



# UGANDA POLICE



## Annual Crime Report

**2017**



# Annual Crime Report

*2017*

## 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,





JM Okoth Ochola Esq.  
**Inspector General of Police**





Brig. Sabiiti Muzeeyi

**Deputy Inspector General of Police**

**FORE WORD** —————

I am pleased to present to you the annual crime report for the year 2017. In a special way, I acknowledge and commend the continued positive contribution of the sister security agencies namely Internal Security Organization (ISO), External Security Organization and Chieftaincy of Military Intelligence (CMI).

We also commend the equally invaluable contribution by our partners from the Justice Law and Order Sector institutions namely the Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP), Office of the Attorney General, Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory (DGAL), Uganda Prison Service and other stakeholders like Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Office of the Auditor General, Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), Inspectorate of Government (IGG), Uganda Registration Service Bureau (URSB), Uganda Human Rights Commission(UHRC) as well as other development partners.

We express deep appreciation to HE the President of Uganda as well as the National Security Council (NSC) whose strategic guidance and support remains critical.

## **CRIME**

While we acknowledge that crimes reported to police increased by 3.3%, this is attributed to the public confidence in the police ability to deal with the reported crimes and making more reports than before. There was a decrease in the following crime categories, economic crimes, sex related crimes, breakings, robbery, assaults and political/ media crimes.

We however note with concern the increase in incidents of violent crimes against persons such as Homicides, thefts and Child Related crimes.

There was a 19% decrease in fire emergencies handled by police from 1,356 incidents in 2016 to 1,099 incidents in 2017. This was attributed to fine sensitization and public awareness campaigns.

## **TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY**

Road Traffic Crashes registered a 8.6% reduction in the number of accidents reported in 2016 from 14,474 in 2016 to 13,244 in 2017. 3,051 were fatal, 6,530 serious and 3,663 were minor.

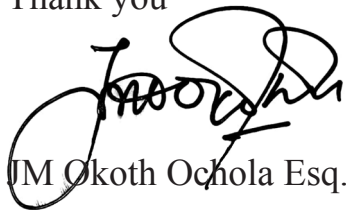
The efforts in building traffic police through quantitative and qualitative improvements has yielded positive results and expect further higher quality service delivery in the years to come.

## **CONCLUSION**

Finally as we acknowledge that the Task of fighting crime and keeping our roads safe is still a major challenge, we are convinced that our community policing drive with popular participation and vigilance, combined with a motivated professional force shall overcome acts of criminality.

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



JM Okoth Ochola Esq.

**Inspector General of Police**

13<sup>th</sup> July, 2018



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## DEFINITIONS

### **Accident Severity:**

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

### **Adult:**

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

### **Casualty (Victim):**

Person who sustains a slight, serious or fatal injury.

### **Child / Juvenile:**

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

### **Crime:**

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

### **Crime Rate:**

Is the incidence of crime per 100,000 people.

### **Detection:**

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

### **Driver:**

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

### **Engineering plant:**

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

**Fatal Accident:**

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

**Goods vehicle:**

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

**Heavy goods vehicle:**

Heavy motor car which is constructed or adapted for use for conveyance of goods, or burden of any description exceeding a weight prescribed by regulations.

**Heavy motor car:**

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

**Heavy omnibus:**

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

**Incidence of Crime:**

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

**Killed:**

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

**Light Omnibus:**

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

**Medium omnibus:**

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



**Minor Accident:**

Accident where no persons are injured.

**Minor Injury:**

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

**Motor car:**

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

**Motor cycle:**

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

**Motor vehicle:**

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

**Passenger:**

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

**Pedal cycle:**

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

**Pedestrian:**

Any person travelling on foot

**Population (human):**

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

**Serious Accident:**

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

**Serious Injury:**

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

**Traffic Accident:**

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

**Victim:**

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

**Workload:**

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

## **CLASS OF DRIVING PERMITS IN UGANDA**

**Class A:** Motorcycles

**Class DM:** Medium omnibuses

**Class B:** Motor cars and dual purpose vehicles

**Class DH:** Heavy omnibuses

**Class CM:** Medium goods motor vehicles and 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



## ACRONYMS

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



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Crime Report covers the period from January 1st, 2017 to December 31st, 2017 where **252,065** cases were registered thereby reflecting an increase in the volume of crime by **3.3%**.

By the end of 2017; **66,626** cases were taken to court, out of which **18,961** cases secured convictions, **1,419** cases acquitted and **9,613** cases dismissed while **36,633** cases were still pending in court.

A total of **77,675** suspects were charged to court of whom **71,680** were males and **5,995** were females. **253,316** persons were victims of crime of whom **164,177** were males and **89,139** were females.

Common Assaults, Domestic Violence, Defilements, Threatening Violence, Obtaining Money by False Pretense, Child Neglect, Criminal Trespass, Malicious Damage to Property, Thefts of Cash, Cattle Stealing, Burglaries, Theft of Mobile Phones and Aggravated Assaults are among the leading crimes in the period under review.

In 2017, out of every 100,000 people, **667** were victims of crime. This compared to **666** in 2016 showing an increase in crime rate.

On average **21,005** crimes were reported per month in 2017, compared to **20,332** crimes in 2016.

Regions that registered increase in cases reported were North Kyoga, Rwizi, Aswa, East Kyoga, Rwenzori West, Kigezi, KMP South, West Nile, Katonga, Greater Bushenyi, KMP East, Busoga North, Sipi, Mt. Moroto, Ssezibwa, Kiira, Rwenzori East, and CID Headquarters.

Districts of Lira, Ntungamo, Mbarara, Mpigi, Mbale and Gulu have continued to register highest crimes over the years.

A total of **105,017** cases were carried forward as backlog from 2017 and inquiries of these cases continue into 2018.

Homicide: **4,473** cases were reported compared to **4,315** cases in the year 2016 reflecting a **3.7 %** increase.

Death by shooting: **167** cases were reported in 2017 compared to **171** cases reported in 2016 giving a **2.3 %** decrease. Death by shootings was reported highest in the districts of Moyo, Kakumiro, Mayuge, Mbarara, Kira Road Division, Katwe Division, Hoima and Bundibugyo.

Death by Mob Action: **603** cases of death by mob action were reported in 2017 compared to **580** cases in 2016 hence an increase by **3.9%**. Most of these killings took place in the Districts of Mbarara, Luwero, Iganga, Masaka, Hoima, Oyam, Mukono, Kamuli and Lira.

Death through Domestic Violence reported in 2017 were **361** cases compared to **401** cases in 2016 leading to a **9.9%** decrease mainly in the Districts of Kamwenge, Kyenjojo, Mbarara, Rakai, Kagadi, Ntungamo, Sheema and Kyegegwa.

Ritual Murders: In 2017, a total of **10** cases of ritual murders were reported compared to **09** cases in 2016.

Cyber Crimes: **158** cases were reported in 2017 compared to **106** cases in 2016 resulting into a loss of UGX. **169,528,325,550/-**

Defilement: **14,985** cases were reported in 2017 compared to **17,395** cases in 2016, thus giving a decrease of **14 %** mainly in the Districts of Lira, Mbale, Gulu, Kibuku, Serere, Kamuli, Mubende, Buyende, Mayuge, Arua and Dokolo.

Rape: **1,335** cases of rape were reported compared to **1,494** cases in 2016 hence a decrease by **10.6%** mostly in the Districts of Amuria, Kakumiro, Nwoya, Apac, Kira Road Division, Mubende, Mbale, Mbarara and Omoro.

Breakings: **13,883** cases of breakings were reported compared to **14,643** cases in 2016, reflecting a decrease of **5.2%**.

Thefts: **66,539** cases of thefts were reported in 2017 as compared to **43,515** cases reported in 2016, reflecting an increase of **52.9%**.

Child Related Offences: **15,093** Child related cases where children/juveniles were direct targets/victims of crime, were reported in 2017 as compared to **14,943** in 2016 reflecting **1%** increase.

K-9 Unit carried out **10,782** trackings were carried out in 2017 compared to **9,749** trackings conducted in 2016 giving a **10.6%** increase where **6,778** arrests were made of whom

**6,598** were adults and **180** juveniles.

Trafficking In Persons: **177** reports were registered in 2017 as compared to a total number of **125** reports registered in 2016 giving a **41.6%** increase.

**1,099** fire emergencies were handled in 2017 compared to **1,356** in 2016 giving a **19%** decrease. The causes of fire incidents were mainly attributed to Electrical short circuit and charcoal stoves/candle wax.

Road Traffic Crashes registered a **8.6%** reduction in the number of accidents reported in 2016 from **14,474** in 2016 to **13,244** in 2017. **3,051** were fatal, **6,530** serious and **3,663** were minor.

## ANNUAL CRIME REPORT



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Annual Crime Report covers the period from January 1st, 2017 to December 31st, 2017.

The number of cases reported to Police in 2017 was **252,065** compared to **243,988** cases in 2016 thereby reflecting an increase in the volume of crime by **3.3%**.

Table 1: Crime comparison by category

Crime Category	2017	2016	Diff.
Homicides	4,473	4,315	158
Economic crimes	16,031	17,214	-1,183
Sex Related crimes	16,862	19,548	-2,686
Child Related crimes	15,093	14,943	150
Breakings	13,883	14,643	-760
Thefts	66,539	43,515	23,024
Robbery	6,850	7,257	-407
Assaults	36,541	43,870	-7,329
Terrorism	12	15	-3
Political/Media crimes	193	1068	-875
Corruption	37	28	9
Narcotics	2,854	2,851	3
Other Crimes in general	68,292	71,908	-3,616
Local laws	4,405	2,813	1,592
<b>Total</b>	<b>252,065</b>	<b>243,988</b>	<b>8,077</b>

Homicides, Child Related crimes, Thefts, corruption and Narcotics registered an increase in cases reported to police.

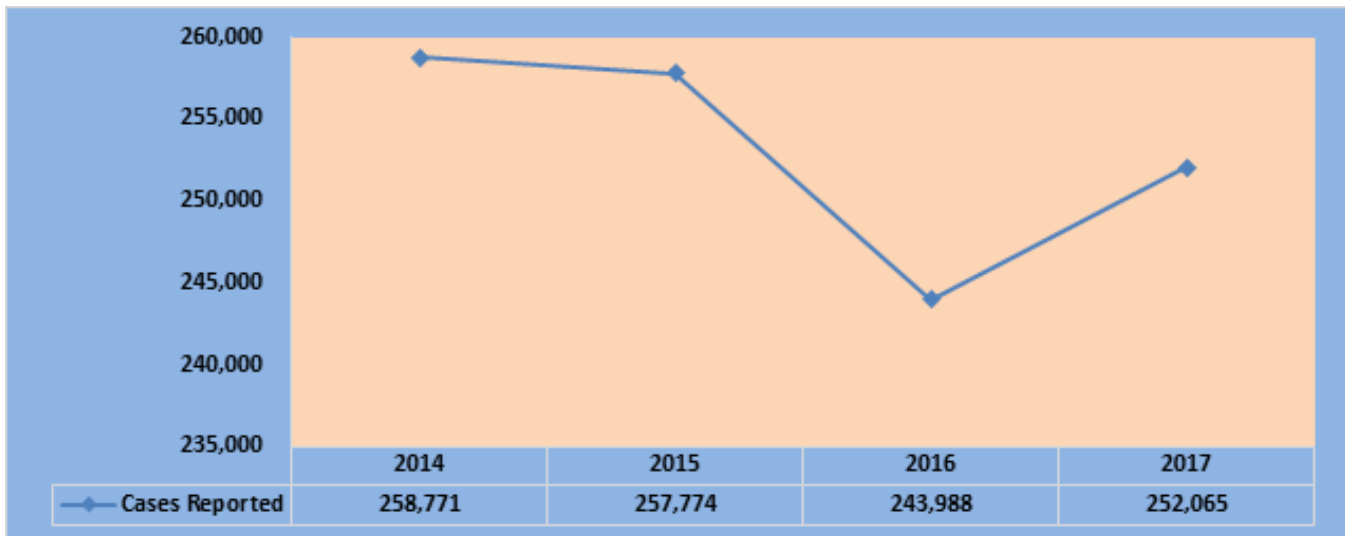
By the end of the year 2017, a total of **66,626** cases were taken to court, out of which **18,961** cases secured convictions, **1,419** cases were acquitted and **9,613** cases were dismissed. **105,017** cases were still under inquiry while **36,633** cases were still pending in court.

A total of **77,675** suspects were charged to court of whom **71,680** were males and **5,995** were females.

A total of **253,316** persons were victims of crime of whom **164,177** were males and **89,139** were females.



Figure 1: Crime Trend comparison 2014 – 2017



### 1.1 Crime Rate in 2017

According to statistical abstract 2017, the current population estimates is at **37,700,000** therefore giving a crime rate of:

$$\frac{252,065}{37,817,600} \times 100,000 = 667$$

This means that, out of every 100,000 people, **667** were victims of crime.

### 1.2 Monthly Crime Trend

On average **21,005** crimes were reported per month in 2017, compared to **20,332** crimes in 2016.

Figure 2: Monthly Crime Trend for 2016 and 2017

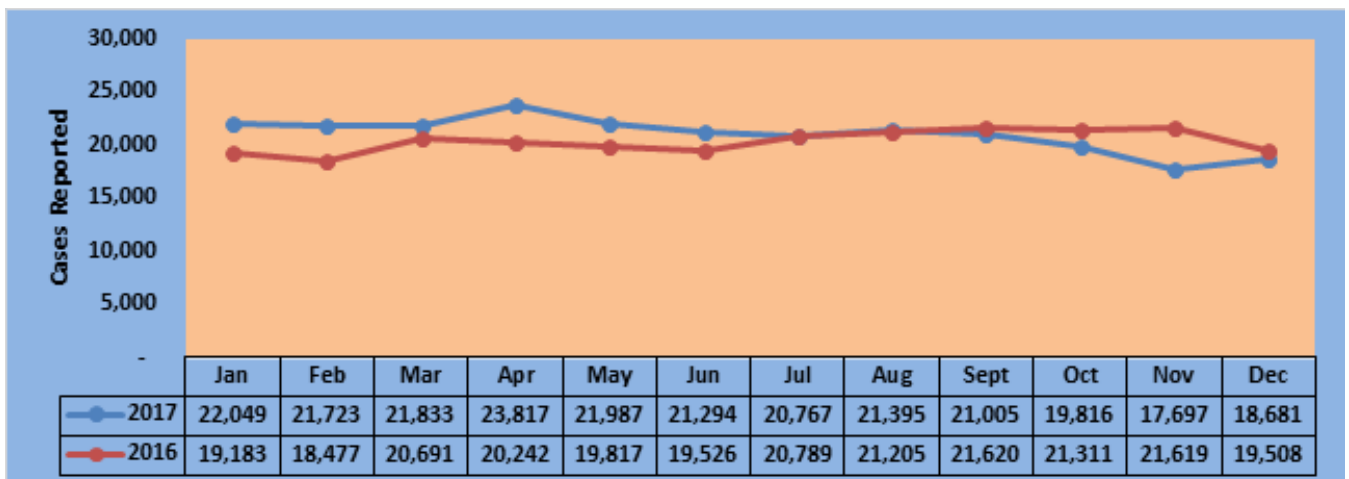


Table 2: **Leading Crimes in 2017**

S/No.	Crimes	Cases		Difference
		2017	2016	
1	Common Assaults	30,794	36,795	-6,001
2	Domestic Violence	15,325	13,132	2,193
4	Defilement	14,985	17,395	-2,410
5	Threatening Violence	13,474	14,941	-1,467
6	Obtaining By False Pretences	12,771	14,065	-1,294
7	Child Neglect	10,021	9,114	907
8	Criminal Trespass	10,020	11,356	-1,336
9	Malicious Damage to Property	8,078	8,560	-482
10	Thefts of Cash	7,878	9,095	-1,217
11	Cattle Stealing	7,824	8,712	-888
12	Burglaries	6,656	7,697	-1,041
13	Thefts of Mobile Phones	6,177	7,429	-1,252
14	Aggravated Assaults(general)	5,732	7,019	-1,287

There was an increase in Domestic Violence and Child Neglect.

Table 3: **Regional Comparison on Cases Reported**

Regions	No. of Cases	
	2017	2016
North Kyoga	19,198	17,972
Rwizi	16,685	16,593
Aswa	15,977	14,223
Bukedi	13,690	14,100
Greater Masaka	13,611	13,998
East Kyoga	12,292	12,004
Rwenzori West	11,464	8,847
Kigezi	11,429	10,915
KMP South	10,839	9,753
Albertine	10,502	10,886
KMP North	10,121	10,215
West Nile	10,079	9,346
Elgon	10,072	10,594
Katonga	9,231	7,948
Greater Bushenyi	9,051	6,121
KMP East	8,934	8,757
Busoga North	6,980	9,833
Busoga East	6,668	6,907

Regions	No. of Cases	
	2017	2016
Wamala	6,577	10,496
Savannah	6,451	7,220
Sipi	6,360	4,234
Mt Moroto	6,099	5,244
Sezibwa	4,937	4,664
Kiira	4,499	4,017
Rwenzori East	3,674	3,285
Kidepo	2,669	3,329
North West Nile	2,048	2,216
C.I.D Headquarters	1,930	272

Table 4: Districts with Highest Number of Reported Crimes

S/No.	District	Total Cases
1.	Lira	7,872
2.	Ntungamo	6,839
3.	Mbarara	5,096
4.	Gulu	4,731
5.	Mpigi	4,539
6.	Arua	4,261
7.	Mbale	3,857
8.	Kibuku	3,836
9.	Gomba	3,809
10.	Tororo	3,651
11.	Kabale	3,597
12.	Kapchorwa	3,534
13.	Bushenyi	3,513
14.	Katwe	3,510

Districts of Lira, Mbarara, and Gulu have continued to register highest crimes over the years.

A total of **105,017** cases were carried forward as backlog from 2017 and inquiries of these cases continue into 2018.

Table 5: Case backlog Summary for the last 4 years

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Backlog	122,733	101,904	95,270	105,017

## 2.0 CRIME ANALYSIS 2017

### 2.1 Homicides

In 2017, homicide cases were **4,473** compared to **4,315** cases in the year 2016 reflecting a **3.7 %** increase. The motives behind such killings include land wrangles, dissatisfaction with delayed/omission of justice, family misunderstandings and business rivalry among others.

Table 6: **Homicide comparison 2017 and 2016**

S/NO.	Crimes	No. of Cases		
		2017	2016	%
1.	Death(by Shooting)	167	171	-2
2.	Death(by Mob Action)	603	580	4
3.	Death(by Poisoning)	95	133	-29
4.	Death (Fire Outbreak)	124	67	85
5.	Death(by Domestic Violence)	361	401	-10
6.	Death(Other causes)	3,123	2,963	5

Table 7: **Districts/Police Divisions with Highest Volume of Homicides**

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1.	Kiryandongo	116
2.	Mbarara	107
3.	Luwero	93
4.	Mbale	86
5.	Kyenjojo	75
6.	Hoima	70
7.	Lira	69
8.	Nakaseke	69
9.	Ntungamo	67
10.	Arua	64
11.	Mubende	60
12.	Kamuli	59
13.	Isingiro	58
14.	Mpigi	57
15.	Busia	57
16.	Kamwenge	57

The District of Mbarara continues to register high number of Homicide cases since 2011 to date.

## 2.1.1 Death by shooting

A total of **167** cases were reported in 2017 compared to **171** cases reported in 2016 giving a **2.3 %** decrease.

Leading regions were Albertine with **19** cases, followed by KMP East (**15** cases), North West Nile (**13** cases), KMP South (**11** cases), Rwenzori East (**10** cases), Rwenzori West, Busoga East and Rwizi (**09** cases each).

Most of the shootings took place in the districts of Moyo and Kakumiro with **09** cases, followed by Mayuge (**08** cases), Mbarara (**07** cases), Kira Road Division, Katwe Division, Hoima and Bundibugyo with **05** cases each.

By the end of the year, **53** cases of death by shooting were taken to court, **03** cases secured conviction, **02** cases were dismissed while **47** cases were still pending in court. A total of **96** cases were still under investigations.

A total of **164** people were shot dead, of whom **144** were male adults, **14** were female adults, **04** were male juveniles and **02** were female juveniles.

### 2.1.1.1 Murder of high profile persons

On 17/03/2017 at about 0930hrs at Kulambiro a Kampala suburb, **AIGP Andrew Felix Kaweesi**, his bodyguard **Corporal Kenneth Erau** and the driver **PC Godfrey Wambewo** were attacked as they left his home to work and shot dead by unknown assailants moving on numberless motor cycles. By end of the year, inquiries were still ongoing.



**The late AIGP Andrew Felix Kaweesi**

## 2.1.2 Death by Mob Action

A total of **603** cases of death by mob action were reported in 2017 compared to **580** cases in 2016 hence an increase by **3.9%**.



### 2.1.2.1 Regional Performance

Death by mob action were highest in the regions of North Kyoga (**57** cases), Greater Masaka (**51** cases) Rwizi (**50** cases), KMP North (**38** cases), West Nile (**34** cases), Savanah (**32** cases), Albertine (**28** cases), Busoga East (**27** cases), and East Kyoga (**66** cases). North Kyoga, KMP North and Greater Masaka continue to register high incidences of mob action.

### 2.1.2.2 District Performance

Most of these killings took place in the Districts of Mbarara with **25** cases followed by Luwero (**22** cases), Iganga (**16** cases), Masaka (**15** cases), Hoima and Oyam (**14** cases each), Mukono, Kamuli and Lira with **13** cases each.

By the end of the year, **61** cases were taken to court, out of which **03** cases were dismissed and **58** cases were still pending in court while **456** cases were still under investigations.

A total of **603** people were killed as a result of mob action, of whom **575** were male adults, **16** were female adults, **09** male juveniles and **03** female juvenile.

## 2.1.3 Death through Domestic Violence

Incidences of Death through Domestic Violence reported to the police in 2017 were **361** cases compared to **401** cases in 2016 leading to a **9.9%** decrease.

### 2.1.3.1 Regional Performance

Rwenzori West registered the highest number with **51** cases, followed by Aswa (**44** cases), North Kyoga (**31** cases), Rwizi registered **28** cases, Albertine and Greater Bushenyi (**27** cases each), West Nile with **16** cases, Elgon (**15** cases), Greater Masaka and Bukedi with **14** cases, North West Nile **12** cases and Savannah with **11** cases among other regions.

### 2.1.3.2 District Performance

Most of these took place in the Districts of Kamwenge (**23** cases), Kyenjojo (**16** cases), Mbarara, Rakai and Kagadi (**11** cases each), Ntungamo, Sheema and Kyegegwa with **10** cases each.

By the end of the year, **191** cases were taken to court, out of which **07** cases secured convictions, **02** cases were acquitted and **181** cases were still pending in court. A total of **141**

cases were still under investigations.

A total of **372** people were killed as a result of aggravated domestic violence, of whom **181** were male adults, **143** were female adults, **25** were male juveniles and **23** were female juveniles.

### **2.1.4 Ritual Murders**

In 2017, a total of **10** cases of ritual murders were reported compared to **09** cases in 2016.

### **2.1.5 Death Other Causes**

A total of **3,123** cases were reported in 2017 as compared to **2,963** cases in 2016 hence giving an increase of **5.4%**.

By the end of the year, **766** cases were taken to court, **05** cases secured convictions, **04** cases were acquitted, **10** cases were dismissed and **747** cases were still pending in court while **1,605** cases were still under investigations.

## **2.2 Terrorism**

In the year under review, there were **12** cases of terrorism reported in 2017 compared to **15** cases reported in 2016.

By the end of the year, **03** cases were taken to court and are still pending in court while **06** cases are under inquiry and **03** cases were not detected.

## **2.3 Treason**

During the period under review, **06** treason cases were reported, compared to **09** in 2016 giving a **33.3%** decrease.

## **2.4 Economic Crimes**

### **2.4.1 Corruption (Public Sector Fraud)**

A total of **37** cases were reported in 2017 compared to **194** cases in 2016.

**The Central Government, Foreign Missions Fraud and Anti-corruption Department** at CID Headquarters registered **90** cases which included Forgery (16 cases), Embezzle-

ment (14 cases), Abuse of Office (11 cases), fraud (10 cases), Thefts (08 cases), Causing financial loss (08 cases), Illegal entry (04 cases), Obtaining money by false pretense (3 cases), Extortion (02 cases), Attempted bribery, Issuing false cheques, Money Laundering and Impersonation with 01 case each while other offences not categorised (10 cases).

## 2.4.2 Economic Crimes (Private Sector Fraud)

In the year 2017, a total of **16,031** cases of Economic Crimes were reported, compared to **17,214** cases in 2016 giving a decrease of **6.9%**.

Table 8: **Breakdown of Economic Crimes**

S/No.	Offences	Cases Reported		Diff.
		2017	2016	
1	Obtaining by False Pretenses	13,381	14,065	-684
2	Forgery & Uttering of False Documents	910	879	31
3	Counterfeiting	585	829	-244
4	Issuing False Cheques	349	480	-131
5	Embezzlement	304	229	75
6	Cyber crime	158	106	52
7	Bank & Other Corporate Frauds	185	22	163
8	Abuse of Office	84	70	14
9	Causing Financial loss	75	48	27
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,031</b>	<b>16,728</b>	<b>-697</b>

Table 9: **Leading Districts/Divisions in Economic Crimes – 2017**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases
1	C.I.D Headquarters	774
2	Lira	741
3	CPS Kampala	507
4	Arua	427
5	Mbale	377
6	Kibuku	352
7	Mpigi	320
8	Jinja Road	292

Lira, CPS Kampala and Mbale continue to take lead in economic Crimes for the last three years.

### 2.4.3 Cyber Crimes

A total of **158** cases were reported in 2017 compared to **106** cases in 2016 resulting into a loss of UGX. **169,528,325,550/-**

Under the Department of Electronic Counter Measures at CID Headquarters, a total of **104** cases were reported, of which **10** cases were taken to court, **05** cases secured conviction, **02** cases were pending in court, **18** cases were closed and put away, **13** cases submitted to DPP/RSA while **56** cases were still under investigations by the end of the year.

### 2.4.4 Land Frauds

In 2017, a total of **469** cases were reported out of which **53** cases were taken to court, **167** cases were not detected while **249** were still under investigations. Of those taken to court, **08** cases secured convictions, **04** cases were dismissed while **41** cases were still pending in court.

Table 10: Categories of Land Fraud Cases

S/No	Category	No. of Cases
1	Criminal Trespass	72
2	Obtaining Money by False Pretence	71
3	Obtaining Registration by False Pretence	80
4	Forgery and Uttering of False Documents	72
5	Malicious damage to property	10
6	Concealing Deeds	40
7	Fraudulent sale	17
9	Theft of Certificates	02
10	Intermeddling	14
11	Conspiracy	02
12	Forcible Detainer	03
13	Illegal Eviction	04
14	Others	82
	<b>Total</b>	<b>469</b>

## 2.5 Narcotics

A total of **2,854** cases were reported in 2017 compared to **2,851** cases in 2016 reflecting a **0.1%** increase. **1,755** cases were taken to court out of which **635** cases secured conviction.

tions, **15** cases were acquitted, **319** cases were dismissed and **786** cases were still pending in court. **688** cases were under inquiry in the period under review.

A total of **2,264** suspects were arrested and charged to court, out of whom **2,132** were male adults, **78** female adults, **45** male juveniles and **09** female juveniles.



*Officers and prisoners slashing cannabis in Mukono District*

### **Entebbe International Airport**

A total of **634.546** kgs of narcotics were seized at Entebbe International Airport. These included Cocaine (**12.78** kgs.), heroin (**45.466** kgs), Methamphetamine (**4.3** kgs) and Catha edulis (**572** kgs).

Drug traffickers arrested were **50** suspects (38 males and 12 females) with hard drugs, of whom **19** Ugandans, **03** Rwandese, **02** Nigerians, **02** Norwegians, **02** Dutch, **02** Italians, **02** Brazilians, **2** South Africans, **02** Romanians, **01** Tanzanians, **01** Sudanese, **01** Irish, **01** Danish, **01** Turkish, **01** Ghanaian, **01** Eritrean, **01** German, **01** Burundian, **01** Serbian, **01** Portuguese, **01** South Sudanese, **01** Guatemalan and **01** Angolan.

**16** Drug traffickers were convicted and sentenced while Fines imposed amounted to UGX. 320,000,000.



## 2.5.1 Destruction of Hazardous chemicals

Uganda Police Force in conjunction with Swift Masters destroyed an assortment of hazardous chemical waste at Luwero industries Nakasongola.

Table 11: Categories of Hazardous Chemicals Destroyed

S/NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS	QUANTITY
1	Metallic drums of Isopropyl alcohol technical	12 Drums
2	Acetic Acid	59 Jerry cans
3	Caustic Soda	40 Bags
4	Metallic Drums of Toluene	07 Drums
5	Hydrochloric Acid (32-33%)	07 Drums
6	Packets of Mercury	04 Packets
7	Metallic Drum of Acetone	01 Drum
8	Glacial acetic acid	07 Drums

## 2.6 Sex Related Crimes

### 2.6.1 Defilement

A total of **14,985** cases were reported in 2017 compared to **17,395** cases in 2016, thus giving a decrease of **14 %**.

#### 2.6.1.1 Regional Performance

North Kyoga registered the highest number with **1,302** cases, followed by Elgon (**1,135** cases), Bukedi (**1,050** cases), East Kyoga (**1,033** cases), Aswa (**1,000** cases), Greater Masaka (**769** cases), Albertine (**710** cases), Busoga East (**655** cases), Busoga North (**620** cases), KMP North (**588** cases), Rwizi (**583** cases), West Nile (**565**) and Wamala (**524** cases). East Kyoga, North Kyoga, Bukedi, Aswa, Elgon and Busoga East continue to register high cases of defilement over the years.

#### 2.6.1.2 District Performance

Most of these took place in the Districts of Lira (**389** cases), Mbale (**350** cases), Gulu (**286** cases), Kibuku (**278** cases), Serere (**248** cases), Kamuli (**245** cases), Mubende (**237** cases), Buyende (**235** cases), Mayuge (**223** cases), Arua (**218** cases) and Dokolo registered (**205** cases). Districts of Lira and Gulu continue to register high cases of defilement over the years.

A total of **4,651** cases were taken to court, out of which **609** cases secured convictions, **20** cases were acquitted, **318** cases were dismissed and **3,704** cases were still pending in court. A total of **6,807** cases were still under investigations. **4,751** suspects were taken to Court while **14,736** girls were victims of Defilement in the period under review.

## **2.6.2 Rape**

In 2017, **1,335** cases of rape were reported compared to **1,494** cases in 2016 hence a decrease by **10.6%**.

### **2.6.2.1 Regional Performance**

East Kyoga region registered the highest number with **202** cases, followed by Aswa (**142** cases), Albertine (**122** cases), North Kyoga (**110** cases), KMP East (**71** cases), Rwizi (**56** cases), KMP North (**54** cases), Greater Masaka (**50** cases), Elgon (**45** cases), KMP South and Kigezi registered **44** cases each. Greater Masaka, Rwizi, Aswa and KMP South continue to register high cases of rape over the years.

### **2.6.2.2 District Performance**

Districts that registered high cases of rape included Amuria (**177** cases), Kakumiro (**86** cases), Nwoya (**84** cases), Apac (**81** cases), Kira road Division (**28** cases), Mubende, Mbale, Mbarara and Omoro registered **21** cases each.

A total of **396** cases were taken to court, out of which **06** cases secured convictions, **01** cases were acquitted, **14** cases were dismissed and **375** cases were still pending in court while **639** cases were still under investigations. **430** suspects of rape were charged in Court while **1,400** women were victims of Rape.

## **2.6.3 Other Sex Related Offences**

In 2017, a total of **343** cases of Indecent Assault, **79** cases of Incest and **120** cases of unnatural offences were reported as compared to **495** cases of Indecent Assault, **83** cases of Incest and **121** cases of unnatural offences reported in 2016 respectively.

## 2.7 Robbery

In 2017, **6,850** cases of Robbery (both aggravated and simple) were reported, compared to **7,257** cases in 2016 giving a **5.6 %** decrease.

Cases of Simple Robbery (where lethal weapons were not used) in 2017 were **4,934** compared to **5,287** in 2016 giving a **6.7%** decrease, while cases of Aggravated Robbery (where lethal weapons were used e.g. firearms, knives and machetes etc) were **1,910** compared to **1,970** cases in 2016 hence a **3%** decrease.

Of the total cases of Aggravated Robbery, **66** cases were robbery of motor vehicles, **386** were of motor cycles and **437** were robbery of cash.

Table 12: Districts/Divisions leading in Robbery

S/No.	Districts	No. of Cases
1	Lira	321
2	Mbarara	272
3	Arua	260
4	Ntungamo	219
5	Kabale	215
6	Gulu	195
7	Katwe	188
9	Mbale	161
10	Jinja	143
11	Bushenyi	137
12	Kawempe	130

### 2.7.1 Aggravated Robbery of Cash

A total of **437** cases of robbery of cash, amounting to **UGX 3,778,491,200/=** were registered in 2017, compared to **439** cases amounting **UGX 3,477,424,700/=** in 2016 hence giving a **0.5%** decrease.

A total of **129** cases were taken to court, out of which **03** cases secured conviction, **03** cases were dismissed and **123** cases were still pending in court while **232** cases were still under investigations.

## 2.7.2 Aggravated Robbery of Motor Vehicles

In 2017, a total of **66** cases of aggravated robbery of Motor Vehicles were registered as compared to **99** cases registered in 2016.

### 2.7.2.1 Regional Performance

East Kyoga registered the highest number with **30** cases, followed by Albertine (**16** cases), KMP North (**05** cases), Greater Masaka (**03** cases) and KMP East (**02** cases). KMP regions continue to register high incidences of aggravated robbery over the years.

### 2.7.2.2 District Performance

Districts that registered high cases included Amuria (**17** cases), Kakumiro (**15** cases), Katakwi (**13** cases) and Wakiso with **02** cases.

A total of **15** cases were taken to court, out of which **01** case was dismissed and **14** cases were still pending in court while **41** cases were still under investigations.

## 2.7.3 Aggravated Robbery of Motor Cycles

In 2017, **386** cases of aggravated robbery of motorcycles were reported compared to **436** cases reported in 2016 hence **11.4%** decrease.

### 2.7.3.1 Regional Performance

KMP North region registered the highest number with **36** cases, followed by Rwizi (**34** cases), Albertine and Savannah (**27** cases each), KMP East (26 cases), Busoga East (26 cases), KMP South and Aswa with **22** cases each.

### 2.7.3.2 District Performance

Districts that registered high cases included Mbarara (**30** cases), Gulu (**20** cases), Mukono (**17** cases), Iganga and Luwero (**15** cases each), Arua and Katwe (**14** cases each), Wakiso, Mbale, Kasangati Division and Kiryandongo with 11 cases each. District of Mbarara has continued to register high cases since 2014 to date.

A total of **89** cases were taken to court, out of which **01** case secured conviction, **05** cases

dismissed, **01** case was acquitted and **82** cases were still pending in court while **247** cases were still under investigations.

## 2.8 Domestic Violence

In 2017, a total of **15,325** cases of Domestic Violence were reported compared to **13,132** cases in 2016 giving a **16.7%** increase.

### 2.8.1 Regional Performance

Rwenzori West region registered the highest number with **1,839** cases, followed by Bukedi (**1,340** cases), East Kyoga (**1,202** cases), Rwizi (**1,003** cases), North Kyoga (958 cases), Aswa (**927** cases), Elgon (**823** cases), Kiira (**724** cases) and Greater Bushenyi with 718 cases. Bukedi, Rwizi, East Kyoga, Kiira and Elgon continue to lead in this category since 2014.

### 2.8.2 District Performance

Districts that registered high cases included Kumi (**897** cases), Kyegegwa (686 cases), Tororo (**609** cases), Lira (**492** cases), Kamwenge (491 cases), Jinja (**479** cases), Mbarara (**406** cases), Kabarole (**390** cases) and Busia (**348** cases) among others. Districts of Tororo, Kumi and Jinja continue to lead in this category since 2014.

A total of **880** cases were taken to court, out of which **211** cases secured convictions, **10** cases were acquitted, **136** cases were dismissed and **523** cases were still pending in court while **5,650** cases were still under investigations.

**15,544** people were victims of Domestic Violence, of whom **3,498** were male adults, **10,833** were female adults, **573** were male juveniles and **640** female juveniles.

## 2.9 Threatening Violence

A total of **13,474** cases of Threatening Violence were reported in 2017 compared to **14,941** cases in 2016 giving **9.8%** decrease.

### 2.9.1 Regional Performance

Aswa region registered the highest number with **1,360** cases, followed by Kigezi (1,148



cases), North Kyoga (**1,025** cases), Rwizi (**972** cases), Greater Masaka (**795** cases), Katinga (**718** cases), Greater Bushenyi (**700** cases), West Nile (**629** cases) and Albertine (**604** cases). Greater Masaka, Kigezi, North Kyoga, Rwizi and Rwenzori West continue to lead in this category since 2014.

## 2.9.2 District Performance

Ntungamo District registered highest with **529** cases followed by Lira (**433** cases), Gulu (**425** cases), Kapchorwa (**419** cases), Mpigi (**364** cases), Agago (**316** cases), Kabale (**279** cases), Gomba (**274** cases), Bushenyi (**271** cases), Rukugiri (**263** cases), and Arua with **245** cases. Districts of Kabale and Lira continue to be among the leading Districts in this category since 2014 to date.

A total of **3,420** cases were taken to court, out of which **827** cases secured convictions, **111** cases were acquitted, **758** cases were dismissed and **1,724** cases were still pending in court while **5,568** cases were still under investigations.

## 2.10 Common Assaults

A total of **30,794** cases of Common Assaults were reported in 2017 compared to **36,795** cases in 2016 giving **16.3%** decrease.

### 2.10.1 Regional Performance

Aswa region registered the highest number with **3,025** cases, followed by North Kyoga (**2,919** cases), Mt. Moroto (**2,084** cases), Rwizi (**1,988** cases), Bukedi (**1,930** cases), Katinga (**1,667** cases), East Kyoga (**1,402** cases), Busoga North (**1,334** cases), Kigezi (**1,326** cases), Greater Masaka (**1,158** cases), Albertine (**1,157** cases), Elgon (**1,083** cases) and Sipi with **1,018** cases. North Kyoga, East Kyoga, Aswa, Greater Masaka, Bukedi and Katinga continue to lead in this category since 2014 to date.

### 2.10.2 District Performance

Ntungamo District registered highest with **1,002** cases followed by Gomba (**961** cases), Lira (**898** cases), Agago (**863** cases), Kibuku (**763** cases), Amudat (**719** cases), Nakapiripirit (**714** cases), Buyende (**692** cases), Amuru (**668** cases) and Mpigi (**617** cases). District

of Gomba continue to be among the leading in this category since 2014 to date.

A total of **4,947** cases were taken to court, out of which **1,487** cases secured convictions, **71** cases were acquitted, **666** cases were dismissed and **2,723** cases were still pending in court while **13,867** cases were still under inquiries by the end of the year.

## 2.11 Breakings

In 2017, **13,883** cases of breakings were reported compared to **14,643** cases in 2016, reflecting a decrease of **5.2%**.

Table 13: Comparison of Breakings 2017 and 2016

S/No	Category	No. of Cases		Difference
		2017	2016	
1	Burglary	7,969	7,697	272
2	House Breaking	3,551	4,113	-562
3	Shop Breaking	1,935	2,349	-414
4	Office Breaking	428	484	-61
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,883</b>	<b>14,643</b>	<b>-760</b>

Table 14: Districts/Divisions leading in Cases of Breakings

S/No.	Districts	No. of Cases
	Lira	427
	Gulu	377
	Ntungamo	320
	Mbale	308
	Mbarara	307
	Bushenyi	261
	Agago	255
	Mpigi	252
	Tororo	249
	Mubende	233

### 2.11.1 Burglaries

In 2017, a total of **7,969** cases of burglaries were reported compared to **7,697** cases in 2016 hence an increase by **3.5%**.

### **2.11.1.1 Regional Performance**

Aswa region registered the highest number with 474 cases, followed by North Kyoga (472 cases), KMP South (375 cases), Rwizi (371 cases), Greater Masaka (367 cases), KMP East (344 cases), Bukedi (335 cases), West Nile (326 cases), Elgon (308 cases), Greater Bushenyi (274 cases), Katonga and Albertine (262 cases each), and East Kyoga with 252 cases. Greater Masaka, KMP regions and Rwizi continue to lead in this category in the last two years.

### **2.11.1.2 District Performance**

Lira District registered highest with 272 cases, followed by Gulu (213 cases), Mbale (196 cases), Arua (150 cases), Mbarara (145 cases), Mpigi (143 cases), Bushenyi (138 cases) and Ntungamo with 133 cases. District of Gulu continue to be among the leading in this category in the last two years.

## **2.11.2 House Breakings**

In 2017, a total of 3,551 cases of House breakings were reported as compared to 4,113 cases in 2016 hence a decrease of 13.7%.

### **2.11.2.1 Regional Performance**

Greater Masaka region registered the highest number with 300 cases, followed by Rwizi (270 cases), Kigezi (237 cases), Aswa (223 cases), Rwenzori West (184 cases), KMP East (181 cases), Wamala (177 cases), North Kyoga and Greater Bushenyi (167 cases each), KMP South (163 cases), Albertine (154 cases), and KMP North with 153 cases. Greater Masaka, Rwizi, North Kyoga, Kigezi, Aswa, Albertine and KMP North continue to lead in this category in the last two years.

### **2.11.2.2 District Performance**

Ntungamo District registered highest with 106 cases, followed by Mubende (102 cases), Kyotera (88 cases), Lira (84 cases), Mbarara and Agago (79 cases each), Kira Division (75 cases), Kabale (73 cases), Gulu (66 cases), Gomba (59 cases), Kanungu (56 cases), and Bushenyi with 55 cases.

## 2.12 Thefts

A total of **66,539** cases of thefts were reported in 2017 as compared to **43,515** cases reported in 2016, reflecting an increase of **52.9%**.

### 2.12.1 Thefts of Motor Vehicles

A total of **1,442** cases of thefts of motor vehicles were reported in the period under review compared to **1,461** cases in 2016 giving a **1.3%** decrease.

#### 2.12.1.1 Regional Performance

Most Motor Vehicles are stolen from the Regions of KMP South which registered the highest with **354** cases, followed by KMP North (**248** cases), KMP East (**180** cases), Greater Masaka (**81** cases), Rwizi (**62** cases), Wamala and West Nile (**52** cases each), Kiira (**47** cases), Albertine (**45** cases each), North Kyoga (**40** cases) and Aswa with **32** cases. All regions of KMP, Greater Masaka, Rwizi, Aswa and West Nile were leading in this category in the last years.

#### 2.12.1.2 District Performance

CPS Kampala Division registered highest with **104** cases, followed by Katwe Division (**101** cases), Kawempe Division (**69** cases), Kabalagala Division (**60** cases), Wandegaya Division (**54** cases), Jinja Road Division (**52** cases), Kira Road Division (**50** cases), Old Kampala Division (**46** cases), Kajjansi Division (**40** cases), Kira Division and Jinja (**39** cases), Mbarara (**37** cases), Kyotera and Kyankwanzi with 34 cases each among others. Car thefts are prevalent in all Divisions of KMP and Mbarara District for the last two years.

### 2.12.2 Theft of Motor Cycles

A total of **4,259** cases of thefts of motor cycles were reported in the period under review compared to **11,539** cases in 2016.

#### 2.12.2.1 Regional Performance

North Kyoga registered the highest number of Motorcycle thefts with **399** cases, followed by West Nile (**336** cases), Albertine (**260** cases), KMP South (**259** cases), KMP East (**246**

cases), Aswa (**236** cases), Rwizi (**227** cases), East Kyoga (**194** cases), Greater Masaka (**169** cases), Katonga (**153** cases), Wamala (**143** cases), Busoga East (**131** cases), Bukedi (**128** cases), and Elgon with **105** cases. All regions of KMP, Greater Masaka, North Kyoga and Aswa were leading in this category in the last two years.

#### **2.12.2.2 Regional Performance**

Arua District registered highest with **228** cases, followed by Lira (**169** cases), Apac (**143** cases), Gulu (**134** cases), Mbarara (**106** cases), Kawempe Division (**96** cases), Masaka (**87** cases), Mpigi (**84** cases), Kasangati Division (**79** cases), Mubende (**78** cases), Mukono Division (**73** cases), Katwe Division (**72** cases), and Hoima with **71** cases. Motor cycle thefts were prevalent in all Divisions of KMP, Lira, Gulu and Mpigi for the last two years.

#### **2.12.3 Theft of Mobile phones**

A total of **6,117** cases of mobile phone thefts were reported in 2017 as compared to **7,429** cases in 2016 hence giving **17.6%** decrease.

### **2.13 Electoral/Political offences**

A total of **193** cases of Political/Electoral and media Offences were reported in 2017 where Incitement to Violence was **156** cases, Treason (**06** cases), Election related offences (**27** cases) and Promoting Sectarianism (**04** cases).

**39** cases were taken to Court, **04** cases secured convictions, **01** cases were acquitted, **03** cases were dismissed while **31** cases were still pending in court and **110** cases were still under inquiry by end of the year.

### **2.14 Vulnerable Groups**

#### **2.14.1 Child Related Offences**

A total of **15,093** Child related cases where children/juveniles were direct targets/victims of crime, were reported in 2017 as compared to **14,943** in 2016 reflecting **1%** increase.

Table 15: Juveniles as Victims of Crime

S/No.	Crimes	No. of Juveniles (victims)		Diff
		2017	2016	
1	Child Neglect	12,152	11,949	203
2	Child Desertion	3,280	3,287	-07
3	Abortion	92	143	-51
4	Child Abuse/Torture	1,391	1,408	-17
5	Child Kidnap	751	997	-246
6	Child Abduction	329	670	-341
7	Child Stealing	423	239	184
8	Child Trafficking	154	200	-46
9	Infanticide	78	58	20

### 2.14.2 Juveniles as Accused / Suspects in Selected Crimes

In 2017 a total of **1,576** Juveniles were involved in crime compared to **2,467** in 2016.

Table 16: Juveniles as Accused/Suspects in Selected Crimes

S/No	Crimes	No. of Juveniles accused
1	Defilement	181
2	Thefts	967
3	Assaults	144
4	Breakings	291
5	Robberies	68

### 2.14.3 Women Accused of Crime

The number of women involved in crime in 2017 was **5,990** compared to **5,878** in 2016 reflecting **1.9%** increase.



Table 17: Women Accused of Selected Crimes

S/No.	Crimes	Women Accused		Diff.
		2017	2016	
1	Assaults	1,248	1,763	-515
2	Thefts	1,756	734	1,022
3	Threatening violence	274	312	-38
4	Economic crimes	300	290	10
5	Malicious damage	179	257	-78
6	Homicides	176	211	-35
7	Drugs related(Narcotics)	87	108	-21
8	Breakings	162	127	35
9	Domestic Violence	88	46	-38

## 2.15 Canine (K-9) Unit

A total of **10,782** trackings were carried out in 2017 compared to **9,749** trackings conducted in 2016 giving a **10.6%** increase. In the period under review, **6,778** arrests were made of whom **6,598** were adults (5,821 males, 777 females) and **180** juveniles (145 males, 35 females).

Canine evidence was used against **2,228** persons taken to court out of whom **785** persons were convicted. A total of **2,909** exhibits were recovered to support investigations.

Table 18: Summary of canine activities

Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Total	
No. of case tracking performed	2,666	2,154	2,991	2,971	10,782
No. of Persons Arrested	1,680	1,329	1,847	1,922	6,778
i. Male Adults	1,438	1,167	1,527	1,689	5,821
ii. Female Adults	198	116	248	215	777
iii. Juveniles	44	46	72	18	188
a. Male Juv.	37	46	47	15	145
b. Female Juv.	7	-	25	3	35
No. of persons taken to Court	623	446	614	545	2,228
No. of persons convicted	234	150	213	188	785
No. of exhibits recovered	806	580	739	784	2,909

## **2.16 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)**

### **2.16.1 Wetland and lakeshore degradation**

Several critical wetlands were inspected and monitored in 2017. These included;

- Lwera wetland located in Mpigi and Kalungu districts where sand mining is being carried out by licensed companies was regularly inspected to assess the level compliance with NEMA terms and conditions.
- Massive clearing of Kagogo Wetland in Isingiro District which forms part of Rwizi River as it drains into Lake Mburu and Lake Nakivale.
- Harvesting of papyrus that was used in the restoration of Ogosoi swamp in Mukongoro, Bukedea District.

Inspection of factories was carried out, especially in Kampala, Entebbe and Jinja. Those that were found to be non-compliant with environmental guidelines and regulations were closed down.

### **2.16.2 Noise Pollution**

Facilities such as music concerts and events were regularly inspected to ensure compliance with permissible noise levels and those that failed were given compliance notices including signing of compliant agreements. Confiscation of noise-polluting equipment such as loud speakers and other music/sound equipment was done in facilities that failed, refused or neglected to comply. Others were either made to pay fines or prosecuted in Courts of law.

### **2.16.3 National Forestry Authority**

The enforcement activities included patrols and community sensitization in and around forests on cultivators, cattle keepers, charcoal burners and illegal timber loggers. Operations largely focused on threatened savannah trees such as shea nut trees and *Azelia africana* in Northern and North-Eastern regions of Uganda was carried out.



*Illegal logging of Afzelia Africana and cutting down of shea nut trees for charcoal production in Kei Sub - County Yumbe District*

Boundary opening and evictions were carried out mainly in Budongo System Range and Muzizi Range; located in Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Hoima and Kibale Districts.

## **2.17 Kidnap/Abductions-2017**

A total of **211** cases of Kidnap/Abductions were reported to police in 2017.

By the end of the year, **46** cases were taken to court, **09** cases secured convictions, **15** cases were dismissed while **20** cases were still pending in court. A total of **72** cases were still under inquiry and **82** cases were put away on the advice of RSA/DPP.

A total of **216** persons were registered as victims of Kidnap/Abductions in 2017. Of these, **191** were recovered and united with relatives, **22** are still missing and **03** were killed.

## Regions with Kidnap/Abduction cases 2017

S/N <sup>o</sup>	REGIONS	TOTAL CASES	TAKEN TO COURT	UNDER INQUIRY	CONVICTIONS	DISMISSED	PENDING IN COURT	PUT AWAY	Recovered	Missing	Killed
1.	GREATER MASAKA	27	6	10	2	2	2	∞	21	6	
2	RWIZI	25	8	6	1	7	2	11	22	3	1
3	GREATER BUSH-ENYI	24	4	1		3	1	19	23	∞	1
4	BUKEDI	22	3	8	1	∞	2	11	23		
5	KMP NORTH	20	5	5	1	∞	4	10	16	4	
6	EAST KYOGA	14	2	5		1	1	7	14		
7	KIGEZI	14	4	2		∞	4	8	16		
8	KATONGA	13	3	7		2	1	3	11	2	
9	RWENZORI WEST	11	1	5		∞	1	5	10	1	
10	ELGON	8	1	6		∞	1	1	6	2	
11	BUSOGA EAST	6	1	2	1	∞		3	5	∞	1
12	KMP SOUTH	6	3	3	1	2		∞	6	1	
13	SIP1	5	2	3	1	∞	1	∞	4	1	
14	RWENZORI EAST	4	2	2	1	∞	1	∞	4		
15	WEST NILE	4		1		∞		3	4		
16	KMP EAST	4	1	2		∞	1	1	3	1	
17	KIIRA	2		2		∞		∞	2		
18	BUSOGA NORTH	1		1		∞		∞		1	
19	WAMALA	1		1		∞		∞	1		
20	NORTH WEST NILE	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	
21	ALBERTINE	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	
22	SAVANNAH	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	
23	NORTH KYOGA	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	
24	ASWA	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	
25	SSEZIBWA					∞		∞			
26	KIDEPO					∞		∞			
27	MT. MOROTO					∞		∞			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>

### 3.0 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

#### 3.1 Trafficking In Persons

Uganda was a source for most of the registered internal and transnational victims. It was also a destination for all the internal victims and a few transnational victims from Rwanda, Somalia and Eritrea. On the other hand, it was a transit country for some few transnational victims.

A total of **177** reports were registered in 2017 involving a total number of **335** victims/survivors as compared to a total number of **125** reports registered in 2016 involving a total number of **283**.

Both children and adults were targeted as victims. Out of a total of **249** transnational adult victims registered during the year under review, **197** were females. On the other hand, all the **106** internal victims registered were children; **87** of them were from Napak district.

Table 19: Registered Number of Victims of Trafficking per gender category

	Internal Trafficking Victims	Transnational Trafficking Victims
Female Adults	00	197
Male adults	00	09
Female Children	93	15
Male Children	13	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>249</b>

Uganda was a destination for 6 registered victims from Rwanda (**03**) and Somalia (**03**). One Somali refugee from Nakivale Refugee Settlement was also registered as a victim of internal trafficking for sexual exploitation.

There was increased number of incidents and victims registered compared to the previous year as shown in the table below.

Table 20: Incidents and Victims of Trafficking Registered

Year	Total Incidents Registered	Internal trafficking Incidents		Transnational trafficking Incidents	
		adult victims	child victims	adult victims	child victims
2017	177	Nil	43	123	11
2016	125	3	29	84	9

The increase in the number of the registered incidents was as a result of increased vigilance by the Police and stakeholder Agencies which led to interception of many child victims from Napak district and quick follow up of reports of illegal labour recruitment which contributed to majority of the transnational trafficking.

### 3.1.1 Forms of Exploitation

Majority of the registered victims of both internal and transnational trafficking were subjected to labour exploitation, sexual exploitation among adult transnational victims and child sacrifice among the internal trafficking victims.

Other forms of exploitation included use of children in armed conflicts, harmful child labour and illicit adoptions. Among the child sexual exploitation were some incidents of child marriages.

Table 21: Forms of Exploitation

	Internal Trafficking Victims	Transnational Trafficking victims
Adult Labour Exploitation Alone	-	134
Adult Sexual Exploitation Alone	-	38
Adult Sexual & Labour Exploitation at the same time	-	04
Use of children in Armed conflicts	-	16
Child Labour Exploitation	-	05
Child Labour	77	-
Sexual Exploitation	02	-
Child sacrifice	10	-
Unclear	17	52

### 3.1.2 Illegal Recruitment

Acts of illegal recruitment contributed most to the incidents of transnational trafficking in persons. Out of the **134** transnational criminal complaints registered in the year, more than **125** of them were perpetuated by illegal recruiters. Middle East Countries were the major destination countries for the registered victims of trafficking and intercepted potential victims.



Table 22: Registered Number of Transnational Victims per Destination Country

S/No	COUNTRY	NO. OF TRANSNATIONAL VICTIMS
1.	Oman	69
2.	Kenya	35
3.	Thailand	31
4.	DRC	17
5.	UAE	13
6.	Qatar	09
7.	Saudi Arabia	07
8.	Uganda	04
9.	USA	03
10.	Turkey	02
11.	Jordan	02
12.	India	02
13.	Libya	01
14.	Un-clear	64
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>258</b>

During the year under review, over **10** victims came back from Oman while mentally sick and with open signs of physical torture and mistreatment.

Table 23: Districts with high Activities related Internal and Transnational Trafficking in Persons as Sources, Transit or Destinations

Internal Trafficking Incidents	Transnational Trafficking Incidents
<p><b>General Internal Child Trafficking:-</b> Napak, Kampala, Wakiso, Tororo, Iganga, Busia, Bukomansimbi, Mukono,</p> <p><b>Child Sacrifice Incidents:-</b> Kiryandongo, Mukono, Mayuge, Nakasongola, Kyankwanzi, Gulu, Kiboga, Luwero, Buikwe</p>	<p><b>Adult Transnational Trafficking Incidents:-</b> Kampala Metropolitan Area, Wakiso, Mukono, Luwero, Gomba, Mbarara, Mayuge, Jinja, Tororo, Busia, Mbale, Rukungiri, Bugiri, Kayunga; Busia, Tororo, Nyamisindwa, Mbale</p> <p><b>Transnational Child Trafficking Incidents:-</b> Mukono, Wakiso, Mayuge, Busia, Tororo, Gomba, Kayunga</p>

Table 24: Common Routes Used for Trafficking Activities

Internal Trafficking Incidents	Transnational Trafficking Incidents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Karamoja Sub-region to Teso sub region – Mbale – Busia / Malaba – Iganga – Jinja – Kampala for child labour and sexual exploitation</li> <li>• Rural areas in Busoga Sub region and Central Uganda to urban centers within and outside the sub regions for disguised offer of child support for free education and care</li> <li>• From the refugee Camps in Western and South Western Uganda to some surrounding districts and beyond for labour and sexual exploitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kampala, Mukono, Wakiso, Jinja, Iganga and Mbale to several foreign countries for labour and sexual exploitation via Nairobi through the Eastern border of Uganda and Entebbe Airport.</li> <li>• Busoga sub-region to DRC rebel camps via Buikwe, Mukono, Kampala and Kasese for use of children in armed conflict</li> <li>• Rwanda, Burundi and DRC to Uganda through the South Western Uganda border to parts of Western and Central sub regions of Uganda for labour and sexual exploitation</li> <li>• Eritrea and Somalia to Uganda through Kenya for labour and sexual exploitation</li> </ul>

### 3.1.3 General Observations

Poverty and Unemployment are the Major Contributing factors to human trafficking in Uganda

Challenge to Identify a Real Victim of Trafficking

Challenge of Porous Borders and Existence of Cross border trafficking agents

Belief in Witchcraft and Absence of a National Policy on Traditional Healing has contributed to the persistent Incidents of Child Sacrifice

Existence of Other Un-registered Forms of Trafficking

### 3.1.4 Preventive Measures

Interceptions of Potential Victims of Trafficking

Table 25: Interceptions of Potential Victims of Trafficking

Year	Female Victims	Male Victims	Total
2017	341	12	353
2016	231	7	238

- Public Sensitization on safe migration for jobs abroad
- Crack down on Illegal Labour Recruitment Agencies
- Public Sensitization on Child protection against Trafficking in Children
- Mobilization of the Licensed Recruitment Agencies to Streamline their Operations as a way of Minimizing Illegal Recruitment
- Engagement of more foreign Countries to Sign Joint Bi-lateral Labour Agreements

### 3.1.5 Prosecution

There was an increase in the number of human trafficking cases which were investigated, taken to court and those with convictions.

Table 26: Case management of Human Trafficking cases

	Total Registered		Taken to Court		Convictions	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Internal Trafficking	43	29	16	14	13	06
Transnational Trafficking	134	102	29	11	04	02

### Classification of the Registered Cases

Most of the Internal trafficking cases were of Aggravated trafficking involving children followed by cases of child sacrifice. On the other hand, most of the transnational trafficking cases were related to adult labour exploitation followed by sexual exploitation.

Table 27: Number of Registered Cases per category of Offence

	Internal Trafficking Victims	Transnational Trafficking victims
Aggravated trafficking ( For Child labour & sexual exploitation)	23	-
Child Sacrifice	10	
Adult Labour Exploitation alone	-	107
Adult Sexual Exploitation alone	-	06
Both Adult Sexual & Labour Exploitation at once	-	03
Harmful Child labour	-	04
Use of Child in Armed Conflict	-	02

	Internal Trafficking Victims	Transnational Trafficking victims
Promotion of TIP through Illicit child adoption	-	01
Not classified	10	11

- **16** Cases of aggravated child trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation among the Internal trafficking Cases were registered in Napak District; While Busia, Kampala CPS, MoIA CID, Aviation Police and Old Kampala registered high numbers of Cases involving adult labour exploitation.
- **10** of the transnational trafficking Cases for labour exploitation involved aiding victims to utter false documents, including Passports with forged information and forged Visas for purposes of facilitating the victims to exit Uganda.

### 3.1.6 Victims Rescued

**87** of the rescued/intercepted internal trafficking victims were Karamojong children who were being brought to other areas of Country for labour and sexual exploitation; while majority of the rescued/ intercepted transnational victims were rescued from Oman.

More than **10** of the victims rescued from Oman came back while suffering from open mental sickness and physical signs of assault and torture.

Table 28: **Victims of Trafficking in Persons**

Internal Trafficking Victims				Transnational Trafficking Victims			
Total Registered	Total Rescued/ intercepted while alive	Total bodies Recovered after ritual murder	Still Missing	Total Registered	Total Rescued/ intercepted while alive	Total still stranded abroad	Total dead bodies recovered from abroad
106	93	10	3	249	148	90	1

### 3.1.7 Key Challenges of the Year 2017

- Persistent Strong Push and Pull Factors Makes Prevention of the Crime Difficult
- Insufficient Information on Safe Migration

- Existence of Coordinated criminal Rackets in the East African Region
- Slow pace of Securing Bilateral Labour Agreements with the key Targeted Foreign Countries in the Middle East in Face of Desperate Ugandan Job Seekers and Available job Markets in those Countries
- Insufficient Investigations for Transnational Trafficking Cases due to Limited Funds to Facilitate Evidence Gathering from Abroad
- Lack of a Formal Agreed Upon National Referral Mechanism Backed up with the Required Budgets for Issues related to Trafficking in Persons
- The Existing Shelters by the CSOs are Inadequate
- Training in Handling Issues of Trafficking in Persons is still Limited given the geographical distribution of the Crime and the Rate of Transfer of Police Officers
- Lack of formal Protocols or Agreements for Regional Cooperation on Issues of Trafficking is a challenge to the protection of victims and Effective Investigations

### **3.1.8 Way Forward for 2018**

- Review of the National Action Plan for prevention of trafficking in persons which expires in December 2018
- Develop a Legal Instrument on an appropriate formal National Referral Mechanism on issues of trafficking in persons both at the National and transnational levels.
- Carry out extensive sensitization and Training on the Implementation of the various aspects of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act alongside the newly developed Regulations of the Act.
- Continue with the public Sensitization on Prevention of Trafficking in Persons through all possible ways, including meetings, media talk shows and adverts, display of Informational educational and communication materials; and social media adverts and alerts, etc
- Continue to strengthen the national coordination systems in the Country through regular consultation meetings
- Mobilize the Key Government Stakeholders to Initiate and Strengthen the required responses and counter measures against the Crime

- Mobilize the interested Non-Governmental Organizations to Support the Various Government Efforts against the Crime in a coordinated and orderly manner.
- Continue with Advocacy for formal Regional Cooperation Against the Crime
- Continue mobilizing for continued support for Investigations, Prosecutions and Victim Support

## **CHALLENGES OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS**

- i. Inadequate manpower for the Directorate. Current strength is only 4,350 instead of the approved 14,000.
- ii. Extortion of money from complainants/witnesses/suspects to facilitate investigations and individual use;
- iii. Over detention of suspects. The 48 hour rule is not appropriate to investigate cases.
- iv. Some stations don't have exhibit stores leading to mismanagement of exhibits, sharing of exhibits by detectives and selling of exhibits.
- v. Mismanagement of blood stained exhibits forwarded to GAL/Forensic Laboratory by poor packaging
- vi. Calling of case files by Professional Standards Unit, Regional Offices, Police Headquarters and taking long time with them.
- vii. The underlined institutions charge fees to access evidence. This has affected and has brought a number of complaints on CID cases example Makerere University/ Uganda Broad Corporation for translation & transcribing, engineering audit in the Late Nsenga's case Police paid UGX 25,000,000, Uganda Registration Services Bureau and Tele-communication companies among others.
- viii. Enforcement of Court Orders at night, Public Holidays, weekends and not verifying the authenticity of the court order some of which are forged.
- ix. Non adherence to the police standing order volume i and ii (equivalent to Standard Operating Procedure).
- x. Lack of skills in investigating imaging crimes like cyber-crime, human trafficking, terrorism etc. Some newly recruited CIDs have never received any form of training



in investigations.

- xi. Work overload that leads to poor investigations and case backlog of cases. The recommended cases per year by UN standards is 12:1 (12 case files to one detective per annum however, the current average is 23 case files but this varies where detectives have up to 55 case files.
- xii. Lack of motor vehicles to carry out CID work as well as little or no fuel for Regional CIDs, District/Divisional CIDs and OC CIDs.
- xiii. Little and or no financial resources to carry out CID work at all levels.
- xiv. Lack protective gear, refrigerated containers for transporting samples to GAL, also lack operational tools, like cameras, fingerprint kits and so on.
- xv. There are only two (2) ballistic experts and yet the demand for their services is so high.
- xvi. Police Surgeons are few 12 only, yet we have 147 Districts, coupled with inadequate funds provided to carry out examinations of victims and post-mortems.
- xvii. There are only 4 handwriting experts handling cases from CID, IGG, URA, Banks and other institutions besides attending courts on daily basis countrywide.
- xviii. Some Districts don't have State Attorneys and therefore case files are not perused in time.
- xix. Delay in giving vital forensic evidence/reports which renders some of the cases dismissed for want of prosecution.
- xx. Some Districts don't have Chief Magistrates and Grade II Magistrate leading to too many adjournments frustrating witnesses yet some come from upcountry.

## **SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE CHALLENGES**

- i. More Personnel to be recruited and trained in the different specialized areas of investigations to fill the vacant positions.
- ii. Strengthening coordination between Criminal Justice System Stakeholders and sister security organizations to expedite investigations process.
- iii. Capacity building in emerging crimes like cyber, terrorism and human trafficking.

- iv. Training needs assessment in all the crime areas like; basic induction course, homicide investigations, fraud investigations, sexual violence & children offence related investigations, organized crimes investigations.
- v. Intensify supervisions by RPCs, DPCs, R/CIDs & OC CIDs and to revive the Bring up system at different police units.
- vi. Introduce Case conferencing at all levels on Capital; and High profile cases.
- vii. Computerization of CID crime data to his monitoring and supervision of cases Introduce Regional Court Inspectors in order to address complaints in court.
- viii. Provision of adequate resources to enable CID to perform effectively like motor vehicles & funds.



## FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE REPORT 2017



## 4.0 FIRE EMERGENCIES

A total of **1,099** fire emergencies were handled in 2017 compared to **1,356** in 2016 giving a **19%** decrease.

Table 29: **Emergency calls attended to:**

<b>CALLS</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Actual calls handled	890	913
Incidents handled before arrival of the Brigade	177	304
False calls responded to	32	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>1,356</b>

Most of the fires were registered in Districts/Divisions of KMP with Makindye leading by **111** cases followed by Wakiso (**93**), Kampala Central (**82**), Rubaga and Kawempe with **43** each, Nakawa (**39**), Mpigi (**26**), Mukono (**20**) and Entebbe (**18**). Other cases were registered in the regions of Rwizi (**72**), Kiira (**69**), Greater Masaka (**56**), Kigezi (**54**), Wamala (**50**), Greater Bushenyi (**49**), Savannah (**47**), Busoga East (**36**), Aswa (**34**), North Kyoga (**30**), Ssezibwa (**29**), East Kyoga (**27**), Elgon, Bukedi and Albertine with **26**, Katonga (**25**), Rwenzori West (**22**) and Rwenzori East (**20**).

The causes of fire incidents were mainly attributed to charcoal stoves/candle wax (**174**), followed by Electrical short circuit (**121**), negligence (**109**), suspected arson (**62**), electrical appliances left unattended to (**60**), welding/gas/sparks/fuel spillage (**29**), uncontrolled burning (**28**), heat/Radiation (**22**), and causes not established (**468**).

**334** fire emergency calls were made between 1801hrs-2400hrs, followed by **304** calls made between 1201hrs-1800hrs, **231** calls were made between 0001hrs-0600hrs and **230** calls between 0601hrs-1200hrs.

### 4.1 Lives involved in fire emergencies handled

There was a decrease in the number of people injured in the fire incidents from **59** in 2016 to **36** in 2017. A total of **59** persons died in 2017 compared to **32** persons who died in 2016. Of those who died in 2017, males were **10** and **13** females



Table 30: Victims of fire incidences 2017 and 2016

S/No.	Nature	2017	2016
1	Injured	36	59
2	Fatal	23	32
<b>Total</b>		<b>59</b>	<b>91</b>

## 4.2 Rescue Emergencies

There was a decrease in the rescue emergencies handled from **307** cases in 2016 to **260** cases in 2017. Actual calls handled were **218**, calls handled before arrival of the brigade (**37**) and false calls responded to (**05**).



*Fire and Rescue Officers saving a child from a pit latrine*

Table 31: Emergency Rescues 2017 and 2016

	Rescue Emergencies		Lives Rescued		Bodies Recovered	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Total	260	307	107	180	85	118

A total of **107** lives were rescued in various emergencies, of whom **77** were males and **30** females. **85** bodies were recovered in various emergencies, of whom **63** were males and **22** females.



### **4.3 Challenges in handling Fire Emergencies/Rescues**

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

### **4.4 Measures to address the above challenges**

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

### **4.5 Recommendations**

- i. Government should enact a fire safety law comprehensive enough to cater for areas not covered in the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) 2006.
- ii. Physical planning authorities should address the challenge of un-planed structures.

## TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY REPORT 2017



## 5.0 ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES

During the period under review, there was **8.6%** reduction in the number of accidents reported in 2016 from **14,474** in 2016 to **13,244** in 2017.

A total of **14,557** crashes were reported out of which **3,051** were fatal, **6,530** were serious and **3,663** were minor as shown in the table below.

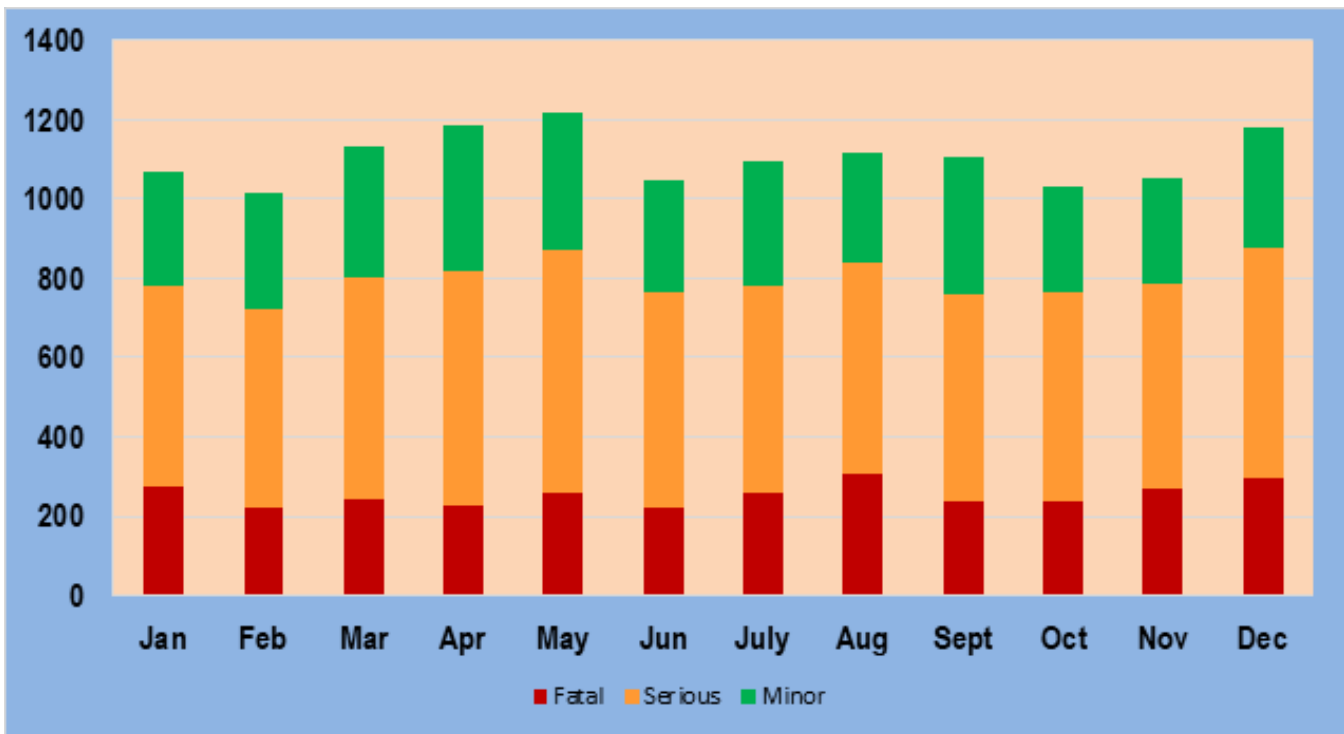
Table 32: Nature of Road Traffic Crashes 2017 and 2016

Nature of Accident	2017	2016	% change
Fatal	3,051	2,999	2.4
Serious	6,530	7,203	-8.7
Minor	3,663	4,355	-15.6
Total	13,244	14,557	-8.6

Table 33: Monthly Trend of Accidents Jan – Dec 2017

Month	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Jan	273	508	287	1,068
Feb	223	500	290	1,013
Mar	243	559	328	1,130
Apr	226	594	366	1,186
May	257	617	346	1,220
Jun	224	542	280	1,046
Jul	258	525	312	1,095
Aug	306	536	276	1,118
Sep	237	523	345	1,105
Oct	235	532	265	1,032
Nov	272	512	268	1,052
Dec	297	582	300	1,179
Total	<b>3,051</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>13,244</b>

Figure 3: Monthly Trend of Crashes for the period January- December 2017



The month of May ranked highest for total number of crashes and February showed the lowest number of total collisions. However fatal crashes were highest in the month of August.



Traffic Officer managing scene of traffic crash

Table 34: Accident Distribution by Region

Region	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Kampala Metropolitan East	213	765	408	<b>1,386</b>
Kampala Metropolitan South	192	1172	1197	<b>2,561</b>
Kampala Metropolitan North	221	790	433	<b>1,444</b>
Wamala	140	150	68	<b>358</b>
Katonga	93	136	66	<b>295</b>
Sezibwa	114	159	73	<b>346</b>
Savannah	91	196	99	<b>386</b>
Greater Masaka	195	222	83	<b>500</b>
Rwizi	219	222	108	<b>549</b>
Kigezi	91	124	98	<b>313</b>
Greater Bushenyi	60	114	39	<b>213</b>
Kiira	70	98	55	<b>223</b>
Busoga East	142	168	58	<b>368</b>
Busoga North	64	97	17	<b>178</b>
Elgon	80	130	67	<b>277</b>
Bukedi	97	227	110	<b>434</b>
Sipi	20	25	4	<b>49</b>
Aswa	103	282	76	<b>461</b>
North Kyoga	151	251	81	<b>483</b>
Rwenzori West	156	214	93	<b>463</b>
Rwenzori East	31	16	9	<b>54</b>
Albertine	233	283	117	<b>633</b>
West Nile	113	187	121	<b>421</b>
North West Nile	25	77	46	<b>148</b>
East Kyoga	101	309	88	<b>498</b>
Mt. Moroto	16	57	33	<b>106</b>
Kidepo	20	59	16	<b>95</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>13,244</b>

The table above highlights the accident situation within the various policing regions in Uganda. Crashes 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). Most of the crashes occurred outside KMP in 2017 (60 %). In addition, there were more fatal crashes outside KMP (80 %) while, only 20 % (n=626) of fatal crashes occurred in KMP.



## 5.1 Victims/Casualties

There were **14,854** casualties from crashes in 2017, a reduction of **5.7 %**. Persons killed reduced by **0.1%**, persons seriously injured reduced by **5.1%** and those that sustained minor injuries declined by **26.3%** as shown in the table below.

Table 35: **Casualties during the period Jan –Dec 2017**

Victims	2016	2017	%age change
Killed	3,503	3,500	-0.1
Seriously injured	10,981	10,420	-5.1
Slightly injured	1,268	934	-26.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,752</b>	<b>14,854</b>	<b>-5.7</b>

### 5.1.1 Persons Killed

Table 36: **Comparison of fatalities by road user group 2016 and 2017**

Road user Category	2016	2017	%age change
Driver	168	159	-5.4
Motor cyclist	791	918	16.1
Pedal cyclist	203	177	-12.1
Passenger on Motor cycle	379	364	-4.0
Passenger in Light Omnibus	94	94	0
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	25	22	-12.0
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	37	10	-73.0
Passengers in other vehicles	422	437	3.6
Pedestrians	1384	1,319	-4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,503</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Table above indicates that there was a **0.1%** reduction in the total number of persons killed in 2017. Table above shows that pedestrians and passengers continue to be the most vulnerable category of road users constituting **38%** and **27 %** respectively of the total number of persons killed in 2017.



## 5.1.2 Persons Seriously Injured

Table 37: Comparison of persons seriously injured by road user group 2016 and 2017

Road User Category	2016	2017	%age change
Driver	722	746	3.3
Motor cyclist	2,717	2,748	1.1
Pedal cyclist	438	438	0
Passenger on Motor cycle	1,681	1,697	1.0
Passenger in Light Omnibus	691	730	5.6
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	55	153	178.2
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	278	123	-55.6
Passengers in other vehicles	1,826	1,650	-9.6
Pedestrians	2,573	2,135	-17.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,981</b>	<b>10,420</b>	<b>-5.1</b>

The number of persons seriously injured in 2017 reduced by **5.1%** from **10,981** in 2016 to **10,420** in 2017. Notably, passengers in Medium Omnibus who were seriously injured increased by **178%**. Motor cyclists constituted the highest number of persons seriously injured accounting for **26%**, followed closely by Pedestrians at **21%**, and passengers on motor cycle at **16%**.

## 5.1.3 Persons who sustained minor Injuries:

Table 38: Comparison of persons who sustained minor injuries by road user group 2016 and 2017

Road User Category	2016	2017	%age change
Driver	169	184	8.9
Motor cyclist	214	180	-15.9
Pedal cyclist	58	27	-53.4
Passenger on Motor cycle	140	131	-6.4
Passenger in Light Omnibus	101	52	-48.5
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	60	10	-83.6
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	18	17	-5.6
Passengers in other vehicles	303	178	-41.3
Pedestrians	205	155	-24.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>-26.3</b>

**934** persons sustained minor injuries in 2017 as compared to **1,268** persons in 2016. There was a **26.3%** reduction in the total number of persons slightly injured in 2017.

Table 39: Accident Victims by Age and Gender

Age group	Killed		Seriously Injured		Slightly Injured		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Below 18</b>	386	243	687	525	56	37	<b>1,934</b>
<b>18- 24</b>	485	81	1,287	480	168	52	<b>2,553</b>
<b>25- 34</b>	851	116	2,538	889	285	68	<b>4,747</b>
<b>35 – 44</b>	496	95	1,261	434	113	36	<b>2,435</b>
<b>45 - 54</b>	253	45	576	244	43	12	<b>1,173</b>
<b>55- 64</b>	116	28	246	153	21	10	<b>574</b>
<b>65- 74</b>	69	19	130	98	7	5	<b>328</b>
<b>&gt;75</b>	40	16	102	81	3	0	<b>242</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	136	25	494	195	13	5	<b>868</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>7,321</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>14,854</b>

## 5.2 Analysis by age group:

The number of persons killed and injured in collisions in 2017 is shown by age and sex in the table above. An analysis of death by gender showed that more males were involved in crashes than females. **81% males (2,832)** were killed in traffic crashes compared to **19% females (668)** who were killed in the period under review.

Majority of the people killed in road traffic crashes were below the age of **35** constituting **79% (2,753)**.

In addition, more males were seriously injured in traffic crashes than females in 2017 accounting for **70% (7,321)** compared to females who accounted for **30% (3,099)**. The same trend was exhibited with minor injuries with males accounting for **76% (709)**.

## 5.3 Accident Severity Index

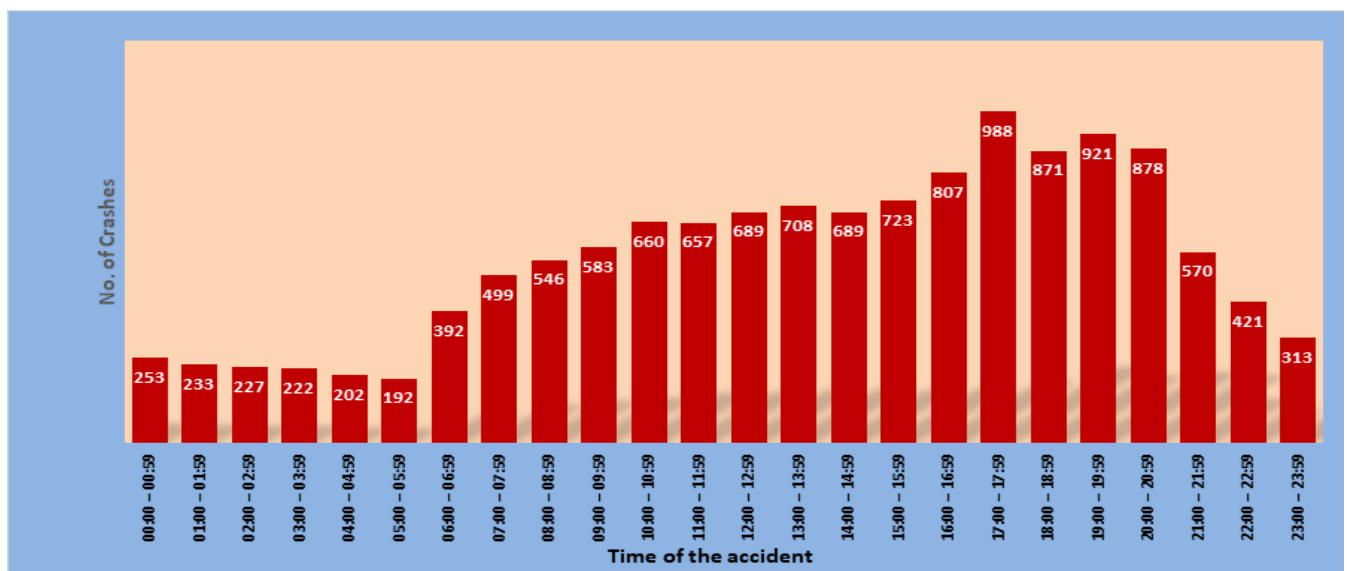
The Accident severity index measures the seriousness of an accident. It is defined as the number of persons killed per 100 crashes.

This means that out of every 100 crashes, 24 people are killed.

Table 40: Nature of Accident with respect to Time

Time	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
00:00 – 00:59	77	108	68	253
01:00 – 01:59	75	106	52	233
02:00 – 02:59	62	92	73	227
03:00 – 03:59	55	89	78	222
04:00 – 04:59	41	95	66	202
05:00 – 05:59	70	91	31	192
06:00 – 06:59	79	194	119	392
07:00 – 07:59	106	244	149	499
08:00 – 08:59	90	281	175	546
09:00 – 09:59	98	319	166	583
10:00 – 10:59	112	333	215	660
11:00 – 11:59	127	307	223	657
12:00 – 12:59	151	340	198	689
13:00 – 13:59	140	351	217	708
14:00 – 14:59	133	365	191	689
15:00 – 15:59	135	357	231	723
16:00 – 16:59	171	412	224	807
17:00 – 17:59	228	507	253	988
18:00 – 18:59	189	468	214	871
19:00 – 19:59	278	461	182	921
20:00 – 20:59	252	409	217	878
21:00 – 21:59	168	257	145	570
22:00 – 22:59	123	204	94	421
23:00 – 23:59	91	140	82	313
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>13,244</b>

Figure 4: Time of Crashes



## 5.4 Time of Crashes

Of the **14,474** crashes that occurred in the period January to December 2016, **39% (5,598)** occurred between 1600 hrs and 2100 hrs. The highest number of crashes occurred between 1700 and 1759 hrs (**n=988**) and lowest occurrence was between 12.00 midnight and 5.00am as a result of less activity during that time.

## 5.5 Causes of crashes

Careless driving was the most common single cause of crashes, giving rise to **42%** of all crashes, while reckless driving, careless pedestrian, unknown cause, DMC, Over speeding and passenger falling of the vehicle contributed to **34%, 5%, 4.1%, 3.5%, 3.4%** and **2.8%** respectively.

Table 41: Nature of Crashes with respect to Causes January - December 2017

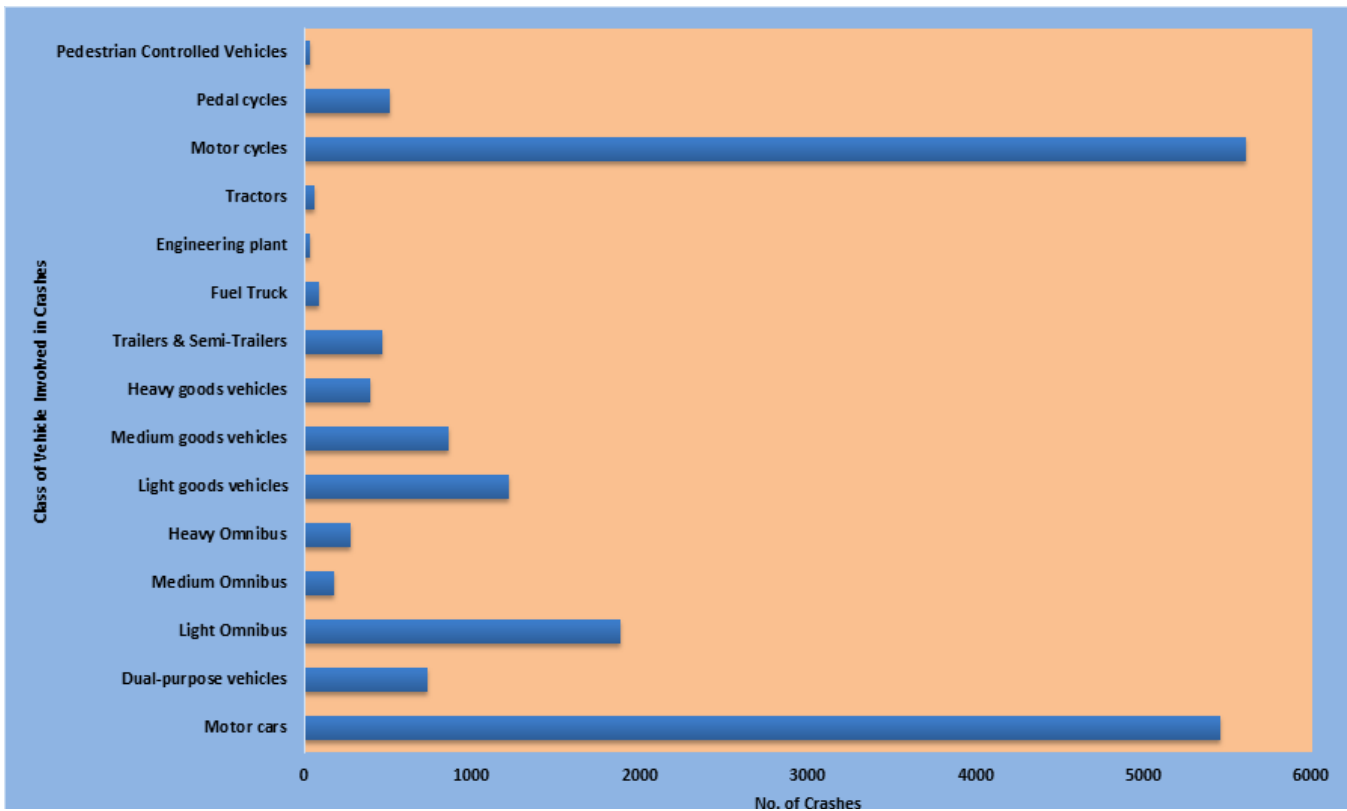
Causes of Crashes	Nature of Accident			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
Reckless Driving	1,529	2,338	794	4,661
Over speeding	138	198	125	461
Over loading	30	70	61	161
Dangerous loading	31	68	63	162
Under influence of alcohol	44	99	91	234
Careless pedestrian	211	320	121	652
Careless driving	720	2,951	2,027	5,698
Passenger falls from vehicle	104	154	132	390
Dazzled by Lights	26	58	66	150
Obstacle on carriage way	22	44	52	118
DMC	69	174	232	475
Unknown cause	196	230	131	557
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>6,704</b>	<b>3895</b>	<b>13,719</b>

Table 42: Class of Vehicle Involved in Crashes

Class of Vehicle	2016	2017	% change
Motor cars	6,825	6255	-8.4
Dual-purpose vehicles	1,013	936	-7.6
Light Omnibus	2,607	2382	-8.6
Medium Omnibus	225	182	-19.1
Heavy Omnibus	342	281	-17.8
Light goods vehicles	1,470	1323	-10.0
Medium goods vehicles	1,075	960	-10.7
Heavy goods vehicles	481	395	-17.9
Trailers & Semi-Trailers	485	472	-2.7
Fuel Truck	150	93	-38.0
Engineering plant	47	33	-29.8
Tractors	93	62	-33.3
Motor cycles	6,537	6310	-3.5
Pedal cycles	615	511	-16.9
Pedestrian Controlled Vehicles	20	36	80.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,985</b>	<b>20,231</b>	<b>-8.0</b>

The numbers of vehicles involved in crashes were **20,231**. This is **8%** less than the vehicles that were involved in crashes in 2016. Motor Cars made up **31% (6,255)** of the vehicles involved in all crashes. Motor cycles made up **31% (6,310)** of the vehicles involved in all crashes. Light Omni buses made up **11.8% (2,382)**, Light goods vehicles (**6.5%**), medium goods vehicles and Dual purpose vehicles made up **4.7 %** and **4.6 %** respectively.

Figure 5: Class of Vehicle Involved in Crashes in 2017



## 5.6 EXPRESS PENALTY SCHEME

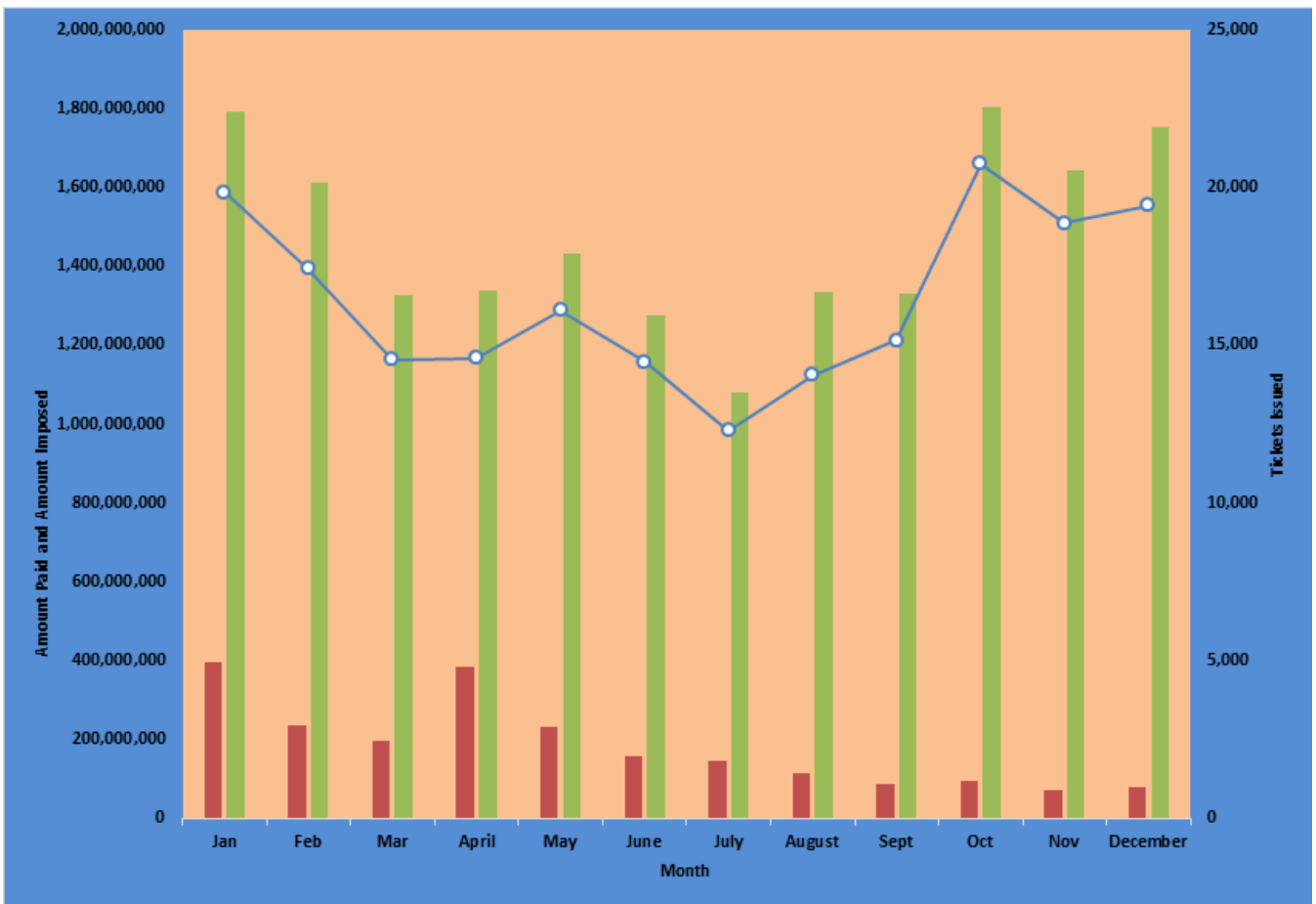
A total of **197,529** traffic offenders were fined under the Express Penalty Scheme for the various traffic offences.

Table 43: Express Penalty Scheme; Jan – Dec 2017

Month	Tickets Issued	Amount Paid	Amount Imposed
Jan	19,850	395,320,000	1,792,540,000
Feb	17,429	237,520,000	1,612,600,000
Mar	14,540	197,480,000	1,326,640,000
Apr	14,600	384,760,000	1,338,300,000
May	16,115	233,840,000	1,432,800,000
Jun	14,471	157,960,000	1,274,900,000
Jul	12,306	146,520,000	1,080,880,000
Aug	14,054	115,000,000	1,334,860,000
Sept	15,161	88,300,000	1,328,780,000
Oct	20,734	94,300,000	1,803,460,000
Nov	18,854	71,760,000	1,644,980,000
Dec	19,415	78,360,000	1,751,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,529</b>	<b>2,201,120,000</b>	<b>17,721,940,000</b>



Figure 6: Express Penalty Scheme Jan-Dec 2017



## 5.7 INSPECTORATE OF VEHICLES (IOV)

### 5.7.1 Introduction

This department is responsible for the following functions:

- Inspection of accident vehicles.
- Inspection of vehicles suspected to be in a dangerous mechanical condition
- Testing of learner drivers and those seeking driving class extensions.

## Annual IOV Returns for the Period Jan – Dec 2017

Table 44: Ownership of Vehicles Involved in Crashes Jan – Dec 2017

Ownership of motor vehicles	2016	2017	%age change
Police	409	374	-8.6
Army	51	47	-7.8
Prisons	9	11	22.2
Government	393	563	43.3
Foreign	842	829	-1.5
Diplomatic	491	128	-73.9
Private	16,444	17,982	9.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,639</b>	<b>19,934</b>	<b>6.9</b>

During the period under review, **19,934** accident vehicles were inspected countrywide an increase of **07%** compared to 2016. However there was a decrease in crashes involving the following categories of vehicles:- Police, Army, Foreign, and diplomatic of **8.6%**, **7.8%**, **1.5%**, and **73.9%** respectively. Majority of the accident vehicles that were inspected (**90%**) were privately owned

Table 45: Mechanical condition of Vehicles involved in crashes

Mechanical condition	Number
DMC	1,226
Unfit	628
Written off	88
Not DMC	17,992
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,934</b>

A total of **17,992** vehicles involved in crashes were found to be in a good mechanical condition before the accident. **1,226** motor vehicles were found to be in a dangerous mechanical condition before the accident, **628** were unfit for road use and **88** vehicles were written off.

## 5.7.2 Driver Testing Returns

Table 46: Drivers tested per class of driving permit for the period 2016 & 2017

Driving permit class	2016	2017	%age change
A	6,438	4,421	-31.3
B	61,207	65,226	6.6
CM	6,586	6,434	-2.3
CH	1,116	661	-40.8
DL	4,259	4,153	-2.5
DM	481	277	-42.4
DH	100	72	-28.0
E	54	54	0.0
F	3	3	0.0
G	195	276	41.5
H	1,021	1,061	3.9
I	0	0	0.0
Total	<b>81,460</b>	<b>82,638</b>	1.4

**82,638** learner drivers were tested for driver competence at the various testing centres throughout the country. There was a **1.5%** increase (**1,178**) in the number of learner drivers tested in 2017. 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. Table above shows the number of drivers tested for the period under review

## Comparison of Data for Normal Vehicle Inspections

Table 47: Vehicle inspections Jan – Dec 2016 and 2017

Ownership of Motor Vehicles	No .of Vehicles Inspected	
	2016	2017
Police	42	6
Army	0	0
Prisons	3	1
Government	11	4
Foreign	13	33
Diplomatic	0	0
Private	1,582	1,890
Total	<b>1,651</b>	<b>1,934</b>

**1,934** vehicles were randomly inspected to ascertain their road worthiness at the various Inspectorate of Vehicles Units throughout the country.

Table 48: **Mechanical condition of Vehicles inspected**

Mechanical condition	Number
DMC	334
Unfit	240
Written off	0
Not DMC	1,360
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,934</b>

Most of the vehicles that were randomly inspected (70 %) were found to be in a good mechanical condition.

## 5.8 ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

### 5.8.1 Enforcement Strategies

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

- 1) The Directorate has enhanced enforcement of traffic laws and regulations through establishing check points throughout the country. Various offences have been handled at the checkpoints as shown below:-

Table 49: **Common offences handled under Fika Salama**

Offences	No. Of Offenders	Amount Imposed
Driving a motor vehicle without a valid driving permit	4,085	408,500,000
Riding a motor cycle without permit	121	4,840,000
DMC	7,942	476,520,000
Careless driving	8,589	858,900,000
Dangerous loading	1,099	219,800,000
Violation of Badge/Route chart	32	6,400,000
Driving a vehicle without Insurance	1,628	65,120,000
Breach of Operators License	1,628	65,120,000
Unauthorized passenger	1,295	129,500,000
Obscured number plate (defaced)	151	6,040,000
Speed	3,842	768,400,000
Driving a motor vehicle without reflectors	1,199	119,900,000
Not wearing Safety belt	1,175	94,000,000
Interfering with safe driving	577	57,700,000

Offences	No. Of Offenders	Amount Imposed
Using a hand held mobile phone	90	9,000,000
Drunken driving	279	55,800,000
Pillion riding	162	16,00,000
Obstruction	279	27,900,000
Not wearing crush helmet	121	4,840,000
Failing to give right way	41	4,100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,335</b>	<b>3,382,380,000</b>

From table above, a total **34,335** traffic offenders were arrested at the Fika Salama check points in 2017. **25%** of all traffic offenders arrested during Fika Salama operations were charged for careless driving, followed closed by offenders who were driving vehicles in a dangerous mechanical condition at **23 %**, **12 %** were arrested for driving a vehicle without a valid driving permit and **11 %** were driving beyond the prescribed speed limits.

## 2) Sensitization campaigns

The Directorate of Traffic and Road Safety in conjunction with the Ministry of Works and Transport and other stakeholders including Vivo Energy carried out sensitization activities during the Road Safety week

3) EPS Defaulters Tracking Unit has improved on compliance of offenders issued with EPS i.e. they ensure that issued tickets are paid. Four billion three hundred ninety million six hundred and twenty eight thousand shillings only (shs. 4,390,628,000) was recovered from defaulters. The collections are indicated below:-

Table 50: Monthly collection of Fines from Defaulters

Month	Amount recovered
Jan	804,990,000
Feb	232,690,000
Mar	178,400,000
Apr	209,287,000
May	289,330,000
Jun	280,196,000
Jul	402,630,000
Aug	360,310,000
Sep	246,520,000
Oct	383,630,000
Nov	694,485,000
Dec	308,160,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,390,628,000</b>

- 4) Reduced forged driving permits following acquisition of Galaxy Tabs from Face Technologies (U) Ltd. Traffic officers are able to check authenticity and validity of driving permits promptly.
- 5) Sensitized the public on road safety and security through road safety campaigns and security awareness.
- 6) Establishment of Traffic Alert Squad that has arrested traffic officers who act unprofessionally and ask for bribes from motorists. In 2017, 134 Traffic officers were arrested and action taken against them.

### 5.8.2 Recommendations

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

- i. Enhance Fika Salama and Tembeya Salama Operations.
- ii. Enhance traffic police and Integrated Highway Police deployments along the highways to ensure high visibility, safety and security of all road users.
- iii. Enhance sensitization of the public on road safety and security through road safety campaigns and security awareness.
- iv. 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.
- v. Enhance operations targeting motorists who violate traffic regulations that include speeding, drunk driving and reckless/dangerous driving.
- vi. Conduct trainings of traffic officers to build capacity to handle the ever increasing challenges.
- vii. Enhance Traffic Alert squad to weed out corrupt traffic officers from the directorate
- viii. 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:
  - Update the current Traffic and Road Safety Act to improve road safety stan-



dards and support effective enforcement.

- Improve children's behavior on the roads through school-based education and awareness raising initiatives
  - Carry out road safety audits to identify black spots and recommend UNRA on how the black spots can be improved.
- ix. Expedite the roll out of the Road Crash Data System that will supports policy formulation and implementation in support of reducing road crash fatalities by 50% in 2020 in accordance with the UN Decade of Action for Road Safety.
- x. Enhance road safety coordination and management through effective involvement of the public, private and civil society organizations.

### **5.8.3 Conclusion**

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 partnering with all stakeholders to promote road safety and security in Uganda, thus, contributing to the Decade of Action goal of reducing crashes 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.



# Annual Crime Report - 2017

S/No	CASE/CRIME INCIDENCES	REPORTED CASES								PERFORMANCE								PERSONS TAKEN TO COURT									
		Cases under Inquiry		Not Detected /NPW	Cases taken to court	Cases submitted to DPP/IRSA	Cases with convictions	Cases with Acquittals	Cases Dismissed	Cases pending in Court	ACCUSED CHARGED				ACCUSED CONVICTED						Acquitted	Discharged	Awaiting Trial				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Male		Female		Male		Female		10	11				12	13	14	
<b>HOMICIDES</b>																											
1	Death (by shooting)	167	96	18	53	78	3	1	2	47	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	73	
2	Death (by mob action)	603	456	86	61	125	-	-	3	58	127	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	136	
3	Death (by poisoning)	95	60	16	19	24	1	-	-	18	20	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
4	Death (Aggravated Domestic Violence)	361	149	21	191	203	7	2	-	182	189	4	39	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	227	
5	Death(Fire Out Breaks)	124	78	22	24	24	3	-	-	21	26	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	
7	Death (Suicide)	439	154	267	18	48	-	-	1	17	16	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
8	Other Death (Not Specified above)	2,684	1,451	485	748	1,076	5	4	9	730	989	31	109	3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	1,103	
	<b>Sub Total(Homicides)</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,606</b>	
<b>ECONOMIC CRIMES</b>																											
9	Embezzlement	304	262	35	7	71	-	-	-	7	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
10	Causing Financial loss	75	69	4	2	16	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
11	Abuse of office	84	71	9	4	13	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
12	Counterfeiting	585	253	176	156	222	34	1	34	87	165	-	8	2	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	35	98
13	Forgeries & Uttering of Documents	910	573	168	169	316	53	1	14	101	142	3	44	3	39	3	22	1	1	9	117	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Issuing False Cheques	349	251	79	19	88	4	-	-	14	19	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16
15	Bank and Other Corporate Frauds	185	78	80	27	54	9	1	5	12	25	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
16	Obtaining By False Pretences	12,771	6,401	3,935	2,435	3,904	727	49	316	1,343	2,251	37	223	6	667	1	53	-	46	334	1,416	-	-	-	-	-	
17	Cyber (Computer) Crimes	158	120	27	11	24	4	-	-	7	13	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
18	Land Frauds	469	249	167	53	243	8	-	-	41	57	1	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	47
19	Other Economic Crime	141	73	35	33	33	8	-	-	9	16	31	1	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22
	<b>Sub Total(Economic crimes)</b>	<b>16,031</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>4,984</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>GENERAL CRIMES</b>																											
<b>(a) Sex Related Offences</b>																											
20	Rape	1,335	639	300	396	582	6	1	14	375	408	17	-	5	21	3	-	3	1	19	383	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Defilement	14,985	6,807	3,527	4,651	6,785	609	20	318	3,704	4,305	292	32	122	505	95	3	72	17	275	3,784	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Indecent Assault	343	105	107	131	177	32	1	24	74	131	4	2	-	28	1	2	-	-	23	83	-	-	-	-	-	
23	Incest	79	26	38	15	17	4	-	-	5	6	11	1	4	3	-	2	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Unnatural Offences	120	34	36	50	59	5	-	-	6	39	46	3	2	1	5	-	-	-	6	41	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>Sub Total(Sex Related)</b>	<b>16,862</b>	<b>7,611</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>5,243</b>	<b>7,620</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>(b) Child Related Offences</b>																											
25	Child Neglect	7,643	2,981	3,959	703	722	111	300	73	219	349	-	39	21	111	-	-	-	14	1	10	44	229	-	-	-	
26	Child Desertion	2,313	857	1,281	175	181	55	48	20	52	57	2	35	3	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	Child Stealing	197	73	78	46	60	15	-	-	6	25	17	2	27	1	6	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
28	Child Trafficking	92	38	30	24	28	9	-	-	15	11	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
29	Child Abduction	274	124	125	25	43	4	-	-	6	15	21	-	10	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
30	Child Kidnap	622	300	286	36	88	8	-	-	3	25	30	1	8	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
31	Child Disappearance/Missing	2,378	885	1,462	31	212	5	-	-	4	22	29	1	2	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
32	Child Abuse/Torture	1,422	461	885	76	138	10	-	-	3	63	56	2	20	1	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
33	Infanticide	58	33	16	9	13	2	-	-	1	6	1	1	7	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
34	Abortion	94	42	38	14	26	5	-	-	1	8	2	-	-	1	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	<b>Sub Total(Child Related)</b>	<b>15,093</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>8,160</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>(c) Breakings</b>																											
35	Burglaries	6,656	2,752	1,359	2,545	3,136	625	40	458	1,422	2,789	103	81	1	697	24	8	2	41	507	1,695	-	-	-	-	-	
37	House Breakings	3,551	1,254	774	1,523	1,812	428	20	260	815	1,540	84	43	2	445	18	9	1	27	278	891	-	-	-	-	-	
38	Shop Breaking	1,935	783	379	773	958	172	15	126	460	900	69	14	-	189	10	1	-	17	144	622	-	-	-	-	-	
39	Office Breaking	428	212	79	137	172	32	-	-	24	81	173	4	8	-	42	1	3	-	1	27	111	-	-	-	-	
	<b>Sub Total(Breakings)</b>	<b>13,883</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>5,537</b>	<b>6,762</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>6,074</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>(d) Thefts</b>																											
40	Theft of Motor Vehicles	1,422	867	298	257	515	40	1	25	191	304	-	1	1	45	-	-	-	2	28	231	-	-	-	-	-	
41	Theft of Motor Cycles	4,259	2,090	921	1,248	1,606	237	22	151	838	1,283	20	19	9	242	4	1	-	29	176	879	-	-	-	-	-	
42	Theft from M/Vs (Spares)	1,090	532	258	300	408	68	5	59	168	335	12	5	3	69	3	-	-	7	2	66	208	-	-	-	-	
43	Theft from M/Vs (property)	588	286	167	135	193	18	-	-	30	87	143	2	1	19	1	-	-	1	32	93	-	-	-	-	-	
44	Theft of Bicycles	1,228	472	298	458	507	158	6	81	213	453	21	14	1	150	8	-	-	7	78	246	-	-	-	-	-	
45	Theft of Computers/Laptops	727	355	167	205	298	69	4	25	107	200	6	12	-	64	2	4	-	3	21	124	-	-	-	-	-	
46	Thefts of Mobile Phones	6,177	2,542	2,037	1,998	2,086	501	13	259	825	1,442	77	151	19	465	19	41	2	37	253	872	-	-	-	-	-	
47	Theft of Bank Cash in Transit	25	7	8	10	10	4	-	-	2	4	8	-	2	-	3	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
48	Thefts of Cash	7,878	3,379	2,258	2,241	3,097	605	46	330	1,260	1,943	75	359	32	559	23	67	3	47	351	1,359	-	-	-	-	-	
49	Cattle Stealing	7,824	2,465	1,884	3,475	3,790	995	60	603	1,817	3,963	74	79	22	1,062	28	12	1	74	674	2,287	-	-	-	-	-	
50	Theft of Telecom,Electrical & Comm Items	83	28	19	36	51	9	-	-	7																	

# Annual Crime Report - 2017

S/No	CASE/CRIME INCIDENCES	SENTENCES IMPOSED BY COURTS															VICTIMS OF CRIME				VALUE PROPERTY (UGSHS.)	
		IMPRISONMENT					Death	Fined	Probation Bound Over	CAUTION	COMM WORK	Fines Awarded (UGShs.)	Male		Female		Lost	Recovered				
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Adult							Juven.	Adult	Juven.							
		Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							
<b>HOMICIDES</b>																						
1	Death (by shooting)	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	144	4	14	2	-	-					
2	Death (by mob action)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	9	16	3	-	-						
3	Death (by poisoning)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	14	21	8	-	-						
4	Death (Aggravated Domestic Violence)	15	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	181	25	143	23	-	-						
5	Death(Fire Out Breaks)	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	18	12	19	-	-						
7	Death (Suicide)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	341	11	76	6	-	-						
8	Other Death (Not Specified above)	33	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	2,331	158	395	96	-	-						
	<b>Sub Total(Homicides)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,662</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>						
<b>ECONOMIC CRIMES</b>																						
9	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318	-	33	-	42,952,443,700	291,294,700					
10	Causing Financial Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	8	-	2,276,177,900	237,000,000					
11	Abuse of office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	7	-	1,583,331,650	26,281,500					
12	Counterfeiting	18	1	1	-	2	3	-	4	5	1,300,000	467	2	113	-	447,339,500	61,312,000					
13	Forgeries & Uttering of Documents	18	-	13	-	-	14	-	8	12	22,100,000	718	2	129	1	3,020,125,750	17,530,000					
14	Issuing False Cheques	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	500,000	298	-	62	-	7,943,668,650	432,206,000					
15	Bank and Other Corporate Frauds	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	500,000	110	-	83	-	77,073,806,800	103,913,900					
16	Obtaining By False Pretences	542	8	27	3	-	85	4	60	74	124,675,000	9,599	41	2,752	38	131,038,962,537	6,011,578,300					
17	Cyber (Computer) Crimes	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	200,000	234	-	38	-	169,528,325,550	413,821,150					
18	Land Frauds	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	600,000	372	-	88	1	463,690,000	28,300,000					
19	Other Economic Crime	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	106	1	27	-	150,566,801,100	87,720,000					
	<b>Sub Total(Economic crimes)</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>149,875,000</b>	<b>12,365</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>586,894,673,137</b>	<b>7,710,957,530</b>					
<b>GENERAL CRIMES</b>																						
<b>(a) Sex Related Offences</b>																						
20	Rape	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	39	7	1,215	139	-	-					
21	Defilement	460	14	4	4	-	30	26	159	51	28,095,000	1	209	4	14,729	-	-					
22	Indecent Assault	27	1	-	-	-	2	-	6	2	1,500,000	10	8	228	101	-	-					
23	Incest	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	27	3	64	10	-	-					
24	Unnatural Offences	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	91	21	17	1	-	-					
	<b>Sub Total(Sex Related)</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>29,595,000</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>14,983</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>					
<b>(b) Child Related Offences</b>																						
25	Child Neglect	44	1	6	-	-	5	-	21	24	1,850,000	216	5,140	229	4,199	730,000	730,000					
26	Child Desertion	11	-	6	-	-	1	-	9	3	100,000	62	1,778	47	1,393	-	-					
27	Child Stealing	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	6	209	13	195	-	-					
28	Child Trafficking	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	1	95	-	-						
29	Child Abduction	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	108	5	215	-	-					
30	Child Kidnap	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	253	3	494	-	-					
31	Child Disappearance/Missing	4	-	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	16	911	4	1,437	-	-					
32	Child Abuse/Torture	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	17	727	28	619	-	-					
33	Infanticide	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	18	24	-	-					
34	Abortion	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	43	32	-	-					
	<b>Sub Total(Child Related)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,950,000</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>9,224</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>8,703</b>	<b>730,000</b>	<b>730,000</b>					
<b>(c) Breakings</b>																						
35	Burglaries	597	16	4	-	-	18	4	29	66	5,950,000	4,923	84	1,567	43	7,624,325,300	1,425,012,600					
3	House Breakings	352	4	3	1	-	14	1	25	45	4,200,000	2,404	63	911	19	3,419,317,850	521,956,450					
37	Shop Breaking	162	2	-	-	-	5	-	16	8	2,000,000	1,482	35	373	24	5,804,754,500	486,455,150					
38	Office Breaking	29	2	-	1	-	7	-	1	6	2,300,000	345	3	79	1	1,803,522,250	208,262,000					
39	Other Breakings (general , etc )	125	1	1	-	-	8	-	8	14	4,800,000	1,021	15	262	8	3,441,796,600	552,899,300					
	<b>Sub Total(Breakings)</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>19,250,000</b>	<b>10,175</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>3,192</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>22,093,716,500</b>	<b>3,194,585,500</b>					
<b>(d) Thefts</b>																						
40	Theft of Motor Vehicles	39	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1,000,000	1,196	7	209	-	32,434,685,000	7,520,191,600					
41	Theft of Motor Cycles	231	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	14	2,000,000	3,898	48	285	-	13,201,431,750	3,360,765,700					
42	Theft from M/Vs (Spare)	59	1	-	-	-	2	-	9	4	500,000	957	7	127	-	2,687,770,300	350,591,500					
43	Theft from M/Vs (property)	9	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	500,000	487	4	85	1	1,612,337,000	186,468,000					
44	Theft of Bicycles	133	4	-	-	-	4	-	7	13	1,150,000	1,049	38	141	-	378,653,950	120,339,500					
45	Theft of Computers/Laptops	48	1	3	-	-	4	-	5	10	700,000	697	2	155	2	1,456,983,050	187,726,600					
46	Thefts of Mobile Phones	327	8	28	1	-	22	2	43	87	6,950,000	3,850	76	1,969	39	2,277,164,200	443,229,300					
47	Theft of Bank Cash in Transit	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	118	-	43	-	72,815,000	12,494,000					
48	Thefts of Cash	415	11	39	3	-	56	2	53	306	40,183,000	5,453	59	2,214	20	47,842,543,369	9,706,531,350					
49	Cattle Stealing	920	26	6	-	-	54	9	54	190	35,470,000	6,442	19	1,453	5	10,393,128,350	4,187,317,400					
50	Theft of Telecom,Electrical & Comm Items	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	73	-	35	-	378,131,650	30,830,000					
51	Theft of Railway Slippers/Material	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	29	-	6	-	486,744,000	456,545,000					
52	Receiving & Retaining(Stolen Prop)	43	-	3	-	-	7	-	3	11	100,000	367	-	58	-	626,938,650	527,038,650					
53	Theft (Property Snatching,Bags,Necklaces,etc)	32	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	194	1	68	-	889,456,630	111,948,500					
54	Thefts of all kinds(general)	3,591	66	170	24	16	209	21	369	684	57,109,500	25,046	383	8,043	197	48,521,074,667	7,146,755,500					
	<b>Sub Total(Thefts)</b>	<b>5,868</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>145,640,500</b>	<b>49,856</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>14,891</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>163,269,757,566</b>	<b>34,346,772,600</b>					
<b>(e) Robberies</b>																						
55	Aggravated Robbery (Motor Cycles)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	368	2	15	1	1,657,279,000	237,376,100					
56	Aggravated Robbery (Motor Vehicles)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	2	-	2,547,070,000	982,450,000					
57	Aggravated Robbery (Cash)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	354	-	70	2	3,778,491,200	381,769,150					
58	Aggravated Robbery (general)	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	885	3	166	-	3,132,281,900	739,736,250					
59	Cattle Rustling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	1	6	-	152,387,000	108,950,000					
60	Simple Robbery (general)	169	11	3	-	-	4	-	12	24	2,800,000	3,809	51	984	23	4,447,271,200	1,103,582,600					
	<b>Sub Total(Robberies)</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,800,000</b>	<b>5,517</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15,714,880,300</b>	<b>3,533,864,100</b>					
<b>(f) Assaults</b>																						
61	Aggravated Assault (Acid cases)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	-	15,400,000	-				
62	Aggravated Assaults (general)	337	3	33	-	1	58	11	71	87	27,884,000	3,848	90	1,632	53	-	-					
63	Common Assaults	975	6	126	2	5	79	7	153	289	22,680,000	18,751	744	11,251	523	655,000	655,000					
	<b>Sub Total(Assaults)</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>376</b>												

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S/No	CASE/CRIME INCIDENCES	REPORTED CASES				PERFORMANCE					PERSONS TAKEN TO COURT										
		Totals Cases	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				Accquitted	Discharged	Awaiting Trial
											Male		Female		Male		Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								
<b>POLITICAL/MEDIA OFFENCES</b>																					
84	Incitement to Violence	155	84	41	30	60	3	1	2	24	54	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	3	51	
85	Promoting Sectarism	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
86	Election Offences	27	21	1	5	11	1	-	-	4	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	
87	Treason	6	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
88	Sedition	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	<b>Sub Total(Political/Media)</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>59</b>	
<b>CORRUPTION</b>																					
89	Prevention of Corruption Act	37	28	4	5	11	-	-	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
	<b>Sub Total (Corruption)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>NARCOTICS/DRUGS</b>																					
90	Heroin	10	-	-	10	10	9	-	-	1	8	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1
91	Cocaine	8	-	2	6	6	4	-	-	2	4	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	2
92	Herbal Cannabis	807	156	133	518	542	118	6	98	296	619	10	34	6	136	3	11	-	10	130	379
93	Cannabis (Plants Destroyed) cases	127	39	22	66	58	22	-	23	21	62	1	2	-	29	1	-	-	-	4	31
94	Other Narcotics(general)	1,902	493	254	1,155	1,302	482	9	198	466	1,439	34	38	3	608	12	9	2	30	228	625
	<b>Sub Total(Narcotics)</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>1,038</b>
<b>OTHER LAWS</b>																					
96	Immigration Act	200	38	51	111	120	65	3	9	34	282	1	48	4	208	1	42	-	7	8	69
97	NEMA	253	81	82	90	107	39	-	7	44	150	1	10	-	81	-	4	-	-	16	60
98	Fish and Crocodiles Act	475	78	122	275	295	168	1	38	68	638	4	34	1	390	1	23	-	2	102	159
99	Firearms Act	136	55	26	55	67	23	-	8	24	68	-	2	-	26	-	-	-	-	8	36
103	UWA Statute	626	102	97	427	491	292	4	27	104	653	4	35	-	437	6	29	-	6	34	180
104	Local Government Act	12	4	1	7	10	7	-	-	-	399	-	23	-	399	-	23	-	-	-	-
105	All other Acts	2,703	1,185	457	1,061	1,230	516	2	69	474	1,220	49	102	-	652	12	63	-	2	30	612
	<b>Sub Total(Other Laws)</b>	<b>4,405</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,116</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>252,065</b>	<b>105,017</b>	<b>80,422</b>	<b>66,626</b>	<b>88,001</b>	<b>18,961</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>9,613</b>	<b>36,633</b>	<b>69,726</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>20,368</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>10,125</b>	<b>43,367</b>

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S/No	CASE/CRIME INCIDENCES	SENTENCES IMPOSED BY COURTS										VICTIMS OF CRIME				VALUE PROPERTY (UGSHs.)		
		IMPRISONMENT				Death	Fined	Probation Bound Over	CAUTION	COMM WORK	Fines Awarded (UGShs.)	Male		Female		Lost	Recovered	
		Male		Female								Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.			
		Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	15	16	17	18	19	20					21	22	23
	<b>POLITICAL/MEDIA OFFENCES</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	Incitement to Violence	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	2	14	6	-	-	
85	Promoting Sectarism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	
86	Election Offences	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2,500,000	18	-	2	-	-	-	
87	Treason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	
88	Sedition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Sub-Total(Political/Media)</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
	<b>CORRUPTION</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
89	Prevention of Corruption Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	3	-	10,523,000	8,089,000	
	<i>Sub-Total(Corruption)</i>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,523,000</b>	<b>8,089,000</b>	
	<b>NARCOTICS/DRUGS</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
90	Heroin	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
91	Cocaine	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
92	Herbal Cannabis	117	1	5	-	-	2	-	7	17	300,000	687	5	43	-	-	-	
93	Cannabis (Plants Destroyed) cases	25	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	600,000	75	-	-	-	-	-	
94	Other Narcotics(general)	446	4	1	1	-	22	-	24	139	69,950,000	1,701	-	108	2	-	-	
	<i>Sub-Total(Narcotics)</i>	<b>598</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>110,850,000</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
	<b>OTHER LAWS</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
96	Immigration Act	140	2	15	-	-	14	3	76	-	5,200,000	150	-	4	-	-	-	
97	NEMA	32	2	-	-	-	22	1	23	13	3,100,000	242	6	28	5	-	-	
98	Fish and Crocodiles Act	217	-	11	-	-	98	-	23	29	22,455,000	361	6	9	-	1,420,000	1,300,000	
99	Firearms Act	103	-	-	-	-	4	-	29	1	3,400,000	268	1	3	-	30,000,000	30,000,000	
103	UWA Statute	335	-	3	-	-	90	-	21	11	143,520,000	686	-	3	-	3,482,226,800	3,368,466,800	
104	Local Government Act	-	-	-	-	-	422	-	-	-	25,320,000	10	-	2	-	-	-	
105	All other Acts	99	1	34	-	2	264	1	14	25	347,600,000	1,475	6	128	6	991,284,900	160,440,000	
	<i>Sub-Total(Other Laws)</i>	<b>926</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>550,595,000</b>	<b>3,192</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4,504,931,700</b>	<b>3,560,206,800</b>	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>14,802</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>3,278</b>	<b>1,152,591,500</b>	<b>151,557</b>	<b>12,620</b>	<b>62,999</b>	<b>26,140</b>	<b>799,363,257,550</b>	<b>52,935,750,350</b>	



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REGIONS/DISTRICTS	HOMICIDES	ECONOMIC	SEX REL	CHILD REL	BREAKINGS	THEFTS	ROBBERIES	ASSAULTS	OTHER CRIMES	TERRORISM	POL/MEDIA	CORRUPTION	NARCOTICS	OTHER LAWS
C.I.D Headquarters	13	774	5	9	4	103	7	5	422	6	1	18	13	99
Railways	-	1	-	-	2	44	-	1	44	-	-	-	-	-
S.I.D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Police	1	52	2	1	10	50	-	21	82	-	-	-	55	85
URA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>C.I.D</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>184</b>
Jinja Road	32	292	109	19	142	785	75	83	373	-	2	-	38	2
Kira Division	24	152	118	18	182	613	80	100	389	-	1	1	47	3
Kira Road	23	134	98	7	126	631	87	98	399	-	-	-	34	3
Mukono	51	214	165	43	199	852	92	234	566	-	1	1	39	30
Nagalama	21	48	88	9	48	358	30	276	226	-	-	-	26	-
<b>KMP EAST</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>3,238</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>38</b>
CPS Kampala	13	507	9	2	41	830	56	140	201	-	3	-	56	41
Katwe	53	237	212	422	215	994	188	373	730	-	6	-	78	2
Kabalagala	25	139	129	20	160	689	100	224	366	1	1	-	90	6
Kajansi	11	114	38	5	65	426	46	19	291	-	-	-	30	-
Entebbe	26	92	79	12	111	339	22	81	343	-	1	-	38	41
Nsangi	25	116	95	19	127	370	51	116	302	-	3	-	25	2
<b>KMP SOUTH</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>91</b>
Old Kampala	15	202	70	19	82	627	62	223	233	-	1	-	41	-
Wakiso	35	201	91	33	57	346	59	40	360	-	-	-	24	17
Wandegeya	9	158	53	111	53	550	53	92	187	-	7	-	45	4
Kawempe	33	151	137	103	134	748	130	303	489	-	2	-	71	15
Nansana	24	96	120	7	94	414	50	175	241	-	-	-	52	1
Kakiri	11	31	52	4	30	141	11	6	142	-	-	-	4	4
Kasangati	28	198	133	114	132	481	104	135	579	-	4	-	27	1
<b>KMP NORTH</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>43</b>
Luwero	93	157	159	244	167	728	77	298	651	-	3	-	34	36
Nakaseke	69	152	172	106	106	600	49	299	648	-	2	-	23	14
Nakasongola	29	78	108	88	78	395	30	183	506	-	-	-	7	64
<b>SAVANNAH</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>113</b>
Buikwe	16	83	112	187	50	431	29	323	250	-	-	-	8	1
Kayunga	33	77	156	162	90	455	19	124	300	-	1	-	35	15
Njeru	32	69	84	124	90	347	30	84	368	-	2	-	6	5
Buvuma	25	34	50	4	41	209	17	107	181	-	2	-	14	55
<b>SEZIBWA</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>76</b>
Butambala	12	62	63	12	39	281	12	93	275	-	-	-	17	16
Gomba	30	240	154	132	191	1,064	44	954	941	-	1	-	14	44
Mpigi	57	320	211	187	252	1,379	88	659	1,337	-	2	-	32	16
<b>KATONGA</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>77</b>
Kiboga	21	74	82	18	89	331	26	156	235	-	1	-	16	2
Mubende	60	191	266	24	233	1,127	107	142	711	-	2	-	41	13
Mityana	37	125	133	26	115	378	46	177	346	-	-	-	26	-
Kyankwanzi	36	87	91	40	91	287	17	138	391	-	-	-	9	15
<b>WAMALA</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>29</b>
Rakai	34	43	108	19	67	292	21	92	221	-	-	-	14	4
Lyantonde	31	43	47	113	50	245	23	83	166	-	1	-	15	8
Masaka	48	169	161	24	109	519	49	132	414	1	7	-	122	36
Kyotera	48	118	133	31	191	652	59	248	418	-	2	-	44	8
Sembabule	39	130	139	49	142	702	74	140	568	-	-	-	52	8
Bukomansimbi	18	96	107	17	88	449	40	224	332	-	-	-	49	1
Kalungu	27	86	108	116	99	343	28	169	416	1	2	-	35	167
Lwengo	34	40	119	107	86	432	42	205	220	-	-	1	62	4
Kalangala	27	88	48	22	92	421	27	358	410	-	-	-	35	189
<b>GREATER MASAKA</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>423</b>
Kisoro	38	71	83	21	84	285	50	199	487	-	1	-	27	6
Kabale	45	200	91	216	189	953	215	490	1,139	-	2	-	28	30
Rukiga	10	47	16	27	22	124	25	96	279	-	-	-	1	-
Rubanda	17	100	50	78	65	223	32	227	537	-	1	-	14	10
Kanungu	38	114	92	73	152	668	59	234	729	-	2	-	19	24
Rukungiri	55	84	85	31	147	725	101	268	735	-	2	1	23	19
<b>KIGEZI</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>3,908</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>89</b>
Mbarara	107	215	221	210	307	1,619	272	677	1,332	-	10	2	97	26
Ibanda	41	61	68	138	105	478	29	250	496	-	-	-	5	3
Ntungamo	67	253	171	251	320	2,649	219	1,053	1,756	1	4	-	21	74
Kiruhura	30	73	90	15	59	354	47	57	227	-	1	-	22	9
Isingiro	58	60	118	56	112	729	24	305	603	2	-	-	14	12
<b>RWIZI</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>5,829</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>124</b>
Bushenyi	47	176	87	167	261	1,356	137	289	943	-	10	1	18	20
Mitooma	45	96	48	19	75	448	34	237	510	-	-	-	8	4
Rubirizi	26	52	51	82	95	519	23	180	445	-	-	-	24	71
Buhweju	21	22	33	71	51	240	13	49	281	-	-	-	-	6
Sheema	34	47	62	39	88	574	39	242	503	-	-	-	21	14
<b>GREATER BUSHENYI</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>114</b>
Masindi	34	76	73	82	78	342	23	177	326	-	1	-	16	28
Kiryandongo	116	96	193	164	102	366	38	378	497	-	2	1	9	133
Kibaale	40	111	114	164	79	179	51	171	727	-	2	-	4	31
Kakumiro	35	45	150	4	41	185	11	169	296	-	-	-	3	-
Kagadi	42	75	140	53	101	354	38	256	342	-	1	-	19	35
Hoima	70	138	173	12	133	527	77	303	501	-	-	-	16	43
Bulisa	18	39	71	96	84	267	16	119	309	-	1	-	14	56
<b>ALBERTINE</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>328</b>
Kabarole	51	62	106	656	131	570	44	166	707	-	-	3	-	13
Kvegegwa	49	49	117	371	71	264	32	186	902	-	-	-	8	39
Bunyagabu	12	56	29	34	85	253	8	88	143	-	2	-	17	12
Kamwenge	57	49	101	34	129	438	38	232	791	-	-	-	17	34
Bundibugyo	34	58	47	1	67	571	25	80	102	-	-	-	9	1,017
Kvenjojo	75	56	106	79	96	314	38	184	513	-	1	-	16	20
Ntoroko	11	9	32	126	23	186	10	70	202	-	-	-	4	29
<b>RWENZORI WEST</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,163</b>
Hima	22	19	43	44	33	207	11	123	221	-	-	-	7	2
Katwe	6	14	19	7	24	123	2	12	51	-	-	-	3	49
Kasese	27	58	68	349	85	371	50	128	377	-	-	-	16	47
Bwera	38	49	79	7	88	473	21	50	204	-	-	-	26	20

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REGIONS/DISTRICTS	HOMICIDES	ECONOMIC	SEX REL	CHILD REL	BREAKINGS	THEFTS	ROBBERIES	ASSAULTS	OTHER CRIMES	TERRORISM	POL/MEDIA	CORRUPTION	NARCOTICS	OTHER LAWS
<b>RWENZORI EAST</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>119</b>
Arua	64	427	240	216	230	1,399	260	274	1,091	-	10	-	29	22
Maracha/Nyadri	16	25	33	65	38	190	32	172	214	-	-	-	12	-
Zombo	17	139	84	133	65	345	36	259	546	-	-	-	-	-
Nebbi	19	88	84	27	87	343	19	374	434	-	4	-	9	6
Pakwach	13	40	46	57	61	192	10	108	251	-	-	-	-	17
Koboko	16	83	130	97	55	351	-	-	326	-	-	-	40	12
<b>WEST NILE</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>2,861</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>57</b>
Yumbe	12	12	104	101	64	251	16	157	251	-	-	-	13	14
Moyo	31	14	65	105	32	165	14	199	161	-	2	-	6	1
Adjumani	12	3	48	9	20	81	4	19	58	-	1	-	2	1
<b>NORTH WEST NILE</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>
Lamwo	35	9	128	91	36	78	32	224	387	-	-	-	3	1
Agago	28	45	173	185	255	427	71	984	1,032	-	-	-	12	-
Nwoya	24	34	134	163	69	261	39	406	582	-	-	-	11	64
Amuru	18	61	95	80	119	779	71	694	485	-	-	-	9	10
Omoro	35	11	101	80	36	111	25	164	294	-	-	-	11	5
Kitgum	31	27	110	42	61	139	34	281	260	-	-	-	19	13
Pader	20	9	109	40	38	128	19	208	338	-	-	-	-	5
Gulu	32	216	310	423	377	1,207	195	625	1,234	-	4	-	79	30
<b>ASWA</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>3,587</b>	<b>4,611</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>127</b>
Lira	69	741	393	784	427	2,018	321	1,029	2,042	-	7	-	37	5
Apac	55	63	128	230	77	381	38	344	419	-	-	-	8	2
Ovam	52	29	153	19	69	290	41	232	391	-	-	-	7	3
Amolatar	20	69	124	47	62	459	56	204	343	-	-	-	11	2
Kole	30	24	65	40	43	178	11	382	284	-	-	-	12	1
Alebtong	36	84	170	244	43	345	68	474	721	-	-	-	8	4
Otuke	6	29	51	68	29	203	18	204	347	-	-	-	3	6
Dokolo	30	89	214	180	88	610	39	557	856	-	1	-	4	-
<b>NORTH KYOGA</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>3,427</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>22</b>
Abim	20	31	56	110	58	255	17	228	437	-	-	-	-	9
Kotido	30	26	44	48	29	254	10	103	134	-	2	-	1	15
Kaabong	18	49	43	26	22	121	14	212	224	-	3	3	-	18
<b>KIDEPO</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>
Nakapiripirit	14	68	55	102	47	292	17	738	494	-	-	-	-	10
Amudat	10	86	80	82	60	384	21	719	574	-	1	-	-	6
Napak	25	66	68	74	39	284	23	360	332	-	3	-	4	6
Moroto	24	26	46	97	17	205	11	290	224	-	5	1	6	5
<b>MT MOROTO</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>
Soroti	30	36	100	4	64	310	34	181	217	-	-	-	10	8
Kabermaido	20	42	113	6	52	217	19	40	238	-	-	-	6	2
Katakwi	20	12	50	9	12	136	7	203	127	-	2	-	6	-
Ngora	9	170	154	158	104	534	24	403	704	-	2	-	2	5
Serere	25	113	255	44	89	578	23	461	609	-	1	-	12	15
Amuria	24	48	292	42	24	163	11	189	269	-	3	-	51	-
Bukedea	28	73	182	54	34	262	9	180	374	-	-	-	3	5
Kumi	19	151	173	295	108	532	48	383	1,432	-	-	-	3	2
<b>EAST KYOGA</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>3,970</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>37</b>
Kapchorwa	16	252	226	153	168	799	59	710	1,085	-	-	-	18	47
Kween	24	87	67	17	64	260	27	307	889	-	-	-	-	4
Bukwo	20	44	83	94	42	157	15	297	315	-	1	-	-	12
<b>SIPi</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>63</b>
Mbale	86	377	378	238	308	1,068	161	535	610	-	7	1	60	29
Namisindwa	9	31	131	30	31	120	15	125	276	-	2	-	1	-
Manafwa	24	82	199	88	69	443	17	176	409	-	-	-	7	15
Bududa	11	73	177	147	81	295	11	126	498	-	1	1	2	15
Sironko	32	43	152	45	50	266	11	178	226	-	-	-	3	11
Bulambuli	10	104	151	102	77	330	19	157	500	-	1	-	3	10
<b>ELGON</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>
Butaleja	12	74	87	74	29	94	16	167	155	-	2	-	4	-
Tororo	39	194	204	365	249	829	52	462	1,233	-	3	-	21	-
Butebo	6	44	47	46	19	100	2	85	118	-	-	-	6	3
Budaka	11	53	100	140	40	162	17	88	372	-	-	-	5	4
Busia	57	117	172	338	116	514	41	225	774	-	-	-	37	15
Kibuku	20	352	286	249	114	670	24	785	533	-	-	-	5	799
Pallisa	22	159	200	113	59	331	17	315	396	-	-	-	4	-
<b>BUKEDI</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>821</b>
Kamuli	59	218	253	80	167	602	54	403	579	-	9	-	11	7
Kaliro	10	105	61	92	44	210	15	148	271	-	-	-	3	7
Buyende	14	272	237	77	89	523	18	713	628	-	1	-	15	3
Luuka	19	76	95	79	65	229	16	133	267	-	-	-	-	4
<b>BUSOGA NORTH</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>
Iganga	46	99	166	95	154	578	90	263	336	-	4	-	29	3
Bugiri	36	92	157	93	99	316	34	187	317	-	-	-	11	5
Mavuge	28	89	237	61	82	392	31	223	353	-	-	-	17	16
Namutumba	15	50	79	107	42	148	14	73	330	-	-	-	5	9
Namayingo	24	26	63	293	28	125	8	194	250	-	1	1	3	44
<b>BUSOGA EAST</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>76</b>
Jinja	33	245	103	431	152	869	143	169	869	-	2	-	22	10
Buwenge	17	70	77	84	41	170	14	45	309	-	-	-	10	-
Kakira	13	26	48	77	23	104	24	106	196	-	-	-	-	-
<b>KIIRA</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>16,031</b>	<b>16,862</b>	<b>15,093</b>	<b>13,883</b>	<b>66,539</b>	<b>6,850</b>	<b>36,541</b>	<b>68,292</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>4,405</b>