehicles	1,187	1,014	-14.6
Heavy goods vehicles	456	500	9.6
Trailers & Semi-Trailers	510	606	18.8
Fuel Truck	327	224	-31.5
Engineering plant	58	57	-1.7
Tractors	111	127	14.4
Motor cycles	8,073	7,450	-7.7
Pedal cycles	1,140	953	-16.4
Pedestrian Controlled Vehicles	29	40	37.9
Total	30,705	27,648	-10

The total number of vehicles involved in crashes was **27,648**. This is **10%** less than the vehicles that were involved in 2012. Motor Cars made up **36.4%** per cent (n= 11,386) of the vehicles involved in all crashes. Motor cycles made up **26.9 %** (7,450) of the vehicles involved in all crashes. Light Omni buses made up **11.8 %** (n= 3,259), Light goods vehicles (**5.8%**), medium goods vehicles and pedal cycles made up **3.7 %** (n=1,014) and **3.4 %** (n= 953) respectively as shown in the table above.

Figure 8: Class of Vehicle Involved in Accidents

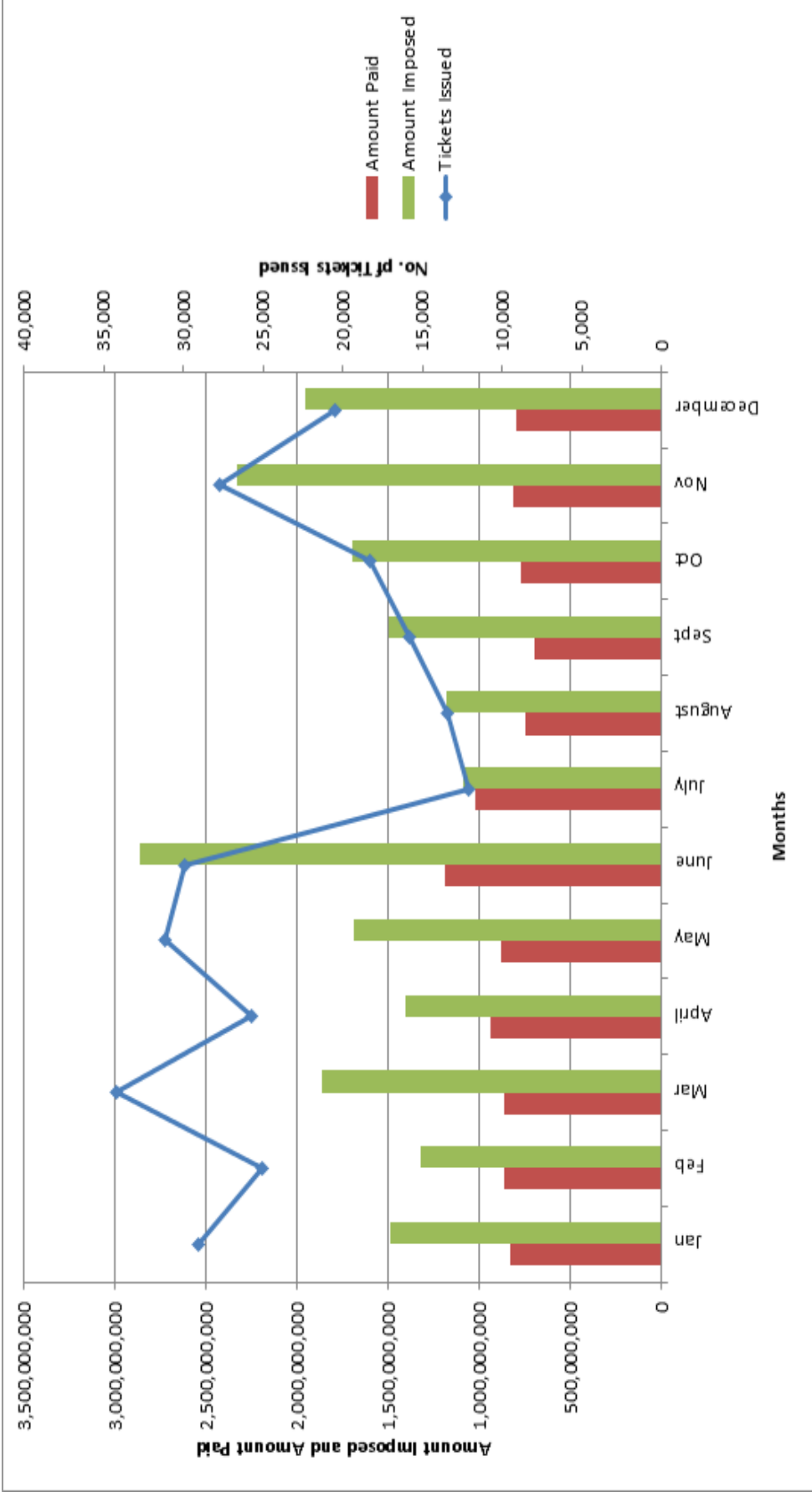
7.8 Express Penalty Scheme

Two hundred eighty three thousand, one hundred and fourteen (**283,114**) traffic offenders were fined under the express penalty scheme for the various traffic offences.

Table 36: Express Penalty Scheme: Jan – Dec, 2013

Month	Tickets Issued	Amount Paid	Amount Imposed
Jan	29,064	831,278,000	1,490,994,000
Feb	25,087	867,430,000	1,322,824,000
Mar	34,245	865,184,000	1,865,330,000
Apr	25,738	941,190,000	1,406,359,000
May	31,157	881,620,000	1,686,468,000
Jun	29,962	1,187,980,000	2,867,738,000
Jul	12,081	1,017,790,000	1,088,240,000
Aug	13,422	744,160,000	1,183,460,000
Sept	15,797	700,560,000	1,500,400,000
Oct	18,305	770,395,000	1,696,058,000
Nov	27,728	815,340,000	2,331,784,000
Dec	20,528	798,333,000	1,959,716,000
Total	283,114	10,421,260,000	20,399,371,000

Figure 9: Express Penalty Scheme Jan – Dec, 2013



7.9 Inspectorate Of Vehicles

This Department is responsible for the following assignment:

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

7.9.1 Annual IOV Returns for the Period Jan – Dec, 2013

7.9.1 .1 Accident Vehicle Inspection

Table 37: Ownership of Vehicles Involved in Crashes Jan – Dec 2013

Ownership of Motor Vehicles	No. of Vehicles Inspected	
	2012	2013
Police	505	358
Army	54	57
Prisons	9	15
Government	480	453
Foreign	1,099	1,021
Diplomatic	88	78
Private	16,841	16,331
Total	19,076	18,313

During the period under review, **18,313** accident vehicles were inspected countrywide which is a reduction of **4%** compared to 2012. Of these **1,002** were found to be in a dangerous mechanical condition before the accident, **630** were unfit for road use and **446** vehicles were written off. **16,331** (89.2%) of all accident vehicles inspected were privately owned and **1,099** (5.6%) belonged to foreigners.

7.9.1.2 Driver Testing Returns.

Table 38: Drivers tested per class of driving permit (Jan – Dec 2012 & 2013)

Class	No. of Drivers Tested	
	2012	2013
A	6,992	4,963
B	61,449	54,188
CM	8,020	6,179
CH	2,173	1,032
DL	3,261	2,841
DM	1,057	387
DH	263	93
E	49	31
F	2	0
G	209	141
H	966	713
I	0	0
Total	84,444	70,568

70,568 learner drivers were tested for driver competence at the various testing centres throughout the country. 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 38 shows the number of drivers tested for the period under review

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

Table 39: Vehicle inspections (Jan – Dec, 2013)

Ownership of Motor Vehicles	No .of Vehicles Inspected	
	2012	2013
Police	811	683
Army	2	2
Prisons	1	2
Government	14	25
Foreign	116	86
Diplomatic	0	2
Private	8,014	7,392
Total	8,964	8,192

8,192 vehicles were randomly inspected to ascertain their road worthiness and **6,682** (82%) were found to be in a dangerous mechanical condition, **6.7%** were found to be unfit for road use and 3 vehicles (0.04%) were written off.

7.10 Achievements (TRS)

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

- a) A Speed Enforcement Unit has been established following acquisition of new speed guns. Highways have been dominated by motorized patrols which has assisted in containing the would be worse situation of road carnage
- b) EPS defaulters tracking Unit has improved on compliance of offenders issued with EPS i.e they ensure that issued tickets are paid, so motorists avoid being penalized and consequently we realize improved road discipline.
- c) Improved response to accident scenes following the establishment of the traffic command centre and toll free line
- d) Reduced presentation of forged driving permits following acquisition of Galaxy Tabs from face Technology since we have the capacity to check authenticity and validity on the spot.
- e) 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:
 1. Bus companies managing their human resource
 2. Improvement of safety and security of passengers
 3. Improvement of road safety by all stakeholders
 4. Vetting of PSV drivers in compliance with statutory instrument No. 40 of 2012.
- f) The Traffic and Road Safety Directorate is working with Safe way Right way to implement enforcement of speed limits along the Northern Corridor and Albertine region. A pilot project has been concluded (Dec 22, 2012 – Jan 25, 2013).
- g) Enhanced operations targeting motorists who violate traffic regulations that include speeding, drunk driving and reckless/dangerous driving.
- h) Sensitized the public on road safety and security through road safety campaigns and security awareness.

7.11 Measures to be emphasized - 2013

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

- a) Enhance traffic police and Integrated Highway Police deployments along the highways to ensure high visibility, safety and security of all road users
- b) Enhance sensitization of the public on road safety and security through road safety campaigns and security awareness.
- c) 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.
- d) Enhance operations targeting motorists who violate traffic regulations that include speeding, drunk driving and reckless/dangerous driving.
- e) Conduct training of traffic officers to build capacity to handle the ever increasing challenges.

7.11.1 Other measures to enhance TRS:

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 stake holders to ensure the following:

- a) Expedite modalities to enable enforcement of the Driving Tests and Special Provisions for Drivers of Public Service Vehicles and Goods Vehicles Regulations, 2012 in order to improve driving skills, attitude testing and licensing system.
- b) Implementation of Pre- license and Periodic inspection of Vehicles to improve public transport operations and safety standards.
- c) Amend the current Traffic and Road Safety Act to improve road safety standards and support effective enforcement.
- d) Enhance and equip all Emergency Response Centers along highways with ambulances, recovery trucks, firefighting equipment and patrol cars to provide rapid response to road incidents and reduce post-crash mobility and mortality.
- e) Improve children's behavior on the roads through school-based education and awareness raising initiatives
- f) Improve road design standards, road safety audits and black spot improvements, install road signs and road markings on all dark spots and sensitize the community about the importance, use and safety of road signs.

- g) Develop a road crash data system that 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.
- h) Streamline street parking in Kampala City
- i) Streamline boda boda operations in urban areas
- j) Enhance road safety coordination and management through effective involvement of the public, private and civil society organizations.

8.0 CONCLUSION (TRS)

The Uganda Police Traffic Directorate will continue to work tirelessly to reduce road traffic crashes and make our roads safe and secure. In doing so, the Directorate looks forward to partner 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.

9.0 REGIONAL ANALYSIS – 2013

REGION / UNITS	ANALYSIS	MEASURES	REMARKS
1. KMPEAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism the biggest threat. • Boda bodas targeted by iron bar criminals. Intelligence information indicates that the criminals are within the boda boda community. • Land conflicts on increase especially among squatters. • Students and lecturers strikes in Kyambogo University leading to closure of the University in November • City abattoir issue with Bassajabalaba remain unresolved • Red Pepper and Monitor Publications closed but later reopened • PPC Byarugaba shot dead and gun taken. PPC Turikunaimana Gad shot dead and gun taken, 2 police guns robbed at Wampewo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced counterterrorism measures • Recruit agents in the boda boda Industry • Enhanced community policing • Intensify motor and foot patrols in black spots. 	<p>The security situation was generally normal for the year.</p>
2. KMP SOUTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism the biggest threat • Murder by shooting • Boda bodas targeted by iron bar criminals • Crime rate high especially in Katwe Division • Influx of aliens mostly Sudanese, Ethiopians and Eritrians who at times refuse to reveal their identities to LCs. • Narcotic cases in Kabalagala Division. • Area usually hosts International Conferences in Munyonyo. • Tension in Gaba Market remain unresolved • Armed robberies common especially Entebbe Division • Growing tension at Nakasero mosque between followers of sheik Kakeeto and sheik Kamoga • two guns stolen from policemen at Mpala and Bwebaja Entebbe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced counterterrorism measures • Infiltrate the boda boda industry • The region high crime rate requires more personnel • Intensify community policing • Enhanced motor and foot patrols • Narcotic department should focus on Kabalagala Division • Gaba case now in court • Intelligence should keep focused at developments in Nakasero Mosque. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime rate is always high in the region compared to other regions in KMP • There are many slums in the area especially Katwe Division inhabited by jobless people who are committing crimes.

REGION / UNITS	ANALYSIS	MEASURES	REMARKS
3. KMP NORTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism remain the biggest threat • Armed robberies targeting super markets, petrol stations and Banks, 400,000,000.shs stolen from Bank of Africa in October. • Iron bar criminals targeting boda bodas • Motor vehicle thefts • Highway robberies along Hoima Road • Robberies by security guards • Makerere Univesity students striking in February protesting 60% tuition increment • Vendors conflict in St. Balikudembe Market. • two police guns stolen at Nakawa Police Post and a Kawempe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced Counterterrorism measures. • Intelligence led operations • Enhance community policing. • Intensified foot and motorised patrols focused on black spots • Security vigilance by police officers, deployment in formation to guard against being targeted by criminals 	KAMPALA city is expanding rapidly attracting jobless people to commit crimes
4. ALBERTINE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land wrangles due to rising demand as a result of oil discovery. • Two guns stolen from private security guards and one from an SPC • Bunyoro Kingdom has been demanding for their properties including Duhaga SSS, Kablega SSS, Sir Tito Owinyi, Hoima Municipal Council and Kinyara Sugar Works • Porous border with DRC pausing a threat to the country • Reports of ADF rebel movements were reported in Kibale and Hoima Districts. • 10,000 refugees were relocated from Bundibugyo to Kyangwali Refugee Camp and 874 from Southern Sudan registered at Panyadoli camp in Kiryandongo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced Community policing • Border Security meetings be organized to release our personnel in Kisangani • Intelligence to monitor ADF rebel and Refugees activities 	Security situation generally calm
5. WESTNILE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities of M18 along borders of Koboko, Arua and Maracha districts. • Hon. Kipoi Tony was recruiting youth who escaped from rebel camps and 9 recruits were handed over to Uganda by DRC. • Influx of refugees numbering 5,000 from Southern Sudan and 3,579 from DRC. • UPE and USE teachers joined others in sit down strike in third term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced intelligence collection on rebels likely to cause insecurity. • Registering and monitoring of refugees • Government to look into welfare of teachers 	The region is having porous borders and prone to rebel activities

REGION / UNITS	ANALYSIS	MEASURES	REMARKS
6. NORTH WEST NILE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One police gun was lost in Yumbe A soldier lost a star pistol Isolated cases of murder by shooting and armed robberies Cattle raids by armed Sudanese Land wrangles between Kakwa and Lugbaras Over one thousand refugees from Southern Sudan arrived at Dzaipi Refugee Reception Center. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registering and monitoring of refugees. Porous borders needing more security and immigration measures 	Area likely to experience violent crimes
7. ASWA REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway robberies along Kampala Juba road and Elegu border Disputed borderline by Sudanese Boda boda cyclists sent away from Southern Sudan on suspicion of being behind highway robberies New Religion similar to one of Lakwena emerging and called POLO MANYEN LOBO MANYEN (New heaven and new earth) Persistent land dispute between Adjuman (Ofodro clan) and Elegu (Oyapele community) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced patrols along highways Community policing to awaken the population on the dangers of the upcoming cult. Demarcate the northern border with Southern Sudan with Land marks. 	Porous border for infiltration of criminals from known hostile states
8. FFU (ASTU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food supply is constant but there is a habit of bagging beans sacks Cattle thefts high in Katakwi, Kapchorwa and Kitgum districts LOTUKU rustlers from Southern Sudan Deserters on pay roll getting salary Need to open up more zones at TAPAC in Moroto, AMUDAT and LOYORO in Kabong. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stealing of cattle along districts bordering Koramoja have reduced Police deserters be removed from payrolls Food for personnel be safeguarded from bagging 	There is remarkable improvement in security in areas policed by ASTU
9. MT.MOROTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 murder cases by shooting 4 cases of illegal possession of guns Porous border and ignorance of the law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disarmament should continue to rid the region of illegal guns Enhance community policing Deployment of security along the border. 	There is remarkable improvement in security

REGION / UNITS	ANALYSIS	MEASURES	REMARKS
10. KIDEPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 murders by shooting • 2 rifles stolen one from police and the second one from D/ DISO • 566 heads of cattle stolen • 5 attempted raids • 5 rifles recovered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disarmament should continue • More detachments of ASTU should be opened to curb cattle thefts 	There is remarkable improvement in security
11. EAST KYOGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many homicide cases because of land disputes • Sex related cases increase during holidays • Drug abuse resulting into burglaries and thefts. • Arson common as a result of land wrangles and domestic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced community policing 	The region is generally peaceful
12. NORTH KYOGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most crimes result from land disputes, drinking, poverty and suspected witchcraft • Demonstration by fishermen over corruption by BMU and Police • Increasing tension in Lango Cultural Institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance community policing 	The region is generally peaceful
13. SIPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 guns stolen from UPDF soldiers • One gun stolen from police • Boundary conflict between Bukwo, Kween and Amudat • Stealing cattle common • Teachers involved in strike in third term • CAPITAL FINANCE SERVICES of one Beinomugisha conned people of 53 million. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced community policing 	The region is generally peaceful

REGION / UNITS	ANALYSIS	MEASURES	REMARKS
14. ELGON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 fires in schools of Islamic University, Masaba SSS, Yasira Islamic Primary School Tribal clashes between Sabinyis of Kapchorwa and Bagishu of Bunambatye subcounty attributed to land dispute Porous border pausing a threat to the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance fire safety measures in schools Community policing should be enhanced Need to have a lasting solution for the land dispute between the two tribes 	The region is generally peaceful
15. MALABA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers involved in sit down strike in third term 2 cases of murder by shooting resulting into killing of a policeman and LC 1 Defence secretary by the mob Porous border 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance community policing Enhanced border security control measures 	The region is generally peaceful.
16. KHIRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADF Rebel recruitment Terror threat Unresolved Kyabazinga issue Vandalism of UMEME wires and transformers Vandalism of the railway line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced community policing Enhance intelligence gathering Enhance counterterrorism measures. 	Region is generally peaceful
17. NORTH BUSOGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kyabazinga issue unresolved Vandalizing UMEME lines ADF Rebel recruitment Teachers got involved in strike in third term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance community policing Enhance Intelligence collection 	Region is generally peaceful

REGION / UNITS	ANALYSIS	MEASURES	REMARKS
18. EAST BUSO-GA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyabazinga issue unresolved • High defilement cases • Land wrangles over wetlands for rice • Strikes in schools of Iganga SSS, Bukoyo SSS, Kigulu College and Nkutu Memorial SSS. • Teachers got involved in strike in third term • ADF Recruitment and some ring leaders arrested. Radicals attacking DSC • Highway robberies along Iganga-Mbale road • Isolated cases of human trafficking and sacrifice • Smuggling from Kenya through lake Victoria • Vandalizing UMEME wires and Railway slippers to sell to Steel Rolling Industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance community policing • Intelligence gathering on ADF 	The regions crime rate is high
19. SAVANA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes in the region are related to fishing, cattle thefts, over-drinking, domestic violence and over speeding along Kampala - Gulu highway. • Kingdom activities in Kayunga by the group opposed to Buganda Kingdom. • Land wrangles especially in Kayunga. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance community policing 	Region is generally calm and peaceful.
20. SEZIBWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murders related to witchcraft and land wrangles • Illegal fishing in Lake Victoria • Sit down strike by teachers in third term • Drug abuse common 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced community policing 	The region is generally peaceful

REGION / UNITS	ANALYSIS	MEASURES	REMARKS
21. KATONGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway robberies along Kampala – Masaka - Mbarara highway has decreased because of road construction Theft of road construction materials by workers conniving with top officials Civil disobedience resulting from delayed compensation by RCC on stone blasting Suspected Witchcraft resulting in committing crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced community policing 	The region is generally peaceful
22. WAMALA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One gun robbed from a policeman in Mubende. Theft of motor vehicles and selling them in Kampala Defilement cases high in holidays Influx of illegal immigrants from Rwanda and Congo Security guards of STAR security usually involved in armed robberies and murders Highway robberies along Kampala- Mityana-Mubende highway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced community policing Registration of illegal immigrants STAR security should be investigated Increase foot and motorized patrols. 	The new region is generally peaceful
23. GREATER MASAKA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strange murder cases of digging holes in peoples' houses at night. 9 family members were murdered in Kyebe Trading Center in Rakai. Murders are caused by land conflicts, domestic wrangles and personal grudges. Drug abuse in Nyendo suburb Masaka Municipality Highway robberies along Masaka - Mbarara highway Influx of Rwandees immigrants with cattle at Mutukula border post Land conflict between Immigrants and Indigenous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced community policing Intelligence collection Motorized patrols on highways Use immigration laws 	The region is generally peaceful

REGION / UNITS	ANALYSIS	MEASURES	REMARKS
24. RWENZORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADF rebel activities. Rebels are at close border with Bundibugyo running away from UN Intervention Brigade • Influx of refugees as a result of ADF activities • Tribal conflicts between Bamba and Bakonjo, Bakonjo and Basongora • Violent crimes high in Kamwenge, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa and Kasere Districts. • Porous border pausing security threats to the Country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced intelligence gathering • Enhanced community policing 	Region prone to effects of ADF activities in DRC
25. KIGEZI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted mobilization of FDC by Rtd. Gen. Mugisha Muntu, FDC Party President. • Teachers involved in third term strike • Opposing consecration of Bishop Bagamuhunda in Kabale and disagreements in Kinkiizi Diocese with Kanungu Episcopo Church of Dr. Kabushenga Humulet • Influx of over 60,000 refugees from DRC during M23 rebel war • Illegal immigrants reported to be passing through the region heading for Kibale, Kamwenge and Mubende targeting to get Uganda National IDs • M23 rebels crossed into Uganda with arms and were taken to Kasere • 10 murders by shooting • Theft of road construction materials along Mbarara-Kisoro Road • 3 guns recovered and suspected to belong to M23 rebels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced intelligence gathering • Registration and monitoring refugees activities • Increase foot and motorized patrols • Monitor religious activities in the Church of Uganda • Application of immigration laws 	The region is generally peaceful

REGION / UNITS	ANALYSIS	MEASURES	REMARKS
26. GREATER BUSHENYI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of murder cases • Highway robberies along Mbarara- Kasese road in Kyeizooba and Kyamuhunga • Robberies by security guards • School fires in Sacred Heart Mushanga, Premier High School, Kyeizooba girls SSS, Itendero school, Busibo SSS and Road-side High School • Six guns recovered • Influx of Rwandese Immigrants • Alleged Sodomy in Kyamuhunga by one Bukenya • Vandalizing transformers for oil and spares • Money lenders allegedly conned many people • Student strike arising out of fires at KIU • Illegal fishing by Congolese who were arrested and prosecuted • ADF threat at Lake Edward • Mailoland land wrangle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced foot and motorized patrols • Enhanced community policing • Ensure fire safety measures in schools • Intelligence gathering 	The region is generally calm and peaceful
27. RAILWAY POLICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 cases of malicious damage to railway materials handled • Encroachment and criminal trespass • 3 fatal accidents • 2 serious accidents • Stealing wheat from wagons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance community policing • Enhance foot patrols along the railway lines. 	The region is peaceful
28. AVISEC POLICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases of drug trafficking • Cases of human trafficking • Smuggling elephant tasks • 113 deported • Sixteen persons hit by PISCES System on the watch list • Terror threats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced intelligence gathering • Promote Inter Agency Cooperation • Enhance counterterrorism measures. 	The region is generally peaceful

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I CRIME BY CRIME

S/No	CASE/CRIME INCIDENCES	REPORTED CASES					PERFORMANCE					PERSONS TAKEN TO COURT							
		Totals Cases	Cases Investigated	Cases under Inquiry	Not Detected /NPW	Cases taken to court	Cases submitted toDPP/RSA	Cases with convictions	Cases with Acquittals	Cases Dismissed	Cases pending in Court	ACCUSED CHARGED				ACCUSED CONVICTED			
												Male		Female		Male		Female	
												Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
HOMICIDES																			
1	Death (by shooting)	161	131	39	54	43	53	2	-	-	41	90	-	4	-	2	-	-	-
2	Death (by mob action)	494	426	156	122	64	95	-	-	2	63	146	1	17	1	-	-	-	-
3	Death (Poisoning)	174	93	47	36	45	47	1	-	-	45	45	1	17	2	-	-	1	-
4	Death (Aggravated Domestic Violence)	344	315	49	52	200	163	6	-	1	195	180	3	54	2	3	-	-	3
5	Death(Fire Out Breaks)	71	46	16	45	9	12	1	-	-	7	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other Death (Not Specified above)	2,529	1,315	581	919	673	806	9	2	9	653	868	11	107	7	10	-	-	-
	Sub Total(Homicides)	3,773	2,326	889	1,227	1,034	1,176	19	2	12	1,004	1,340	16	201	12	15	1	3	3
ECONOMIC CRIMES																			
9	Embezzlement	304	151	100	89	22	44	-	-	-	20	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	Causing Financial loss	69	37	25	11	3	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
11	Abuse of office	60	28	20	21	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
12	Counterfeiting	1,126	466	247	610	214	272	46	1	36	131	228	2	12	-	46	-	-	3
13	Forgeries & Uttering of Documents	1,171	557	322	415	195	245	47	1	16	130	194	6	16	-	49	5	3	3
14	Issuing False Cheques	1,200	586	376	379	118	168	9	-	5	102	116	2	7	-	8	-	-	1
15	Bank and Other Corporate Frauds	46	24	17	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Obtaining By False Pretences	20,519	8,113	4,813	12,252	2,507	4,238	595	41	321	1,543	2,295	14	295	1	557	-	-	65
17	Cyber (Computer) crimes	76	36	24	29	4	2	1	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
	Sub Total(Economic crimes)	24,571	9,998	5,945	13,817	3,064	4,975	699	43	378	1,930	2,858	24	334	1	662	5	72	72
GENERAL CRIMES																			
(a) Sex Related Offences																			
20	Rape	1,365	1,042	292	578	365	444	11	-	11	346	389	12	-	-	5	-	-	-
21	Defilement	19,508	9,598	4,118	8,783	4,931	5,874	359	38	246	4,202	4,262	545	29	181	253	89	-	-
22	Indecent Assault	757	250	123	426	236	262	62	1	35	137	226	12	11	-	49	2	9	9
23	Incest	89	32	18	63	12	16	-	-	2	8	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
24	Unnatural Offences	111	52	17	43	50	49	9	-	5	36	42	9	-	-	6	3	-	-
	Sub Total(Sex Related)	21,830	10,974	4,568	9,892	5,594	6,645	441	39	299	4,729	4,932	578	41	181	313	94	9	9
(b) Child Related Offences																			
25	Child Neglect	8,753	3,541	1,706	7,535	582	802	123	11	84	361	529	1	61	-	111	2	20	20
26	Child Desertion	2,639	1,137	426	2,687	150	264	46	-	6	97	70	-	98	-	14	2	32	32
27	Child Stealing	269	164	53	188	43	47	7	1	2	32	19	-	28	-	4	-	3	3
28	Child Trafficking	101	67	19	61	23	22	2	-	1	21	18	-	9	-	-	-	1	1
29	Child Abduction	778	282	141	530	57	80	7	1	6	45	45	-	27	-	3	-	5	5
30	Child Kidnap	635	119	133	565	16	106	2	-	4	10	10	-	9	-	1	-	2	2
32	Child Abuse/Torture	1,462	447	278	1,279	106	221	35	1	8	62	51	-	65	-	11	-	21	21
33	Infanticide	104	73	19	55	28	28	7	-	2	18	5	-	21	1	2	-	5	5
34	Abortion	1,003	425	174	1,034	21	39	3	-	-	18	11	1	12	1	12	-	1	1
	Sub Total(Child Related)	15,744	6,255	2,949	13,934	1,026	1,609	232	14	113	664	758	2	330	2	158	4	90	90
(c) Breakings																			
35	Burglaries	8,579	3,846	1,814	3,753	2,271	2,609	637	34	381	1,229	2,486	108	84	3	700	31	14	14
36	House Breakings	3,789	1,684	731	1,701	1,142	1,291	325	18	167	630	1,213	72	37	5	354	23	10	10
37	Shop Breaking	2,685	1,213	543	1,147	791	888	209	15	105	476	992	43	18	1	229	24	2	2
38	Office Breaking	803	352	190	376	157	165	21	-	13	122	177	2	6	-	24	-	-	-
	Sub Total(Breakings)	15,856	7,095	3,278	6,977	4,361	4,953	1,192	67	666	2,457	4,868	225	145	9	1,307	78	26	26
(d) Thefts																			
40	Theft of Motor Vehicles	1,426	623	367	674	208	281	24	-	16	158	221	1	3	-	25	-	-	-
41	Theft of Motor Cycles	4,828	2,147	1,170	1,921	1,055	1,348	172	7	120	755	1,190	20	9	-	177	8	2	2
42	Theft from M/Vs (Spares)	1,989	815	468	1,102	290	398	50	5	26	209	323	7	1	-	56	1	-	-
43	Theft from M/Vs (property)	1,189	485	270	665	192	250	34	-	18	139	214	11	9	1	34	5	3	3
44	Theft of Bicycles	2,809	1,207	451	1,386	739	845	263	6	106	364	726	29	7	-	254	11	3	3
45	Theft of Computers(Laptops)	1,451	633	367	689	215	283	32	1	28	153	209	5	18	-	31	1	1	1
46	Thefts of Mobile Phones	12,996	4,409	2,848	9,959	1,923	2,483	518	26	279	1,081	1,829	128	318	40	461	31	75	75
47	Theft of Bank Cash in Transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Thefts of Cash	11,979	4,388	2,652	6,696	2,087	2,874	495	51	259	1,287	1,831	76	332	25	455	18	67	67
49	Cattle Stealing	8,153	3,111	1,274	3,699	3,181	3,252	967	63	506	1,588	3,823	59	47	3	1,144	27	17	17
50	Theft of Telecom,Electrical & Comm Items	200	84	41	106	45	47	13	-	7	25	60	7	2	-	20	5	-	-
51	Theft of Railway Slippers/Material	66	31	13	25	22	13	6	-	5	9	30	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
52	Receiving & Retaining(Stolen Prop)	520	214	85	284	165	220	49	1	25	88	174	12	6	-	47	1	2	2
	Sub Total(Thefts)	47,606	18,146	10,005	27,207	10,122	12,294	2,623	160	1,395	5,856	10,630	355	752	69	2,714	108	170	170
(e) Robberies																			
55	Aggravated Robbery(Motor Cycles)	471	242	139	114	86	97	2	1	1	82	127	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
56	Aggravated Robbery(Motor Vehicles)	92	47	30	23	9	11	1	-	1	7	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
57	Aggravated Robbery(Cash)	419	207	116	125	80	105	1	-	2	77	141	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
58	Aggravated Robbery(general)	1,003	509	266	259	243	268	6	1	4	232	421	3	8	-	6	-	-	-
59	Cattle Rustling	76	31	16	43	15	17	2	-	1	12	25	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
60	Simple Robbery(general)	6,604	2,585	1,452	4,023	1,149	1,456	176	16	187	768	1,403	49	34	2	213	10	1	1
	Sub Total(Robberies)	8,665	3,620	2,018	4,588	1,582	1,954	188	18	196	1,178	2,132	54	44	2	231	10	1	1
(f) Assaults																			
61	Aggravated Assault(Acid cases)	257	100	41	157	75	88	22	1	9	43	73	4	7	-	27	2	2	2
62	Aggravated Assaults(general)	8,023	2,441	1,512	3,980	2,294	2,694	531	27	273	1,462	2,171	42	400	6	480	12	93	93
63	Common Assaults	42,107	14,161	8,127	30,699	6,536	8,691	1,973	142	717	3,897	5,690	132	1,265	32	1,838	39	424	424
	Sub Total(Crimes)	50,387	16,702	9,679	34,837	8,905	11,473	2,526	170	999	5,402	7,934	178	1,672	38	2,345	53	519	519
(g) Other Crimes in General																			
64	Threatening Violence	18,908	7,604	3,898	11,277	3,557	4,676	864	90	635	1,976	3,487	30	287	3	829	5	63	63
66	Human Trafficking	136	61	39	61	11	5	1	-	1	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
67	Abduction	546	186	118	415	42	76	4	2	4	33	51	-	5	-	3	-	2	2
68	Kidnap	522	214	126	288	70	108	2	1	3	62	87	2	9	-	6	-	-	-
69	Arson (General)	3,499	1,470	740	1,828	762	940	108	12	64	577	828	16	121	5	98	1	1	1

1 Case	SENTENCES IMPOSED BY COURTS															VICTIMS OF CRIME				VALUE PROPERTY(UGSHS.)	
	Acquitted	Discharged	Awaiting Trial	IMPRISONMENT				Death	Fined	Probation Bound Over	CAUTION	COMM. WORK	Fines Awarded (UGShs.)	Male		Female		Lost	Recovered		
				Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.							Adult	Juven.						
Juven.	12	13	14	15				16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		24				
-	-	-	91	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	6	20	3	-	-		
-	-	-	165	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	477	5	26	-	-	-		
-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	128	17	32	6	-	-		
-	-	1	242	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	36	159	18	-	-		
-	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	26	12	17	-	-		
1	2	9	963	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,861	168	418	80	-	-		
1	2	10	1,535	17	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2,808	258	667	124	-	-		
-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	-	25	-	8,661,277,425	1,776,664,473		
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	53	-	2	-	1,233,727,489	8,856,080		
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	2	-	3,897,152,441	-		
-	1	36	154	30	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	12	600,000	832	6	277	5	256,957,760	54,527,000		
-	1	20	135	34	1	2	-	-	9	-	1	9	2,300,000	945	3	176	-	776,459,256	12,009,962		
-	-	5	112	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	200,300	900	1	281	-	7,107,083,536	829,849,025		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2,000,000	13	-	4	-	614,185,772	5,600,000		
-	44	304	1,630	398	1	40	-	-	62	2	59	66	27,239,500	15,778	126	4,534	19	39,251,848,732	5,870,283,791		
-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	15	-	18,100,028,377	2,605,000		
-	46	366	2,058	469	2	43	-	-	76	2	68	87	32,339,800	18,874	136	5,316	24	79,898,720,788	8,560,395,331		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	10	382	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1,321	394	-	-		
63	49	227	4,253	235	9	-	9	-	4	55	84	25	3,920,000	-	-	138	20	18,700	-		
-	1	34	151	33	-	1	-	-	4	1	10	7	970,000	2	2	456	523	-	-		
-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	59	17	-	-		
-	-	4	37	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	650,000	60	37	17	2	-	-		
63	50	277	4,835	277	10	1	9	-	8	56	96	35	5,540,000	81	180	1,873	19,636	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	11	72	360	62	-	8	-	-	2	3	21	19	100,100	115	6,160	451	5,359	-	-		
-	-	5	99	9	-	10	-	-	1	3	16	8	600,000	125	1,979	46	1,562	-	-		
-	1	2	34	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	136	6	159	-	-		
-	-	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	74	1	113	-	-		
-	1	6	58	2	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	1	100,000	17	147	-	582	-	-		
-	-	4	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	269	8	792	-	-		
-	-	3	62	10	-	6	-	-	1	-	12	7	300,000	57	751	91	581	-	-		
-	-	2	17	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	12	45	-	-		
-	-	-	22	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	-	350	-	-		
-	13	95	688	93	-	38	-	-	5	6	51	36	1,100,100	331	9,758	615	9,543	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	45	401	1,480	598	11	3	-	-	11	7	39	82	2,100,000	6,323	142	2,064	19	8,836,295,815	1,171,671,794		
1	14	167	740	310	8	6	-	-	7	2	25	33	850,000	2,770	21	1,059	27	4,843,036,723	586,460,550		
2	24	126	648	209	4	1	-	-	6	3	17	24	1,250,000	2,095	5	585	1	5,166,884,668	715,154,600		
-	1	9	164	20	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	200,000	682	-	114	-	3,506,645,060	161,164,500		
9	84	703	3,032	1,137	23	10	-	-	25	12	83	140	4,400,000	11,870	168	3,822	47	22,352,862,266	2,634,451,444		
-	2	11	187	23	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	600,000	1,228	-	193	-	17,309,962,126	5,688,438,000		
-	16	128	896	170	3	2	-	-	4	3	10	1	2,100,000	4,432	8	350	-	12,926,882,612	3,007,535,000		
-	3	26	241	48	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	2,150,000	1,678	9	316	-	2,369,917,565	296,676,200		
-	2	17	174	25	4	3	-	-	4	-	1	4	500,000	1,020	8	231	4	1,874,744,516	184,816,200		
-	12	109	384	201	3	2	-	-	4	2	17	33	850,000	2,245	60	233	-	568,472,975	135,164,240		
-	1	28	169	24	1	2	-	-	2	-	3	5	1,500,000	1,136	11	329	2	2,133,483,995	344,295,500		
3	26	268	1,397	442	12	39	-	-	18	2	52	87	5,350,000	8,532	279	3,600	152	3,663,408,670	759,598,448		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	49	273	1,385	340	7	33	-	-	24	8	45	90	15,361,500	8,146	190	3,543	141	16,036,060,131	2,024,347,112		
-	109	531	2,037	962	4	14	-	-	50	9	56	83	13,510,000	6,629	28	1,484	5	8,122,919,883	2,533,429,999		
-	-	5	35	12	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	200,000	198	1	42	-	271,620,250	27,968,400		
-	-	7	18	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	45	-	6	-	283,397,000	224,987,000		
-	2	26	113	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	450	4	68	1	7,823,887,000	291,936,550		
7	222	1,429	7,036	2,290	36	95	-	-	114	26	192	321	42,121,500	35,739	598	10,395	305	73,384,756,723	15,519,192,649		
-	-	1	123	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	457	1	23	-	1,353,750,068	270,639,000		
-	-	1	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	1	8	-	1,995,759,540	1,061,340,000		
-	-	2	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	421	-	59	-	4,292,801,500	288,004,000		
-	1	4	420	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	933	15	169	3	3,543,847,523	844,571,800		
-	-	1	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000	68	1	16	-	188,708,000	89,660,000		
-	22	195	1,022	176	1	4	-	-	11	9	16	26	6,010,000	5,192	145	1,319	28	4,546,136,265	656,883,250		
-	23	204	1,733	193	1	4	-	-	11	9	17	26	8,510,000	7,157	163	1,594	31	15,921,002,896	3,211,098,050		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	2	9	42	26	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	5,000,000	151	12	91	7	-	-		
-	34	272	1,738	362	6	43	-	-	50	4	58	76	9,550,400	5,288	154	2,646	92	850,000	300,000		
15	162	771	4,242	1,202	16	179	3	-	132	27	251	388	25,150,500	25,114	2,058	15,881	1,422	20,610,020	4,302,800		
15	198	1,052	6,022	1,590	22	222	3	-	183	31	312	465	39,700,900	30,553	2,224	18,618	1,521	21,460,020	4,602,800		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1	106	637	2,150	525	5	36	-	-	52	15	59	195	9,540,650	12,183	96	6,252	72	2,050,000	-		
-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	3	26	29	-	-		
-	1	6	50	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	220	42	211	116	6,490,000	300,000		
-	1	6	110	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	8	183	68	942,413,000	500,000		
2	11	65	736	76	2	13	-	-	4	-	8	10	6,920,000	9,850	21	3,883	36	30,358,373,600	46,181,000		

Annual Crime and Traffic/ Road Safety Report 2013

		REPORTED CASES					PERFORMANCE					PERSONS TAKEN TO COURT							
		Totals Cases	Cases Investigated	Cases under Inquiry	Not Detected /NPW	Cases taken to court	Cases submitted to DPP/RSA	Cases with convictions	Cases with Acquittals	Cases Dismissed	Cases pending in Court	ACCUSED CHARGED				ACCUSED CONVICTED			
												Male		Female		Male		Female	
												Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.
70	Malicious Damage to Property	10,206	3,358	2,015	6,630	1,833	2,381	512	37	261	1,033	1,998	32	252	1	530	7	61	
72	Escapes from Lawful Custody	1,465	750	181	360	845	783	553	5	57	235	824	8	13	2	542	1	7	
73	Rescues from Lawful Custody	40	14	8	29	6	5	3	-	2	1	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	
74	Examination Leakage and Stealing	16	4	2	18	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	
75	Piracy	661	284	164	326	127	160	21	3	18	72	143	5	15	1	37	1	8	
76	Criminal Trespass	12,786	4,289	2,548	8,436	2,188	2,831	568	47	308	1,254	2,316	35	260	9	636	9	59	
77	Domestic Violence	7,493	3,426	1,479	6,671	338	604	104	2	38	195	288	-	40	-	86	-	15	
78	Att. Suicide	276	81	36	250	53	61	23	1	4	24	43	2	6	-	19	-	2	
79	Att. Killing (by shooting)	77	34	16	34	20	23	2	-	2	15	23	-	2	-	2	-	-	
80	Att. Killing(other than shooting)	1,161	434	227	578	312	348	45	5	36	226	351	3	63	2	46	-	11	
	Sub Total(Other Crimes-gen)	57,792	22,209	11,597	37,200	10,165	13,002	2,810	205	1,433	5,708	10,452	133	1,074	23	2,841	24	245	
	TERRORISM																		
82	Terrorism	15	8	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	46	1	-	-	-	-	-	
83	Death By CBRN(Chemical,Nuclear Wpns)	1	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sub Total(Terrorism)	16	9	6	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	46	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	POLITICAL/MEDIA OFFENCES																		
84	Incitement to Violence	204	81	44	122	33	53	3	-	9	20	104	-	2	-	12	-	-	
85	Promoting Sectarianism	4	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
86	Election Offences	68	16	10	73	3	14	-	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
87	Treason	4	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sub Total(Political/Media)	280	100	57	200	36	69	3	-	10	22	109	-	2	-	12	-	-	
	CORRUPTION																		
89	Prevention of Corruption Act	459	413	6	11	6	29	-	-	1	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sub Total (Corruption)	459	413	6	11	6	29	-	-	1	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NARCOTICS/DRUGS																		
90	Heroin	7	4	-	-	7	7	7	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	4	-	3	
91	Cocaine	15	8	0	4	12	9	9	-	1	2	8	-	4	-	5	-	4	
92	Herbal Cannabis	765	391	48	190	547	527	223	10	98	210	720	3	26	-	248	3	6	
94	Other Narcotics(general)	1,994	977	156	623	1,283	1,249	474	16	191	604	4,523	308	135	4	835	71	54	
	Sub Total(Narcotics)	2,781	1,380	205	816	1,849	1,792	713	26	290	816	5,255	311	168	4	1,092	74	67	
	OTHER LAWS																		
96	Immigration Act	379	155	30	209	191	182	111	1	18	61	242	4	20	1	155	1	15	
97	NEMA	293	141	53	100	114	119	68	-	7	49	335	2	6	-	215	1	-	
98	Fish and Crocodiles Act	479	185	34	299	235	244	166	1	13	42	408	-	80	-	325	-	64	
99	Firearms Act	184	94	32	47	81	71	21	-	5	47	82	1	9	-	25	-	1	
##	UWA Statute	304	155	24	77	215	261	115	3	12	87	309	5	4	9	168	5	2	
##	Local Government Act	10	2	2	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sub Total(Other Laws)	1,649	732	174	742	836	880	481	5	55	286	1,376	12	119	10	888	7	82	
	GRAND TOTAL	251,409	99,959	51,377	151,450	48,582	60,852	11,927	749	5,847	30,059	52,699	1,889	4,882	351	12,578	458	1,284	

1	SENTENCES IMPOSED BY COURTS																					
	IMPRISONMENT								CAUTION					VICTIMS OF CRIME					VALUE PROPERTY(UGSHS.)			
	Male				Female									Male		Female			Lost		Recovered	
	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.						Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult
Acquitted	Discharged	Awaiting Trial	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Death	Fined	Probation Bound Over	CAUTION	COMM. WORK	Fines Awarded (UGShs.)	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.		
-	52	290	1,335	391	1	30	-	-	33	1	45	107	20,630,000	7,665	31	2,360	18	1,627,533,527	93,069,000			
2	2	46	233	517	1	3	-	-	5	-	11	16	550,000	1,340	2	52	-	-	-			
-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	2	-	1,000,000	1,000,000			
-	3	11	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	123	1	32	-	360,000	300,000			
1	-	7	54	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	4,200,000	680	41	475	34	96,500,000	75,000,000			
2	60	318	1,545	408	1	32	-	-	27	1	98	143	7,610,000	9,374	26	2,961	15	-	3,000,000			
-	1	33	191	58	-	3	-	-	6	-	12	23	300,000	1,993	342	5,573	413	-	-			
1	1	4	27	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	195	2	75	2	400,000	-			
-	-	1	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	4	34	3	3,640,000	1,470,000			
-	5	39	338	41	3	4	-	-	2	1	2	10	1,900,000	678	17	198	21	27,420,000	23,100,000			
9	243	1,467	6,835	2,068	14	123	-	-	129	18	244	511	51,650,650	44,836	636	22,317	827	33,066,180,127	243,920,000			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-			
-	-	23	59	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	189	-	199	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-			
-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	8	-	2,300,000	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	26	61	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	255	-	208	-	2,300,000	-			
-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	3	-	5,238,500	2,768,000			
-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	3	-	5,238,500	2,768,000			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	4,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	4,000,000	6	-	-	-	-	-			
-	8	141	358	195	2	1	-	-	9	5	18	30	5,600,000	707	-	21	-	-	-			
4	26	993	2,955	707	2	35	-	-	24	18	50	127	12,800,000	1,819	36	196	32	1,000,000	1,000,000			
4	34	1,135	3,315	902	4	36	-	-	49	23	68	157	27,200,000	2,532	36	217	32	1,000,000	1,000,000			
-	1	18	67	94	-	4	-	-	14	5	42	9	760,000	394	3	13	2	2	-			
-	-	15	112	55	-	-	-	2	76	8	6	21	23,200,000	292	-	15	-	3,000,000	-			
-	1	30	67	172	-	22	-	-	155	1	48	18	35,310,800	417	63	8	-	2,000,000	2,000,000			
-	1	7	57	25	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	-	820,000	166	-	-	-	23,165,000	20,615,000			
1	3	14	114	134	-	2	-	-	40	-	7	9	18,997,000	210	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	11	-	2	-	500,000	500,000			
1	6	84	417	480	-	28	-	2	300	14	104	57	79,487,800	1,490	66	38	2	28,665,002	23,115,000			
109	921	6,850	37,621	9,517	112	603	13	2	900	197	1,241	1,844	292,050,751	156,554	14,228	65,683	32,092	224,682,186,322	30,200,543,274			

APPENDIX II CRIME BY REGION/ DISTRICT

REGIONS/DISTRICTS	TOTAL CASES	HOMOCIDES	ECONOMIC	SEX REL	CHILD REL	BREAKINGS
C.I.D Headquarters	166	4	18	6	2	2
Railways	16	2	0	0	0	0
Aviation Police	132	3	17	6	2	2
URA	18	0	1	0	0	0
C.I.D HEADQUARTERS	331	8	37	12	3	5
Jinja Road	1,270	23	215	32	43	59
Kira Division	803	11	109	56	8	95
Kira Road	1,858	19	243	65	23	195
Mukono	1,600	9	269	136	67	145
Nagalama	344	7	27	50	0	18
KMP EAST	5,876	69	864	339	142	511
CPS Kampala	791	5	323	5	1	24
Katwe	1,099	22	135	85	100	65
Kabalagala	484	12	58	57	44	58
Kajjansi	233	7	37	20	2	20
Entebbe	547	15	40	36	82	33
Nsangi	279	5	35	25	1	38
KMP SOUTH	3,433	65	628	228	230	237
Old Kampala	1,868	22	295	60	180	99
Wakiso	1,976	15	325	87	87	129
Wandegeya	1,534	15	301	30	108	67
Kawempe	1,593	33	185	59	134	177
Kakiri	81	3	8	9	4	5
Kasangati	710	25	74	69	66	44
KMP NORTH	7,762	114	1,189	315	579	521
Luwero	1,277	47	148	133	131	94
Nakaseke	1,273	28	168	119	73	67
Nakasongola	501	28	40	55	11	9
SAVANNAH	3,051	103	356	307	215	169
Buikwe	1,171	25	121	111	29	126
Kayunga	750	27	66	118	37	63
Njeru	866	14	90	82	58	75
Buvuma	269	9	26	39	3	18
SEZIBWA	3,056	74	303	351	127	282
Butambala	270	4	44	34	3	21
Gomba	1,059	9	79	80	29	53
Mpigi	1,269	38	141	93	115	91
KATONGA	2,598	51	264	206	147	165
Kiboga	888	17	129	98	14	69
Mubende	1,266	49	107	199	25	111
Mityana	1,206	28	155	114	57	114

THEFTS	ROBBERY	ASSAULTS	OTHER CRIME	TERRORISM	POLITICAL	CORRUPTION	NARCOTICS	OTHER LAWS
41	1	19	29	0	0	16	13	4
5	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
36	1	19	24	0	0	0	13	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	3
82	2	38	58	-	-	32	27	9
293	50	69	168	0	0	0	6	50
239	38	20	174	0	1	0	17	2
555	128	252	287	0	1	0	19	1
350	58	160	378	0	3	48	20	4
66	5	80	86	0	0	0	13	0
1,504	278	581	1,093	-	6	48	75	56
237	26	56	86	0	1	32	17	0
189	56	141	225	0	0	0	56	12
126	27	27	76	0	0	0	7	0
61	15	16	47	0	0	0	9	0
66	18	45	104	0	0	0	18	20
59	14	27	68	0	1	0	8	1
737	156	312	607	-	2	32	115	33
334	92	298	283	0	4	0	29	37
444	75	221	548	0	0	0	15	0
380	71	110	175	0	4	0	14	40
277	87	247	343	0	2	0	21	11
13	3	3	31	0	0	16	2	0
115	20	64	232	0	0	0	24	0
1,562	347	943	1,612	-	10	16	105	88
206	30	86	352	0	0	0	39	11
225	29	267	295	0	0	0	15	4
106	11	60	126	0	0	0	4	8
537	71	413	773	-	-	-	59	23
262	47	199	213	0	1	0	8	7
156	14	108	141	0	1	16	11	6
197	41	128	161	0	1	0	2	4
55	2	44	63	0	0	0	5	2
670	103	480	578	-	4	16	26	19
60	4	28	67	-	0	-	5	1
170	17	295	296	0	0	16	5	6
214	31	160	327	0	1	0	21	11
444	52	483	690	-	1	16	31	18
202	29	117	194	0	0	0	11	3
255	63	140	326	0	3	0	10	4
221	49	124	336	0	2	0	18	4

REGIONS/DISTRICTS	TOTAL CASES	HOMOCIDES	ECONOMIC	SEX REL	CHILD REL	BREAKINGS
Kyankwanzi	418	24	0	74	14	18
WAMALA	3,778	118	391	485	111	313
Rakai	1,897	43	226	213	52	141
Lyantonde	944	15	92	56	31	95
Masaka	1,728	31	276	131	43	194
Sembabule	761	13	83	101	25	69
Bukomansimbi	331	9	26	35	12	32
Kalungu	600	25	44	75	12	60
Lwengo	758	35	27	83	35	52
Kalangala	366	6	10	38	3	40
GREATER MASAKA	7,384	178	784	732	212	681
Kisoro	613	27	44	41	17	65
Kabale	1,531	52	89	73	92	96
Kanungu	665	19	37	64	14	38
Rukungiri	961	23	67	60	36	61
KIGEZI	3,771	120	236	238	160	260
Mbarara	2,150	74	229	116	105	188
Ibanda	1,074	8	90	81	65	109
Ntungamo	962	42	62	83	25	59
Kiruhura	827	29	49	70	36	55
Isingiro	589	35	28	82	19	40
RWIZI	5,602	188	458	432	250	452
Bushenyi	644	27	51	47	10	46
Mitooma	327	12	34	42	6	19
Rubirizi	280	8	22	30	3	33
Buhweju	151	6	15	24	1	13
Sheema	679	17	47	48	40	68
GREATER BUSHENYI	2,080	70	168	192	61	179
Masindi	996	30	66	96	54	101
Kiryandongo	593	16	44	90	30	47
Kibaale	1,370	57	127	190	49	97
Hoima	671	39	51	95	56	40
Buliisa	508	9	24	46	46	39
ALBERTINE	4,138	151	313	518	235	324
Kabarole	472	19	25	63	4	60
Kasese	1,444	36	124	166	15	151
Bundibugyo	544	7	45	80	0	45
Kamwenge	818	25	61	121	53	77
Kyenjojo	480	28	22	71	24	35
Ntoroko	182	3	12	30	2	22
Kvegegwa	637	20	34	73	64	47

THEFTS	ROBBERY	ASSAULTS	OTHER CRIME	TERRORISM	POLITICAL	CORRUPTION	NARCOTICS	OTHER LAWS
65	10	88	125	0	0	0	2	2
742	151	470	980	-	5	-	42	13
389	63	318	401	0	1	0	47	9
212	26	183	191	0	1	0	12	4
402	63	113	380	0	1	0	35	12
155	22	122	179	0	1	0	9	1
56	13	54	81	0	0	0	8	3
108	15	108	134	0	1	0	15	5
141	14	228	124	0	0	0	21	4
62	9	109	81	0	0	0	5	2
1,524	225	1,235	1,572	-	5	-	152	40
98	39	115	159	0	0	0	9	3
245	107	304	406	0	0	16	36	11
96	22	161	202	0	0	0	9	4
191	68	159	261	0	0	16	9	4
630	236	740	1,029	-	0	32	62	22
438	163	223	494	0	4	32	43	17
268	50	127	221	0	0	0	19	4
181	41	154	267	0	0	0	8	8
165	26	118	216	0	0	0	22	8
83	20	124	142	0	5	16	15	5
1,135	301	747	1,340	-	9	48	107	41
126	38	90	182	0	1	16	10	3
55	17	30	114	0	0	16	1	1
43	9	54	72	0	0	0	3	2
23	9	15	46	0	3	0	0	1
140	34	66	190	0	0	0	11	3
388	106	255	604	-	5	32	26	10
186	42	135	230	0	0	0	8	12
93	24	47	170	0	2	0	9	8
187	36	266	399	0	1	0	10	5
84	20	161	132	2	1	0	15	5
74	7	125	119	0	0	0	13	4
624	129	735	1,050	2	4	-	54	33
93	19	76	112	0	2	16	5	2
335	42	205	293	0	3	0	33	10
126	17	109	102	0	2	0	15	1
140	30	70	231	0	0	0	19	5
68	18	83	136	0	0	16	9	2
37	7	24	26	0	0	0	0	4
98	15	82	191	0	1	0	5	4

REGIONS/DISTRICTS	TOTAL CASES	HOMOCIDES	ECONOMIC	SEX REL	CHILD REL	BREAKINGS
RWENZORI	4,576	139	323	604	164	438
Arua	1,280	44	133	144	46	69
Maracha/Nyadri	217	8	8	20	22	8
Zombo	365	6	36	40	17	33
Nebbi	860	19	82	72	20	56
Koboko	459	17	31	44	36	31
WEST NILE	3,182	95	290	320	141	197
Yumbe	243	2	6	30	41	14
Moyo	255	2	16	31	7	32
Adjumani	435	8	32	62	39	23
NORTH WEST NILE	933	12	53	124	87	69
Lamwo	305	12	5	67	29	18
Agago	234	8	3	77	18	12
Nwoya	198	18	5	51	14	11
Amuru	775	22	36	108	42	66
Kitgum	345	21	17	93	12	30
Pader	269	11	16	99	32	26
Gulu	1,423	40	101	224	261	112
ASWA	3,549	131	183	718	409	276
Lira	1,803	30	196	165	287	119
Apac	535	13	18	47	103	12
Oyam	863	29	62	105	59	35
Amolatar	623	8	28	60	62	17
Kole	567	17	31	72	57	27
Alebtong	291	5	2	39	7	14
Otuke	299	6	7	44	25	5
Dokolo	862	10	38	100	27	25
NORTH KYOGA	5,842	120	383	629	626	255
Abim	148	1	6	15	27	8
Kotido	154	4	12	14	1	11
Kaabong	111	5	9	14	9	6
KIDEPO	413	10	27	42	36	25
Nakapiripirit	307	8	10	31	15	11
Amudat	122	2	4	11	6	5
Napak	253	11	8	24	24	4
Moroto	302	7	20	36	29	16
MT MOROTO	984	29	42	102	74	36
Soroti	1,165	22	103	186	77	58
Kabermaido	590	14	6	112	13	14
Katakwi	590	14	6	112	13	14
Ngora	306	6	17	53	30	9

THEFTS	ROBBERY	ASSAULTS	OTHER CRIME	TERRORISM	POLITICAL	CORRUPTION	NARCOTICS	OTHER LAWS
897	148	649	1,092	-	8	32	86	28
255	73	177	291	0	0	0	42	8
25	8	63	51	0	0	0	9	1
62	12	57	100	0	0	0	13	0
142	27	138	283	0	0	0	9	4
77	20	87	89	0	4	0	12	5
561	141	521	814	-	4	-	85	19
34	5	52	40	0	0	0	10	4
42	5	60	60	0	1	0	1	1
66	10	112	99	0	0	0	3	0
142	20	225	199	-	1	-	14	5
22	16	74	81	0	1	0	5	2
26	4	109	0	0	0	0	1	2
29	18	34	0	0	0	0	2	7
0	51	298	232	2	0	0	3	3
61	24	102	0	0	0	0	10	3
39	10	70	0	0	1	0	2	1
262	83	367	0	0	1	0	39	9
440	207	1,053	313	2	3	-	62	28
318	86	231	356	0	0	32	23	9
71	10	184	80	0	0	0	4	2
94	6	306	191	0	0	0	6	4
83	15	218	144	0	0	0	0	1
51	12	164	158	0	0	0	2	2
24	5	121	90	0	0	0	3	0
25	10	110	74	0	0	0	2	2
111	22	250	278	0	0	0	11	3
778	165	1,584	1,371	-	0	32	52	24
24	4	17	47	0	0	0	1	0
28	6	41	37	0	0	0	0	1
18	3	31	18	0	0	0	0	1
70	13	88	103	-	-	-	2	1
24	3	139	67	0	0	0	0	3
13	2	48	34	2	0	0	2	0
21	6	86	73	0	0	0	1	1
40	6	80	68	0	0	16	0	2
99	17	353	242	2	0	16	3	6
221	38	229	233	0	1	0	19	5
79	14	200	152	0	0	0	3	3
79	14	200	152	0	0	0	3	3
32	2	75	96	0	0	0	1	1

REGIONS/DISTRICTS	TOTAL CASES	HOMOCIDES	ECONOMIC	SEX REL	CHILD REL	BREAKINGS
Ngora	306	6	17	53	30	9
Serere	439	18	19	87	41	15
Amuria	443	11	52	112	34	16
Bukedea	632	13	41	108	40	15
Kumi	1,015	9	58	112	223	24
EAST KYOGA	5,179	106	303	882	469	166
Kapchorwa	679	2	50	81	49	18
Kween	296	5	28	50	3	19
Bukwo	252	4	20	37	10	9
SIPI	1,228	11	99	169	61	46
Mbale	2,373	33	354	272	168	208
Manafwa	687	16	44	165	100	35
Bududa	480	6	39	115	29	31
Sironko	683	13	66	112	79	57
Bulambuli	512	7	67	94	82	27
ELGON	4,735	74	570	759	459	358
Butaleja	391	9	20	49	57	24
Tororo	951	11	177	197	250	133
Budaka	579	15	76	100	23	32
Busia	1,300	22	68	103	152	57
Kibuku	647	15	29	96	56	29
Pallisa	1,224	12	80	185	58	45
MALABA	5,092	84	451	730	596	319
Kamuli	1,613	15	185	234	99	86
Kaliro	551	6	65	86	32	24
Buyende	599	9	32	90	37	19
Luuka	507	11	69	116	30	28
BUSOGA NORTH	3,270	41	352	526	198	158
Iganga	2,286	34	263	278	146	210
Bugiri	727	22	88	125	29	85
Mayuge	843	34	78	178	29	57
Namutumba	730	16	114	156	20	44
Namayingo	434	8	35	81	16	26
BUSOGA EAST	5,020	115	579	819	240	423
Jinja	2,486	42	294	132	189	187
Buwenge	340	5	36	41	29	26
Kakira	271	5	24	23	5	14
KIIRA	3,097	51	354	196	223	228
GRAND TOTAL	99,959	2,326	9,998	10,974	6,255	7,095

THEFTS	ROBBERY	ASSAULTS	OTHER CRIME	TERRORISM	POLITICAL	CORRUPTION	NARCOTICS	OTHER LAWS
32	2	75	96	0	0	0	1	1
60	8	72	118	0	0	0	2	4
38	9	78	128	0	0	0	2	2
89	8	164	166	0	0	0	2	3
95	10	209	296	0	1	0	0	5
693	102	1,227	1,342	-	3	-	33	25
91	14	200	189	0	0	0	1	1
30	6	58	112	0	2	0	0	1
13	15	62	62	2	0	0	0	8
133	35	320	363	2	2	-	1	10
510	111	222	500	0	0	0	28	6
76	9	170	134	0	1	0	4	1
78	8	43	119	0	0	0	0	8
84	8	72	220	0	1	0	4	2
51	9	57	151	0	0	0	2	2
798	145	563	1,124	-	1	-	39	18
40	4	91	82	0	8	0	0	6
246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	5	95	157	0	1	0	3	5
130	35	160	231	0	0	0	14	67
76	6	221	144	0	0	16	4	2
151	16	288	272	0	7	0	4	29
723	67	855	885	-	16	16	25	109
289	23	358	367	0	1	0	10	1
128	10	87	106	0	0	0	2	2
74	9	206	133	0	0	0	5	3
77	7	79	116	0	1	0	7	2
569	50	729	723	-	3	-	23	8
519	120	359	389	0	0	0	26	0
137	37	45	157	0	0	0	4	7
146	33	41	188	0	2	0	5	18
112	13	135	158	0	0	0	6	3
51	10	110	103	0	0	0	2	4
966	213	692	996	-	2	-	43	32
573	125	278	535	0	4	48	25	13
63	8	67	70	0	1	0	2	1
64	9	66	50	0	2	0	4	0
700	142	410	656	-	6	48	31	15
18,146	3,620	16,702	22,209	9	100	413	1,380	732

APPENDIX III CRIME PATTERN DISTRIBUTION

CRIME	RURAL	URBAN	HIGH WAY	TOTAL
MURDER BY SHOOTING	68	62	2	131
ATT MURDER BY SHOOTING	23	12	-	34
MURDER OTHER THAN SHOOTING	1,224	685	287	2,195
ATT MURDER OTHER THAN SHOOTING	244	179	11	434
RAPE	607	426	10	1,042
DEFILEMENT	5,849	3,653	97	9,598
SIMPLE ROBBERY/AGG ROBBERY	1,719	1,625	277	3,620
BURGLARIES/HOUSE BREAKING	3,772	3,323	1	7,095
CHILD STEALING	88	76	1	164
AGG ASSAULT	1,444	1,060	38	2,541
COMMON ASSAULT	9,012	5,337	201	14,550
THEFT FROM M/ VEHICLES(PROPERTY)	138	211	137	485
ESCAPE/RESCUE	384	367	14	764
ALL CRIMES NOT SPECIFIED	31,698	21,381	4,228	57,306
GRAND TOTAL	56,264	38,391	5,304	99,959

APPENDIX IV FOREIGN NATIONALS ACCUSED

CRIME	KENYA	T.Z	RWANDA	CONGO	SUDAN	OTHER AFRICANS	MIDDLE EAST	EUROPEAN	AMERICAN	TOTAL
MURDER	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
RAPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEFILEMENT	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	9	18
ROBBERY	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
CORRUPTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALSE CEQUES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASSAULT	4	3	5	-	1	2	-	-	15	30
THEFT	5	14	16	2	-	4	1	-	42	84
IMMIGRATION ACT	9	51	142	38	3	9	2	1	253	508
FIRE ARMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRUGS	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10
OTHERS	120	55	10	11	-	70	4	-	268	538
GRAND TOTAL	140	130	182	51	4	85	7	1	596	1,196

APPENDIX V CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST FOREIGNERS

CRIMES	KENYA	T.Z	RWANDA	CONGO	SUDAN	OTHER AFRICANS	MIDDLE EAST	EUROPEAN	AMERICAN	TOTAL
MURDER	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
RAPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
DEFILEMENT	-	4	2	1	2	4	-	-	8	21
ROBBERY	3	1	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	14
CORRUPTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALSE CEQUES	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4
ASSAULT	5	3	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	15
THEFT	11	10	6	-	1	20	6	1	16	71
IMMIGRATION ACT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIRE ARMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRUGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS	17	18	5	-	-	10	7	2	33	92
GRAND TOTAL	36	37	17	2	4	36	18	5	65	220

APPENDIX VI CIVIL SERVANTS IN CRIME

CRIME	INTERNAL AFF	DEFENCE	EDUCATION	AGRIC	FINANCE	HEALTH	JUSTICE	LOCAL GOV'	FOREIGN AFF	OTHERS	TOTAL
MURDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
MURDER BY SHOOTING ATTEMPTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MURDER	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
RAPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEFILEMENT	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	8	16
ROBBERY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EMBEZZLEMENT	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4
ASSAULT	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
THEFTS	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	6	12
OTHERS	1	1	5	-	-	1	1	-	1	10	20
GRAND TOTAL	1	1	15	-	-	4	5	1	2	29	58

APPENDIX VII FIRE ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS

FIRE ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS				GUNS				AMMUNITIONS			
TYPE		LOST	FOUND	RECOVERED	LOST	FOUND	RECOVERED		LOST	FOUND	RECOVERED
RPGs		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	12
LMGs		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	12
SMGS		7	1	17	115	-	-		-	-	1,150
G3		4	-	-	42	3	-		-	-	-
MK4		1	1	1	-	-	-		-	-	315
303 RIFLE		1	-	2	3	3	2		3	3	5
PISTOLS STAR		2	-	3	-	6	3		-	-	8
REVOLVERS		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
ANY OTHER		16	3	4	30	2	4		2	2	3
GRAND TOTAL		31	5	27	190	14	27		14	14	1,505

APPENDIX VIII SECURITY PERSONNEL IN CRIME

CRIME	UPDF	POLICE	PRISONS	ADMN.POLICE	LDU/SPCS	ISO/ESO	PVT SECURITY	TOTAL
MURDER	2	2	1	-	-	3	8	16
MURDER BY SHOOTING	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
ATTEMPTED MURDER	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	6
RAPE	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
DEFILEMENT	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	8
ROBBERY	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
CORRUPTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EMBEZZELMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASSAULT	-	1	-	-	-	9	10	20
THEFTS	1	4	-	-	-	15	20	40
OTHERS	4	7	2	-	-	34	47	94
GRAND TOTAL	10	19	3	-	-	65	97	194

APPENDIX IX MOTOR VEHICLES IN CRIME

MOTOR VEHICLES TYPE	CRIME		RECOVERED		NOT RECOVERED
	THEFT	ROBBERY	IN ACTION	ABANDONED	
TOYOTA	95	13	19	16	73
NISSAN	22	1	6	2	15
DATSUN	8	-	-	-	8
ISUZU	16	2	1	2	15
MITSUBISHI	-	-	-	-	-
BMW	-	-	-	-	-
BENZ	1	-	-	-	1
VOLKSWAGEN	2	-	-	-	2
FIAT	-	-	-	-	-
PEUGEOT	-	-	-	-	-
LAND ROVER	-	-	-	-	-
LEYLAND	-	-	-	-	-
M/CYCLE	887	75	105	63	794
ANY OTHER	296	11	30	25	252
TOTAL	1,327	102	161	108	1,160

APPENDIX X MOB ACTION

CAUSE OF LYNCHING	NO.OF CASES		NO.OF PERSONS KILLED	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
THEFT	263	301	-	301
ROBBERY	25	28	-	28
MURDER	40	45	-	45
WITCHCRAFT	5	-	26	26
BURGLARY	10	11	-	11
ANY OTHER	84	96	-	96
TOTAL	426	482	26	508

APPENDIX XI ESCAPES AND RESCUE FROM CUSTODY

CRIME CATEGORY	POLICE CUSTODY				PRISON CUSTODY				OTHER CUSTODY	TOTAL
	IN STATION		OUT OF STATION		IN STATION		OUT OF STATION			
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
MURDER	1	1	5	-	1	-	-	2	-	10
ROBBERY	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
RAPE	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
DEFILEMENT	18	-		-	6		-		2	26
ASSAULT	38	1	54	-	4	11	-	-	-	108
THEFTS	83	-	303	1	8	13	-	4	29	441
FRAUDS	2	-	15	-	-	1	-	2	2	22
DRUGS	2	-	8	-	3	1	-	1	1	16
ANY OTHER	51	2	102	-	20	9	-	13	24	221
TOTAL	197	4	492	1	43	35	-	22	60	854



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